1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

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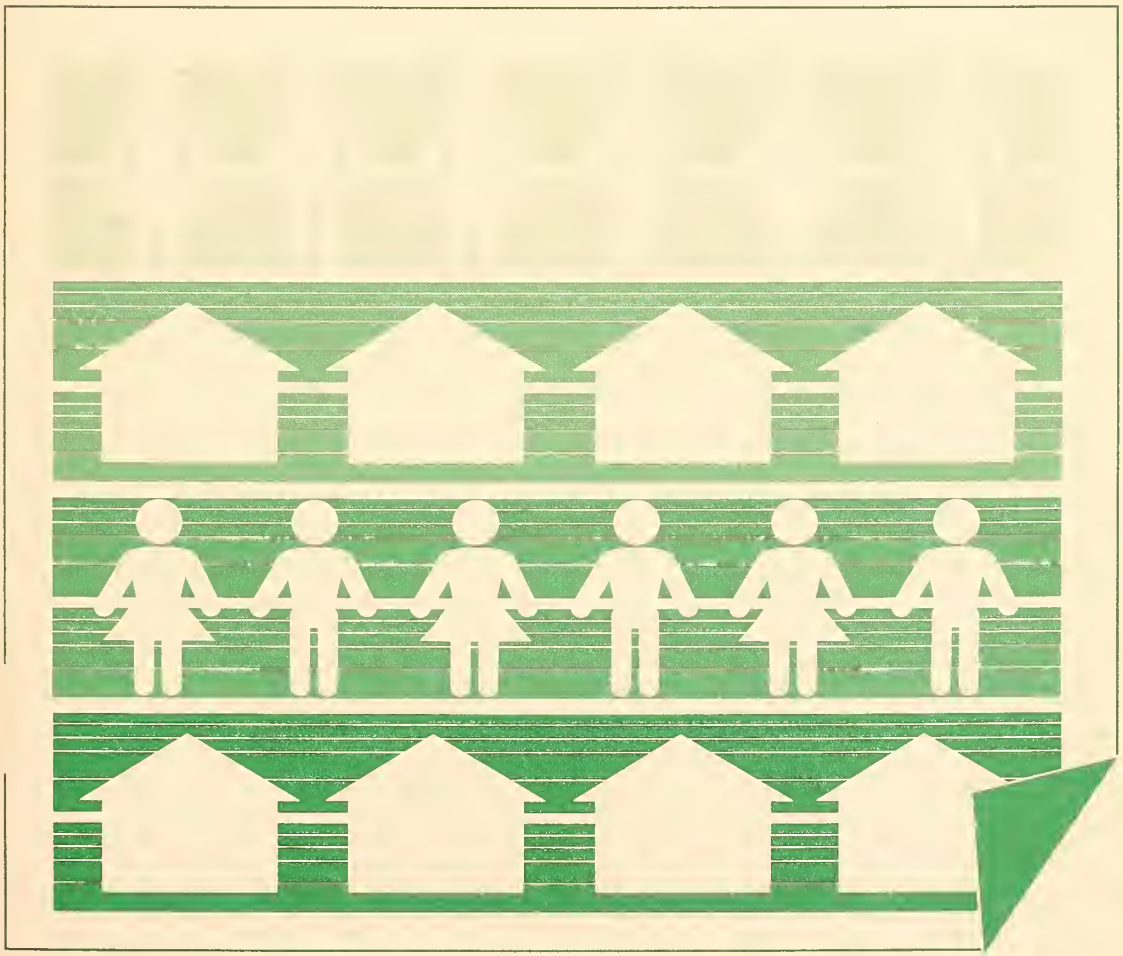
CENSUS '90

1990 CPH-4-27

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Missouri



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Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Missouri

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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How to Use the Statistical Tables I–2
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[2]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[3]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm[1]	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101,108(A), 116(B),	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

[1]Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56–64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

[2]The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[3]Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

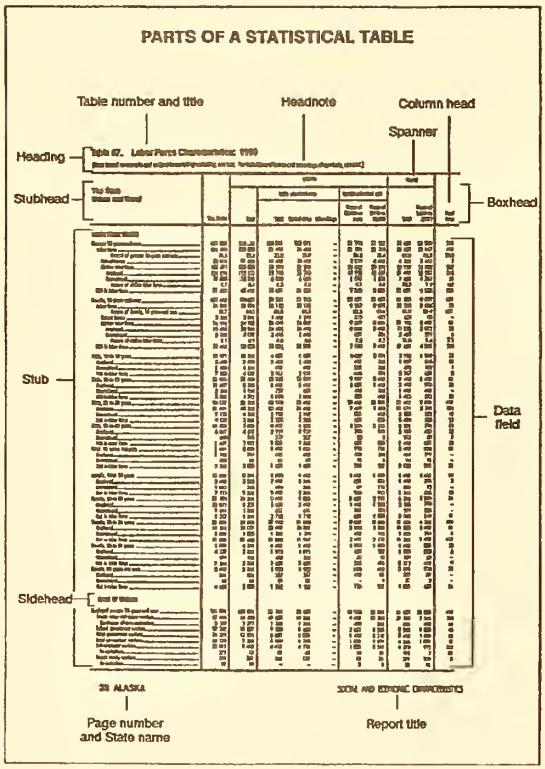
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.*

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more)[1]	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility	13	...	...	...
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

[1]The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more)[1]	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

[1]The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	178 446.0	377.3	1 391.2	3 263.9	36 522.9	968.1	35 148.9	24 064.6	45 247.7	31 461.3
Square miles	68 898.1	145.7	537.2	1 260.2	14 101.5	373.8	13 571.0	9 291.4	17 470.2	12 147.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 285**	**568 306**	**568 326**	**569 146**	**569 130**	**569 131**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 347**
White	4 486 228	262 955	535 626	547 496	542 723	416 843	549 059	552 934	538 611	539 981
Black	548 208	297 331	21 149	13 342	18 271	134 608	11 997	5 295	25 155	21 060
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19 835	957	937	1 270	2 611	2 793	2 266	5 830	1 656	1 515
Asian or Pacific Islander	41 277	5 482	9 348	4 634	3 184	5 922	3 077	2 814	2 237	4 579
Other race	21 525	1 560	1 246	1 584	2 357	8 964	2 732	1 144	726	1 212
Hispanic origin (of any race)	61 702	5 090	5 803	6 513	6 214	18 032	8 478	4 443	2 907	4 222
White, not of Hispanic origin	4 448 465	260 043	531 155	542 679	539 141	408 527	543 555	549 769	536 584	537 012
AGE										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 285**	**568 306**	**568 326**	**569 146**	**569 130**	**569 131**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 347**
Under 5 years	369 244	43 954	41 701	41 478	40 504	43 059	39 997	37 375	38 765	42 411
5 to 9 years	378 850	42 458	42 660	41 087	43 044	40 168	42 954	39 745	42 060	44 674
10 to 14 years	360 481	39 725	40 220	36 729	41 648	36 495	41 420	39 177	43 550	41 517
15 to 19 years	362 817	41 688	36 874	33 784	42 526	36 497	40 746	42 993	43 404	44 305
20 to 24 years	360 625	43 031	35 133	36 749	40 052	40 433	37 469	43 463	37 143	47 152
25 to 34 years	852 042	99 766	100 024	103 009	89 812	105 450	91 341	85 900	82 085	94 655
35 to 44 years	734 771	78 104	96 135	83 307	78 006	81 751	83 559	78 193	75 087	80 629
45 to 54 years	523 177	51 213	67 337	56 344	58 109	56 187	60 285	58 871	59 356	55 475
55 to 64 years	457 385	49 407	49 409	51 696	52 517	51 289	49 692	53 584	54 858	44 933
65 to 74 years	394 202	43 225	34 744	45 563	45 341	43 265	43 839	48 832	50 553	38 840
75 to 84 years	242 262	26 935	17 757	29 186	28 066	25 372	27 720	30 271	32 008	24 947
85 years and over	81 217	8 779	6 312	9 394	9 521	9 164	10 109	9 613	9 516	8 809
3 and 4 years	150 638	17 481	17 127	16 739	16 640	17 004	16 597	15 284	16 146	17 620
16 years and over	3 939 246	434 587	435 958	442 151	435 946	442 291	436 778	444 088	435 413	432 034
18 years and over	3 802 247	418 731	420 651	428 779	420 347	428 226	421 046	428 827	418 339	417 301
21 years and over	3 567 879	391 493	400 414	408 413	392 264	404 971	395 820	398 238	392 371	383 895
60 years and over	946 510	104 245	82 525	110 656	109 272	103 511	106 358	115 768	119 750	94 425
62 years and over	856 019	94 234	72 790	100 122	98 757	93 429	96 559	105 271	109 113	85 744
Median age	33.5	32.4	33.8	34.2	33.6	33.3	34.0	34.5	34.7	31.8
Female	**2 652 758**	**306 356**	**291 831**	**296 706**	**286 492**	**299 284**	**293 223**	**294 207**	**293 584**	**291 075**
Under 5 years	180 000	21 812	20 307	20 022	19 756	20 943	19 573	18 065	18 809	20 713
5 to 9 years	184 766	20 888	20 927	20 041	20 772	19 654	21 112	19 300	20 324	21 748
10 to 14 years	175 601	19 582	19 664	17 979	19 947	17 867	20 227	18 973	21 066	20 296
15 to 19 years	178 090	20 961	17 967	16 521	19 871	18 099	19 985	21 315	20 892	22 479
20 to 24 years	181 451	22 630	17 789	18 981	18 579	20 839	18 508	21 898	18 253	23 974
25 to 34 years	431 130	52 651	50 658	51 839	43 636	53 491	46 146	43 567	41 599	47 543
35 to 44 years	375 095	42 129	49 704	41 929	38 604	42 060	42 347	39 819	38 348	40 155
45 to 54 years	269 471	28 079	34 131	28 984	29 304	29 772	30 328	30 321	30 637	27 915
55 to 64 years	241 169	27 601	25 311	27 507	27 089	27 727	25 779	28 227	28 891	23 037
65 to 74 years	222 326	25 618	19 036	26 527	24 770	25 116	24 349	27 004	28 469	21 437
75 to 84 years	153 968	17 834	11 427	19 220	17 300	16 776	17 497	18 823	19 608	15 483
85 years and over	59 691	6 571	4 910	7 156	6 864	6 940	7 372	6 895	6 688	6 295
3 and 4 years	73 379	8 686	8 293	8 094	8 066	8 325	8 146	7 349	7 837	8 583
16 years and over	2 078 606	240 359	227 104	235 358	222 176	237 273	228 400	234 172	229 222	224 542
18 years and over	2 012 081	232 513	219 617	228 832	214 681	230 423	220 717	226 840	221 069	217 389
21 years and over	1 895 170	218 440	209 784	218 707	201 920	218 612	208 288	211 125	208 517	199 777
60 years and over	557 725	64 189	47 739	67 162	62 544	62 830	62 114	67 081	69 423	54 643
62 years and over	509 642	58 621	42 716	61 516	57 048	57 464	56 952	61 547	63 721	50 057
Median age	34.9	34.0	34.7	35.7	35.2	34.8	35.2	36.0	36.5	32.7
Male	**2 464 315**	**261 929**	**276 475**	**271 620**	**282 654**	**269 846**	**275 908**	**273 810**	**274 801**	**277 272**
Median age	32.2	30.5	32.8	32.7	32.0	31.9	32.8	33.0	32.9	31.0
VOTING-AGE PERSONS										
Persons 18 years and over	**3 802 247**	**418 731**	**420 651**	**428 779**	**420 347**	**428 226**	**421 046**	**428 827**	**418 339**	**417 301**
Male	1 790 166	186 218	201 034	199 947	205 666	197 803	200 329	201 987	197 270	199 912
Female	2 012 081	232 513	219 617	228 832	214 681	230 423	220 717	226 840	221 069	217 389
White	3 375 954	211 970	398 368	415 464	401 180	325 814	407 061	418 436	399 990	397 671
Black	369 239	200 782	14 516	8 184	13 567	90 401	8 538	3 753	15 067	14 431
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	14 187	746	692	976	1 857	2 024	1 595	4 004	1 241	1 052
Asian or Pacific Islander	29 405	4 327	6 304	3 217	2 257	4 157	2 122	1 952	1 639	3 430
Other race	13 462	906	771	938	1 486	5 830	1 730	682	402	717
Hispanic origin (of any race)	40 430	3 657	3 874	4 336	3 824	12 001	5 407	2 770	1 787	2 774
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 285**	**568 306**	**568 326**	**569 146**	**569 130**	**569 131**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 347**
In households	4 971 676	554 141	558 840	559 988	543 646	558 227	551 539	549 812	551 980	543 503
Householder	1 961 206	220 470	210 097	225 237	211 458	230 604	216 556	222 201	216 430	208 153
Family householder	1 368 334	138 885	155 955	152 390	155 061	146 510	155 893	157 127	157 370	149 143
Nonfamily householder	592 872	81 585	54 142	72 847	56 397	84 094	60 663	65 074	59 060	59 010
Male	245 981	34 554	24 033	29 564	22 939	36 367	24 531	25 824	22 447	25 722
Living alone	195 654	28 101	18 521	23 705	18 621	28 668	19 852	20 098	18 469	19 619
Female	346 891	47 031	30 109	43 283	33 458	47 727	36 132	39 250	36 613	33 288
Living alone	315 030	42 464	26 467	39 362	31 169	42 669	33 401	35 584	34 593	29 321
Spouse	1 104 723	85 575	133 912	123 515	133 003	106 449	132 363	133 134	130 008	126 764
Child	1 559 465	181 980	184 709	174 288	170 223	166 933	172 903	160 855	172 653	174 921
Grandchild	76 791	21 644	4 964	6 382	5 830	12 679	5 750	6 012	8 294	5 236
Other relatives	102 242	20 342	9 423	12 100	8 556	15 671	8 681	9 067	9 978	8 424
Nonrelatives	167 249	24 130	15 735	18 466	14 576	25 891	15 286	18 543	14 617	20 005
Institutionalized persons	80 854	6 308	7 975	6 750	12 652	7 310	11 551	7 740	10 729	9 839
Other persons in group quarters	64 543	7 836	1 491	1 588	12 848	3 593	6 041	10 465	5 676	15 005
Persons per household	2.54	2.51	2.66	2.49	2.57	2.42	2.55	2.47	2.55	2.61
Persons per family	3.08	3.23	3.14	3.08	3.05	3.06	3.05	2.97	3.04	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	**717 681**	**78 939**	**58 813**	**84 143**	**82 928**	**77 801**	**81 668**	**88 716**	**92 077**	**72 596**
In households	666 626	74 884	53 438	78 563	77 019	73 089	75 003	83 069	85 080	66 481
Householder	467 887	53 882	35 440	54 753	54 021	51 795	52 677	58 176	60 710	46 433
Nonfamily householder	227 769	28 326	14 759	27 362	25 641	26 732	25 625	27 582	29 483	22 259
Living alone	221 516	27 212	14 314	26 643	25 062	25 749	25 082	26 956	28 782	21 716
Male	44 132	6 010	2 601	4 845	5 140	5 071	4 927	5 230	5 853	4 455
Female	177 384	21 202	11 713	21 798	19 922	20 678	20 155	21 726	22 929	17 261
Spouse	158 340	14 328	13 790	18 024	19 408	15 885	18 726	21 273	20 417	16 489
Other relatives	33 348	5 352	3 695	4 862	2 966	4 310	3 035	2 978	3 196	2 954
Nonrelatives	7 051	1 322	513	924	624	1 099	565	642	757	605
Institutionalized persons	48 283	3 465	5 174	5 202	5 523	4 438	6 539	5 424	6 537	5 981
Other persons in group quarters	2 772	590	201	378	386	274	126	223	460	134

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State	**5 117 073**	**369 244**	**3 939 246**	**3 802 247**	**234 368**	**282 823**	**1 586 813**	**523 177**	**228 556**	**228 829**	**717 681**	**323 479**	**81 217**	**33.5**
District 1	568 285	43 954	434 587	418 731	27 238	34 064	177 870	51 213	24 101	25 306	78 939	35 714	8 779	32.4
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	346 759	25 357	269 046	260 122	15 693	19 668	113 080	33 286	15 108	15 704	47 583	20 993	4 927	33.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	18 597	165 541	158 609	11 545	14 396	64 790	17 927	8 993	9 602	31 356	14 721	3 852	30.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	10 922	718	8 953	8 787	262	446	3 276	867	486	730	2 720	1 142	224	39.3
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 511	919	8 421	8 010	582	681	3 676	1 056	498	477	1 040	367	82	29.8
Clayton city	13 874	554	11 892	11 622	2 397	988	4 125	1 232	539	512	1 829	984	294	30.3
Ferguson city	22 286	1 743	17 056	16 559	721	1 109	7 323	1 933	929	1 048	3 496	1 474	349	33.6
Florissant city (pt.)	14 247	914	11 445	11 127	506	725	4 233	1 394	814	929	2 526	1 000	263	36.7
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 468	179	1 891	1 823	112	120	842	253	124	137	235	76	13	33.0
Jennings city	15 905	1 211	12 055	11 633	606	755	5 177	1 277	559	671	2 588	1 183	235	33.2
Overland city (pt.)	8 587	690	6 665	6 470	257	429	2 869	702	350	432	1 431	634	114	33.7
Richmond Heights city	10 448	613	8 622	8 435	308	664	3 870	922	430	466	1 775	852	214	34.7
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	18 597	165 541	158 609	11 545	14 396	64 790	17 927	8 993	9 602	31 356	14 721	3 852	30.9
Sponish Lake COP	20 322	1 431	15 926	15 407	775	1 278	6 867	1 950	924	905	2 708	1 227	261	33.1
University City city (pt.)	40 058	2 865	31 646	30 682	1 690	2 606	13 459	4 127	1 670	1 565	5 565	2 800	760	33.9
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 312	95	975	944	43	50	385	96	59	79	232	104	33	33.5
District 2	568 306	41 701	435 958	420 651	20 237	28 696	196 159	67 337	25 697	23 712	58 813	24 069	6 312	33.8
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	127 286	10 904	93 957	90 452	4 964	6 965	47 347	13 351	4 505	3 939	9 381	3 767	952	30.9
St. Louis County (pt.)	441 020	30 797	342 001	330 199	15 273	21 731	148 812	53 986	21 192	19 773	49 432	20 302	5 360	34.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	21 816	1 646	16 428	15 825	775	1 013	7 688	2 545	996	923	1 885	651	152	33.5
Berkeley city (pt.)	939	91	685	657	48	57	300	77	41	36	98	27	6	30.2
Bridgeton city	17 779	1 029	14 338	13 843	627	901	5 485	2 434	1 097	870	2 429	1 033	228	37.4
Chesterfield city	37 991	2 233	28 840	27 551	1 353	1 678	12 038	5 778	1 726	1 475	3 503	1 626	533	36.8
Creve Coeur city	12 304	554	10 388	10 071	408	681	3 481	1 804	770	814	2 113	893	215	41.5
Florissant city (pt.)	36 959	2 574	29 013	28 071	1 366	1 998	11 778	4 027	2 202	2 132	4 568	1 635	429	33.8
Hozelwood city (pt.)	12 856	866	10 367	10 080	453	914	4 559	1 530	729	618	1 277	435	63	33.1
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 728	1 742	20 384	19 801	738	878	8 312	2 681	1 166	1 340	4 686	2 253	586	37.9
Marylond Heights city	25 407	1 641	20 838	20 260	871	2 115	10 541	3 026	1 098	842	1 767	740	238	31.4
O'Fallon city (pt.)	45	5	35	33	2	1	20	5	2	–	3	2	–	31.5
Overlond city (pt.)	9 400	747	7 328	7 151	305	474	3 104	939	471	501	1 357	444	73	33.8
St. Ann city	14 489	1 069	11 650	11 365	535	964	5 010	1 268	625	801	2 162	705	141	33.5
St. Charles city	54 555	4 176	42 354	41 046	2 343	3 926	19 486	5 659	2 219	2 012	5 401	2 380	635	31.2
St. Peters city (pt.)	34 743	3 638	23 967	22 978	1 129	1 370	14 593	2 896	752	682	1 556	552	134	29.7
Sappington COP (pt.)	572	27	469	444	23	35	145	105	55	37	44	11	2	40.1
University City city (pt.)	29	1	28	28	–	–	6	3	–	–	19	11	1	70.6
Webster Groves city (pt.)	765	76	586	582	10	23	297	61	43	33	115	49	12	35.2
District 3	568 326	41 478	442 151	428 779	20 366	29 914	186 316	56 344	25 183	26 513	84 143	38 580	9 394	34.2
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	171 380	14 396	125 405	120 382	7 143	9 009	59 280	18 143	6 694	5 872	14 241	5 703	1 313	30.7
Ste. Genevieve County	16 037	1 156	11 997	11 548	591	706	4 745	1 653	799	780	2 274	1 029	254	33.9
St. Louis County (pt.)	205 750	13 168	163 570	158 813	7 106	10 244	63 674	22 570	10 653	11 583	32 983	13 996	3 290	36.9
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	12 758	141 179	138 036	5 526	9 955	58 617	13 978	7 037	8 278	34 645	17 852	4 537	34.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	21 106	1 342	17 252	16 846	619	1 015	6 183	2 061	1 094	1 413	4 461	1 799	296	39.0
Arnold city	18 828	1 411	14 266	13 692	830	1 146	6 081	2 364	910	764	1 597	581	145	31.8
Concord COP	19 859	1 091	16 075	15 551	759	1 044	5 461	2 743	1 442	1 409	2 693	852	142	39.0
Crestwood city	11 234	679	9 193	8 956	329	462	3 068	1 277	800	943	2 077	655	118	41.4
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 563	78	1 268	1 227	45	75	406	239	89	100	273	96	19	42.0
Lemay COP	18 005	1 201	14 381	13 966	648	853	5 279	1 665	905	1 119	3 497	1 502	218	36.9
Mehlville COP	27 557	1 719	22 261	21 629	1 109	1 858	8 798	3 104	1 529	1 471	3 760	1 392	270	35.2
Oakville COP	31 750	2 442	22 929	21 964	1 223	1 453	11 375	3 670	1 153	1 016	2 074	825	236	32.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	12 758	141 179	138 036	5 526	9 955	58 617	13 978	7 037	8 278	34 645	17 852	4 537	34.8
Soppington COP (pt.)	10 345	498	8 570	8 332	345	494	2 635	1 312	650	768	2 128	954	241	42.7

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 910	1 551	16 138	15 691	672	677	6 782	2 023	819	979	3 739	1 896	535	37.1
District 4	569 146	40 504	435 946	420 347	28 083	30 892	167 818	58 109	26 173	26 344	82 928	37 587	9 521	33.6
COUNTY														
Bates County	15 025	981	11 499	11 097	466	589	3 914	1 537	808	821	2 962	1 459	388	37.5
Benton County	13 859	706	11 284	10 882	416	462	3 118	1 675	974	1 097	3 140	1 268	294	44.7
Camden County	27 495	1 583	22 160	21 501	805	993	7 183	3 375	1 889	2 192	5 064	1 642	317	41.7
Cass County	63 808	5 127	47 175	45 256	2 579	2 936	20 526	7 200	2 795	2 395	6 825	3 168	862	32.3
Cole County	63 579	4 357	49 294	47 660	2 598	3 839	22 366	6 137	2 542	2 383	7 795	3 645	1 014	32.8
Dallas County	12 646	901	9 648	9 249	439	482	3 329	1 337	706	649	2 307	1 056	240	36.6
Henry County	20 044	1 274	15 686	15 126	725	802	5 275	2 154	969	1 084	4 117	2 027	512	38.3
Hickory County	7 335	335	6 094	5 923	185	191	1 468	770	528	710	2 071	776	173	50.3
Jackson County (pt.)	24 492	1 812	18 392	17 669	1 054	1 259	8 135	2 832	972	890	2 527	1 132	285	32.3
Johnson County	42 514	3 232	33 056	32 138	5 279	4 686	11 996	3 489	1 442	1 301	3 945	1 834	508	26.2
Laclede County	27 158	1 968	20 608	19 864	1 050	1 358	7 855	2 926	1 308	1 201	4 166	1 873	449	34.2
Lafayette County	31 107	2 181	23 742	22 871	1 241	1 452	8 800	3 339	1 403	1 476	5 160	2 609	717	35.3
Maries County	7 976	543	6 148	5 906	310	359	2 065	961	444	418	1 349	601	135	36.6
Miller County	20 700	1 535	15 535	14 916	792	953	5 900	2 079	939	1 049	3 204	1 516	369	34.0
Moniteau County	12 298	854	9 284	8 908	482	564	3 557	1 177	516	523	2 089	1 001	260	34.2
Morgan County	15 574	1 022	12 360	11 970	514	586	3 691	1 819	973	1 174	3 213	1 363	348	41.6
Osage County	12 018	849	9 058	8 679	661	641	3 338	1 175	526	520	1 818	810	196	32.5
Pettis County	35 437	2 536	27 173	26 222	1 379	1 750	10 272	3 556	1 757	1 730	5 778	2 670	650	34.6
Pulaski County	41 307	3 650	30 458	29 385	3 743	3 364	14 298	2 871	1 209	1 108	2 792	1 200	289	26.8
St. Clair County	8 457	512	6 742	6 481	274	284	1 968	882	506	601	1 966	941	256	42.2
Saline County	23 523	1 463	18 286	17 621	1 195	1 243	6 494	2 272	988	1 127	4 302	2 086	574	35.2
Vernon County	19 041	1 285	14 594	14 075	942	832	5 244	1 919	900	975	3 263	1 496	367	35.6
Webster County	23 753	1 798	17 670	16 948	954	1 267	7 026	2 627	1 079	920	3 075	1 414	318	32.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	18 150	1 782	12 886	12 392	748	1 031	6 454	1 598	722	563	1 276	501	133	29.1
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 469	727	8 024	7 717	488	631	3 469	1 197	358	373	1 201	587	159	32.2
Fort Leonard Wood COP	15 863	1 827	11 549	11 322	2 710	2 192	6 163	215	19	6	17	6	–	22.1
Jefferson City city (pt.)	35 175	2 120	28 395	27 605	1 555	2 216	11 730	3 370	1 567	1 610	5 557	2 705	756	35.1
Konsas City city (pt.)	42	8	29	29	1	10	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	24.1
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	433	44	320	304	18	9	157	66	15	20	19	4	1	35.5
Marshall city	12 711	803	9 964	9 588	849	849	3 653	1 147	495	551	2 044	955	243	33.2
Sedalia city	19 800	1 369	15 555	15 093	792	1 049	5 617	1 790	973	991	3 881	1 838	448	35.7
Warrensburg city	15 244	698	13 202	12 979	3 935	2 707	3 346	785	358	377	1 471	823	277	22.6
District 5	569 130	43 059	442 291	428 226	23 255	32 493	187 201	56 187	25 579	25 710	77 801	34 536	9 164	33.3
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	569 130	43 059	442 291	428 226	23 255	32 493	187 201	56 187	25 579	25 710	77 801	34 536	9 164	33.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	390	38	260	245	10	16	166	24	10	8	11	2	–	28.4
Grandview city	24 967	1 940	18 974	18 165	1 251	1 682	8 552	2 803	1 149	851	1 877	759	181	30.8
Independence city (pt.)	111 215	7 936	87 186	84 471	4 290	6 168	34 977	12 018	5 512	5 460	16 046	6 607	1 536	34.4
Konsas City city (pt.)	341 179	26 220	265 860	257 658	14 447	20 416	112 587	31 606	14 906	15 543	48 153	21 614	5 800	33.1
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 985	3 994	34 201	33 013	1 604	2 040	16 710	4 679	1 596	1 328	5 056	2 971	1 043	32.2
Raytown city	30 601	1 886	24 732	24 086	988	1 472	9 232	3 239	1 741	1 968	5 446	2 111	498	38.0
District 6	569 131	39 997	436 778	421 046	25 226	29 275	174 900	60 285	25 002	24 690	81 668	37 829	10 109	34.0
COUNTY														
Andrew County	14 632	986	11 083	10 680	521	667	4 317	1 572	637	663	2 303	1 109	331	35.2
Atchison County	7 457	398	5 984	5 778	451	403	1 892	701	333	422	1 576	760	217	38.0
Buchanan County	83 083	5 976	63 809	61 630	3 708	4 420	24 337	7 919	3 731	3 878	13 637	6 420	1 734	34.1
Caldwell County	8 380	585	6 421	6 180	289	311	2 142	876	409	410	1 743	872	244	37.6
Carroll County	10 748	697	8 268	7 923	343	411	2 701	1 100	529	541	2 298	1 160	333	38.2
Chariton County	9 202	625	7 060	6 828	271	339	2 311	911	486	520	1 990	999	259	38.7
Clay County	153 411	11 414	118 032	113 909	6 483	8 646	52 864	17 030	6 665	6 377	15 844	6 077	1 448	32.8
Clinton County	16 595	1 192	12 490	11 977	559	683	4 783	1 969	793	697	2 493	1 272	361	35.1

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District 6—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Cooper County	14 835	952	11 604	11 214	1 062	930	3 881	1 387	640	633	2 681	1 252	309	34.1
Daviess County	7 865	545	5 989	5 747	271	280	1 927	846	374	452	1 597	777	202	38.0
DeKalb County	9 967	557	8 062	7 844	372	665	3 450	914	381	432	1 630	846	271	33.7
Gentry County	6 848	443	5 340	5 161	203	256	1 590	691	348	353	1 720	908	298	40.2
Grundy County	10 536	653	8 343	8 037	414	343	2 687	1 151	557	557	2 328	1 169	326	39.7
Harrison County	8 469	489	6 738	6 534	242	303	2 055	902	493	497	2 042	1 079	289	41.4
Holt County	6 034	396	4 673	4 491	187	232	1 545	560	277	314	1 376	721	197	38.5
Howard County	9 631	611	7 491	7 246	559	561	2 516	894	439	452	1 825	933	273	34.9
Jackson County (pt.)	39 610	3 296	27 950	26 522	1 725	1 614	14 561	4 263	1 227	995	2 137	779	134	30.5
Linn County	13 885	871	10 787	10 430	412	484	3 528	1 315	672	767	3 252	1 641	450	39.4
Livingston County	14 592	946	11 294	10 906	502	627	4 026	1 485	709	718	2 839	1 413	427	37.0
Mercer County	3 723	182	2 979	2 884	99	105	883	351	249	241	956	485	121	43.3
Nodaway County	21 709	1 244	17 313	16 831	2 794	2 253	5 150	1 745	749	857	3 283	1 682	468	28.2
Platte County	57 867	4 245	44 281	42 664	2 377	3 134	20 969	7 181	2 318	1 893	4 792	1 890	483	32.7
Putnam County	5 079	281	4 064	3 928	161	188	1 227	524	283	328	1 217	597	159	42.2
Ray County	21 971	1 616	16 407	15 707	776	910	6 450	2 616	1 037	980	2 938	1 349	342	34.1
Schuyler County	4 236	302	3 311	3 196	155	157	1 063	439	204	206	972	497	124	39.1
Sullivan County	6 326	334	5 102	4 945	226	266	1 509	689	325	356	1 574	796	206	42.3
Worth County	2 440	161	1 903	1 854	64	87	536	254	137	151	625	346	103	42.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 294	2 577	20 251	19 194	1 256	1 214	11 320	2 968	702	564	1 170	397	75	29.6
Excelsior Springs city	10 354	812	7 817	7 433	532	559	3 039	1 040	426	407	1 430	704	196	32.1
Gladstone city	26 243	1 689	20 893	20 250	1 026	1 509	8 633	3 280	1 413	1 404	2 985	1 045	259	35.6
Independence city (pt.)	1 086	75	813	775	35	31	334	145	73	55	102	45	11	36.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 925	7 428	71 852	69 427	3 423	5 483	35 362	10 019	3 740	3 388	8 012	2 822	593	31.8
Liberty city	20 459	1 601	15 523	14 998	1 407	1 370	6 705	2 079	741	694	2 002	831	260	30.9
Maryville city	10 663	453	9 041	8 872	2 424	1 746	2 113	642	267	276	1 404	790	266	23.1
St. Joseph city	71 852	5 252	55 241	53 386	3 263	3 943	20 917	6 532	3 127	3 339	12 265	5 893	1 609	34.0
District 7	568 017	37 375	444 088	428 827	30 589	32 974	164 093	58 871	26 532	27 052	88 716	39 884	9 613	34.5
COUNTY														
Barry County	27 547	1 812	21 349	20 570	943	1 196	7 229	3 062	1 476	1 513	5 151	2 260	529	37.3
Barton County	11 312	766	8 615	8 326	351	474	3 114	1 051	503	609	2 224	1 103	301	36.2
Cedar County	12 093	716	9 601	9 279	398	409	2 777	1 285	709	785	2 916	1 393	313	42.4
Christian County	32 644	2 430	24 316	23 315	1 299	1 552	10 750	3 469	1 355	1 247	3 643	1 609	366	32.6
Dade County	7 449	518	5 768	5 566	221	267	1 868	736	365	455	1 654	855	250	38.9
Douglas County	11 876	819	9 041	8 698	409	447	3 082	1 407	638	663	2 052	961	264	37.0
Greene County	207 949	13 282	165 423	160 309	15 060	15 659	64 020	20 572	8 591	8 667	27 740	12 563	3 192	32.5
Jasper County	90 465	6 157	69 833	67 343	4 331	4 883	26 943	8 924	3 972	4 192	14 098	6 457	1 493	34.1
Lawrence County	30 236	2 132	23 068	22 150	1 152	1 328	8 192	3 279	1 429	1 377	5 393	2 550	636	35.6
McDonald County	16 938	1 316	12 728	12 268	674	824	4 711	1 894	932	785	2 448	1 074	214	34.1
Newton County	44 445	3 211	34 019	32 672	2 009	2 123	12 840	5 020	2 153	2 074	6 453	2 846	662	34.6
Ozark County	8 598	431	6 866	6 612	245	295	2 107	990	606	556	1 813	739	161	42.0
Polk County	21 826	1 416	17 100	16 467	1 616	1 470	5 569	2 121	991	1 015	3 685	1 716	475	33.3
Stone County	19 078	1 018	15 494	14 978	599	740	4 597	2 298	1 312	1 423	4 009	1 486	290	42.9
Taney County	25 561	1 351	20 867	20 274	1 282	1 307	6 294	2 763	1 500	1 691	5 437	2 272	467	40.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	10 747	660	8 403	8 153	398	511	2 997	908	469	585	2 285	1 181	318	36.7
Joplin city	40 961	2 854	32 475	31 543	2 329	2 660	12 199	3 751	1 672	1 868	7 064	3 299	789	34.0
Springfield city	140 494	8 698	114 598	111 580	12 360	12 783	41 286	12 360	5 528	5 934	21 329	10 071	2 696	31.8
District 8	568 385	38 765	435 413	418 339	25 968	28 908	157 172	59 356	27 185	27 673	92 077	41 524	9 516	34.7
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	10 619	744	8 143	7 837	435	472	2 886	1 142	551	544	1 807	789	175	35.9
Butler County	38 765	2 533	29 995	28 802	1 566	1 760	10 832	4 089	2 078	2 050	6 427	2 768	592	35.9
Cape Girardeau County	61 633	4 119	48 583	47 004	4 400	4 781	18 389	5 899	2 476	2 538	8 521	3 930	994	32.2
Carter County	5 515	391	4 163	3 993	209	240	1 447	618	313	293	873	392	90	35.7
Crawford County	19 173	1 296	14 549	14 013	693	796	5 231	2 023	991	980	3 299	1 498	353	35.6
Dent County	13 702	851	10 515	10 091	477	544	3 578	1 499	714	713	2 566	1 197	268	37.3
Dunklin County	33 112	2 226	25 443	24 367	1 348	1 489	8 704	3 678	1 588	1 577	5 983	2 721	634	36.1
Howell County	31 447	2 128	24 099	23 185	1 210	1 381	8 456	3 427	1 600	1 632	5 479	2 519	587	36.4

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District 8—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Iron County	10 726	671	8 220	7 862	402	426	2 750	1 151	546	565	2 022	997	269	37.1
Madison County	11 127	742	8 583	8 266	431	464	2 963	1 110	567	607	2 124	1 005	225	36.6
Mississippi County	14 442	1 056	10 753	10 273	602	635	3 842	1 507	619	699	2 369	1 078	252	33.9
New Madrid County	20 928	1 501	15 531	14 807	865	1 022	5 745	2 135	914	991	3 135	1 346	285	33.2
Oregon County	9 470	532	7 515	7 213	373	345	2 387	1 105	544	572	1 887	869	170	40.2
Pemiscot County	21 921	1 829	15 923	15 161	977	1 012	5 581	2 001	919	1 050	3 621	1 672	383	32.6
Perry County	16 648	1 195	12 451	11 989	601	801	4 622	1 531	728	761	2 945	1 458	350	34.4
Phelps County	35 248	2 298	27 759	26 826	2 647	2 872	9 823	3 586	1 556	1 488	4 854	2 126	466	31.9
Reynolds County	6 661	417	5 121	4 907	262	231	1 769	784	393	364	1 104	479	119	36.8
Ripley County	12 303	832	9 403	8 998	461	504	3 017	1 341	658	739	2 278	1 035	210	37.1
St. Francois County	48 904	3 176	37 832	36 456	2 084	2 506	14 531	4 931	2 254	2 442	7 708	3 322	796	34.4
Scott County	39 376	3 022	29 428	28 185	1 699	1 911	11 614	4 102	1 600	1 635	5 624	2 472	478	33.1
Shannon County	7 613	557	5 811	5 582	272	325	2 111	864	371	408	1 231	525	115	35.6
Stoddard County	28 895	1 755	22 606	21 676	1 237	1 289	7 927	3 255	1 467	1 435	5 066	2 334	530	36.7
Texas County	21 476	1 452	16 303	15 687	761	838	5 774	2 355	1 204	1 120	3 635	1 632	403	36.5
Washington County	20 380	1 546	15 024	14 299	946	1 024	6 046	2 134	958	823	2 368	999	219	31.6
Wayne County	11 543	696	9 117	8 810	438	499	2 749	1 358	732	746	2 288	1 024	206	39.8
Wright County	16 758	1 200	12 543	12 050	572	741	4 398	1 731	844	901	2 863	1 337	347	35.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	34 438	2 129	27 890	27 105	3 255	3 484	9 685	2 940	1 307	1 404	5 030	2 424	666	30.8
Farmington city	11 598	578	9 467	9 194	422	770	3 967	990	425	502	2 118	1 093	351	34.9
Kennett city	10 941	799	8 304	7 976	463	527	2 966	1 186	459	511	1 864	814	190	35.0
Poplar Bluff city	16 996	1 220	13 180	12 687	725	806	4 549	1 542	832	878	3 355	1 567	364	36.0
Rolla city	14 090	841	11 605	11 331	1 879	1 967	3 594	1 067	460	464	1 900	933	233	26.9
Sikeston city	17 641	1 426	13 095	12 565	711	851	5 103	1 786	680	791	2 643	1 160	239	33.2
District 9	568 347	42 411	432 034	417 301	33 406	35 607	175 284	55 475	23 104	21 829	72 596	33 756	8 809	31.8
COUNTY														
Adair County	24 577	1 368	20 152	19 629	3 877	2 653	6 232	1 956	824	820	3 267	1 606	415	27.4
Audrain County	23 599	1 581	18 064	17 376	770	931	6 395	2 390	1 111	1 221	4 558	2 092	524	37.0
Boone County	112 379	7 923	89 316	87 015	12 276	12 522	37 211	9 088	3 415	3 060	9 443	4 277	1 128	27.7
Calloway County	32 809	2 393	25 102	24 212	1 936	1 871	10 245	3 316	1 410	1 342	4 092	1 912	461	32.6
Clark County	7 547	499	5 693	5 493	283	343	2 047	811	370	350	1 289	625	165	35.9
Franklin County	80 603	6 308	59 981	57 603	3 428	4 293	24 713	8 576	3 544	3 274	9 775	4 272	1 012	32.2
Gasconade County	14 006	951	10 888	10 518	432	577	3 791	1 327	710	738	2 943	1 380	365	37.6
Knox County	4 482	287	3 544	3 412	144	173	1 095	504	265	262	969	487	124	40.4
Lewis County	10 233	609	8 080	7 829	904	584	2 530	1 074	459	459	1 819	924	278	34.1
Lincoln County	28 892	2 444	21 021	20 216	1 005	1 317	9 170	3 041	1 241	1 125	3 317	1 494	360	31.9
Macon County	15 345	883	12 013	11 571	556	621	4 029	1 566	714	795	3 290	1 624	459	38.5
Marion County	27 682	1 955	20 920	20 144	1 056	1 246	7 916	2 505	1 211	1 246	4 964	2 495	756	34.7
Monroe County	9 104	651	6 830	6 601	300	349	2 431	954	408	437	1 722	893	240	36.1
Montgomery County	11 355	783	8 673	8 384	357	468	2 978	1 217	573	538	2 253	1 169	324	37.1
Pike County	15 969	1 134	12 085	11 613	584	649	4 239	1 756	838	789	2 758	1 278	336	36.0
Rolls County	8 476	536	6 478	6 226	307	313	2 443	933	388	429	1 413	625	150	36.5
Randolph County	24 370	1 561	18 885	18 282	1 069	1 282	7 519	2 358	1 013	1 044	3 997	2 051	569	34.4
St. Charles County (pt.)	85 621	8 119	60 709	58 388	3 098	4 116	31 445	8 792	3 118	2 508	5 311	1 969	472	30.2
Scotland County	4 822	352	3 736	3 597	153	188	1 187	499	242	232	1 096	560	151	38.6
Shelby County	6 942	475	5 336	5 143	172	243	1 751	691	316	352	1 618	880	264	38.6
Warren County	19 534	1 599	14 528	14 049	699	868	5 917	2 121	934	808	2 702	1 143	256	33.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	69 101	4 214	57 522	56 331	10 696	10 237	21 074	4 760	1 874	1 708	5 982	2 885	812	25.6
Fulton city	10 033	576	8 190	8 001	1 070	793	2 649	825	433	440	1 791	987	282	32.7
Hannibal city	18 004	1 279	13 665	13 164	726	870	5 057	1 539	762	846	3 364	1 684	503	34.8
Jefferson City city (pt.)	306	27	233	216	19	20	89	28	6	17	37	14	1	31.4
Kirksville city	17 152	866	14 501	14 218	3 619	2 372	3 951	1 043	468	494	2 271	1 217	337	24.2
Mexico city	11 290	750	8 788	8 477	359	476	2 987	1 054	505	586	2 510	1 225	316	38.2
Moberly city	12 839	890	9 916	9 612	676	670	3 458	1 125	527	570	2 586	1 457	423	35.1
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 653	1 972	13 243	12 819	689	1 231	6 904	1 587	687	509	1 212	479	109	28.7
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 036	1 186	7 568	7 310	342	369	4 685	892	273	245	504	122	26	30.1
Washington city	10 704	821	8 168	7 906	391	607	3 283	926	460	485	1 754	914	271	33.1

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	**5 117 073**	**2 464 315**	**2 652 758**	**4 486 228**	**548 208**	**19 835**	**41 277**	**21 525**	**61 702**	**4 448 465**	**545 527**	**18 873**	**40 087**	**2 419**
District 1	568 285	261 929	306 356	262 955	297 331	957	5 482	1 560	5 090	260 043	296 385	888	5 369	510
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	346 759	161 872	184 887	221 720	119 493	552	4 013	981	3 299	219 601	119 068	508	3 942	341
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	100 057	121 469	41 235	177 838	405	1 469	579	1 791	40 442	177 317	380	1 427	169
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	10 922	5 165	5 757	9 995	879	8	32	8	86	9 923	872	6	32	3
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 511	5 383	6 128	3 787	7 631	16	43	34	69	3 746	7 625	16	38	17
Clayton city	13 874	6 474	7 400	12 687	446	23	680	38	222	12 499	443	23	679	8
Ferguson city	22 286	10 488	11 798	16 454	5 589	45	133	65	240	16 284	5 572	43	128	19
Florissant city (pt.)	14 247	6 627	7 620	13 179	900	34	95	39	133	13 088	891	32	95	8
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 468	1 145	1 323	1 592	824	6	21	25	26	1 575	821	6	20	20
Jennings city	15 905	7 280	8 625	8 145	7 639	21	48	52	143	8 050	7 624	21	48	19
Overland city (pt.)	8 587	4 156	4 431	7 877	525	16	141	28	89	7 818	518	16	138	8
Richmond Heights city	10 448	4 710	5 738	8 623	1 587	13	187	38	127	8 547	1 570	13	182	9
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	100 057	121 469	41 235	177 838	405	1 469	579	1 791	40 442	177 317	380	1 427	169
Spanish Lake COP	20 322	9 721	10 601	16 504	3 543	46	168	61	203	16 377	3 537	38	157	10
University City city (pt.)	40 058	18 372	21 686	19 650	19 333	46	880	149	445	19 401	19 231	42	876	63
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 312	589	723	208	1 101	–	–	3	4	207	1 098	–	–	3
District 2	568 306	276 475	291 831	535 626	21 149	937	9 348	1 246	5 803	531 155	21 033	875	9 211	229
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	127 286	62 801	64 485	122 858	2 849	281	997	301	1 271	121 910	2 823	267	975	40
St. Louis County (pt.)	441 020	213 674	227 346	412 768	18 300	656	8 351	945	4 532	409 245	18 210	608	8 236	189
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	21 816	10 628	11 188	21 045	349	16	381	25	214	20 865	348	14	372	3
Berkeley city (pt.)	939	436	503	392	533	5	5	4	12	384	533	5	5	–
Bridgeton city	17 779	8 457	9 322	16 830	651	32	237	29	168	16 697	649	32	226	7
Chesterfield city	37 991	18 574	19 417	35 592	902	45	1 383	69	473	35 191	892	44	1 376	15
Creve Coeur city	12 304	5 886	6 418	11 434	390	15	450	15	124	11 337	385	15	440	3
Florissant city (pt.)	36 959	17 870	19 089	35 476	1 178	57	169	79	357	35 206	1 169	53	165	9
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 856	6 210	6 646	11 866	801	18	126	45	188	11 726	792	18	124	8
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 728	11 731	13 997	23 960	1 546	22	175	25	178	23 814	1 541	20	173	2
Maryland Heights city	25 407	12 570	12 837	23 752	913	51	615	76	291	23 545	904	48	606	13
O'Fallon city (pt.)	45	23	22	45	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	9 400	4 468	4 932	8 604	622	26	104	44	72	8 567	622	22	104	13
St. Ann city	14 489	6 934	7 555	13 304	943	45	130	67	161	13 207	935	41	128	17
St. Charles city	54 555	26 618	27 937	52 343	1 521	148	406	137	545	51 945	1 507	142	395	21
St. Peters city (pt.)	34 743	17 215	17 528	33 416	809	68	360	90	387	33 129	805	60	355	7
Soppington COP (pt.)	572	289	283	563	–	–	9	–	7	562	–	–	3	–
University City city (pt.)	29	13	16	29	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	765	365	400	689	69	–	7	–	9	680	69	–	7	–
District 3	568 326	271 620	296 706	547 496	13 342	1 270	4 634	1 584	6 513	542 679	13 229	1 173	4 497	235
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	171 380	85 034	86 346	168 977	1 202	425	543	233	1 151	168 071	1 188	407	526	37
Ste. Genevieve County	16 037	7 976	8 061	15 925	45	31	24	12	49	15 888	45	30	24	1
St. Louis County (pt.)	205 750	97 987	107 763	201 744	1 525	269	1 803	409	1 980	200 206	1 508	242	1 758	56
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	80 623	94 536	160 850	10 570	545	2 264	930	3 333	158 514	10 488	494	2 189	141
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	21 106	9 870	11 236	20 832	53	23	158	40	199	20 666	53	20	157	11
Arnold city	18 828	9 240	9 588	18 670	27	50	54	27	172	18 526	26	49	54	1
Concord COP	19 859	9 626	10 233	19 633	14	18	160	34	135	19 548	14	17	145	–
Crestwood city	11 234	5 358	5 876	11 046	62	11	93	22	102	10 967	61	9	90	5
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 563	761	802	1 455	73	7	26	2	10	1 449	71	7	26	–
Lemay COP	18 005	8 477	9 528	17 768	110	32	48	47	223	17 600	110	25	47	–
Mehlville COP	27 557	13 221	14 336	26 980	211	38	275	53	309	26 733	206	36	269	4
Oakville COP	31 750	15 716	16 034	31 342	62	44	236	66	300	31 106	62	39	234	9
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	80 623	94 536	160 850	10 570	545	2 264	930	3 333	158 514	10 488	494	2 189	141
Soppington COP (pt.)	10 345	4 733	5 612	10 163	39	12	125	6	63	10 108	39	12	123	–

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
Oistrict 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 910	9 752	11 158	20 194	459	29	175	53	205	20 033	457	24	171	20
Oistrict 4	569 146	282 654	286 492	542 723	18 271	2 611	3 184	2 357	6 214	539 141	18 024	2 504	3 030	233
COUNTY														
Bates County	15 025	7 245	7 780	14 817	107	78	10	13	82	14 756	107	69	8	3
Benton County	13 859	6 771	7 088	13 736	13	75	17	18	78	13 677	13	75	16	–
Camden County	27 495	13 719	13 776	27 259	58	107	46	25	170	27 120	57	101	45	2
Cass County	63 808	31 102	32 706	62 218	684	381	269	256	829	61 689	672	355	251	12
Cole County	63 579	32 412	31 167	58 115	4 829	235	259	141	447	57 837	4 776	226	255	38
Dallas County	12 646	6 193	6 453	12 515	16	89	18	8	65	12 462	16	86	17	–
Henry County	20 044	9 596	10 448	19 655	227	83	49	30	144	19 545	227	81	46	1
Hickory County	7 335	3 602	3 733	7 265	5	55	6	4	29	7 242	5	53	6	–
Jackson County (pt.)	24 492	11 961	12 531	23 987	167	88	148	102	285	23 811	167	86	138	5
Johnson County	42 514	21 521	20 993	38 996	2 452	206	603	257	709	38 589	2 407	199	584	26
Laclede County	27 158	13 220	13 938	26 816	96	144	79	23	141	26 702	95	143	76	1
Lafayette County	31 107	15 209	15 898	29 976	880	106	69	76	219	29 831	873	103	66	15
Maries County	7 976	3 945	4 031	7 909	27	19	10	11	40	7 879	27	19	10	1
Miller County	20 700	10 086	10 614	20 547	23	89	23	18	101	20 469	23	83	21	3
Moniteau County	12 298	6 053	6 245	12 044	157	54	36	7	46	12 006	157	51	36	2
Morgan County	15 574	7 623	7 951	15 364	94	70	26	20	69	15 314	94	68	25	4
Osage County	12 018	6 194	5 824	11 940	38	21	2	17	56	11 901	38	20	2	1
Pettis County	35 437	17 057	18 380	33 963	1 167	103	123	81	268	33 781	1 164	96	114	14
Pulaski County	41 307	22 871	18 436	33 139	5 608	261	1 209	1 090	1 953	32 377	5 493	251	1 144	89
St. Clair County	8 457	4 025	4 432	8 379	22	41	11	4	33	8 356	22	41	5	–
Saline County	23 523	11 334	12 189	21 974	1 352	45	61	91	208	21 862	1 342	45	55	11
Vernon County	19 041	8 952	10 089	18 787	59	113	65	17	102	18 703	59	108	65	4
Webster County	23 753	11 963	11 790	23 322	190	148	45	48	140	23 232	190	145	45	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	18 150	8 807	9 343	17 321	425	125	139	140	426	17 070	413	110	126	5
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 469	5 063	5 406	10 138	137	44	96	54	153	10 045	137	42	90	2
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	15 863	10 498	5 365	10 242	4 103	90	571	857	1 344	9 817	4 034	85	520	63
Jefferson City city (pt.)	35 175	17 245	17 930	31 231	3 570	117	163	94	275	31 060	3 534	112	161	33
Kansas City city (pt.)	42	21	21	40	–	–	–	2	3	39	–	–	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	433	208	225	419	7	–	3	4	4	419	7	–	3	–
Marshall city	12 711	6 108	6 603	11 578	1 002	34	41	56	128	11 516	995	34	35	3
Sedalia city	19 800	9 265	10 535	18 524	1 078	46	87	65	181	18 406	1 075	44	80	14
Warrensburg city	15 244	7 522	7 722	13 627	1 190	51	308	68	207	13 500	1 174	51	300	12
Oistrict 5	569 130	269 846	299 284	416 843	134 608	2 793	5 922	8 964	18 032	408 527	133 804	2 594	5 650	523
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	569 130	269 846	299 284	416 843	134 608	2 793	5 922	8 964	18 032	408 527	133 804	2 594	5 650	523
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	390	203	187	378	3	7	1	1	16	363	3	7	1	–
Grandview city	24 967	12 310	12 657	20 193	4 232	141	234	167	381	19 982	4 212	134	230	28
Independence city (pt.)	111 215	52 792	58 423	106 958	1 619	679	1 095	864	2 208	105 667	1 591	657	1 050	42
Kansas City city (pt.)	349 179	161 149	180 030	201 143	126 845	1 619	4 050	7 522	14 274	195 077	126 106	1 464	3 840	418
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 985	21 730	24 255	44 578	801	141	285	180	455	44 304	793	141	275	17
Raytown city	30 601	14 249	16 352	29 175	994	124	157	151	441	28 887	986	116	155	16
Oistrict 6	569 131	275 908	293 223	549 059	11 997	2 266	3 077	2 732	8 478	543 555	11 851	2 119	2 947	181
COUNTY														
Andrew County	14 632	7 111	7 521	14 516	30	41	23	22	103	14 437	30	39	23	–
Atchison County	7 457	3 650	3 807	7 280	83	15	14	65	104	7 238	82	14	14	5
Buchanan County	83 083	39 370	43 713	79 378	2 635	273	266	531	1 709	78 233	2 615	233	252	41
Caldwell County	8 380	3 989	4 391	8 335	14	21	2	8	50	8 293	14	21	1	1
Carroll County	10 748	5 112	5 636	10 487	220	14	11	16	40	10 460	219	13	11	5
Chariton County	9 202	4 411	4 791	8 835	337	17	7	6	19	8 820	337	15	7	4
Clay County	153 411	74 164	79 247	147 721	2 693	782	1 135	1 080	3 539	145 334	2 649	738	1 089	62
Clinton County	16 595	8 026	8 569	16 122	336	73	22	42	139	16 033	326	71	22	4

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Cooper County	14 835	7 653	7 182	13 557	1 147	55	47	29	96	13 491	1 143	50	47	8
Daviess County	7 865	3 733	4 132	7 812	2	30	12	9	46	7 781	2	24	12	–
DeKalb County	9 967	5 824	4 143	9 006	741	81	33	106	200	8 934	729	65	31	8
Gentry County	6 848	3 227	3 621	6 803	6	25	4	10	27	6 785	6	25	4	1
Grundy County	10 536	4 888	5 648	10 450	11	43	24	8	77	10 381	11	43	24	–
Harrison County	8 469	4 060	4 409	8 400	8	31	23	7	37	8 374	8	31	17	2
Holt County	6 034	2 943	3 091	5 994	7	22	5	6	16	5 982	7	22	5	2
Howard County	9 631	4 662	4 969	8 837	732	30	17	15	45	8 802	732	28	17	7
Jackson County (pt.)	39 610	19 490	20 120	38 019	874	151	376	190	573	37 673	857	145	357	5
Linn County	13 885	6 475	7 410	13 714	113	22	14	22	94	13 645	107	22	13	4
Livingston County	14 592	6 687	7 905	14 193	317	40	27	15	63	14 148	316	38	27	–
Mercer County	3 723	1 811	1 912	3 713	3	6	1	–	7	3 706	3	6	1	–
Nodaway County	21 709	10 484	11 225	21 278	166	43	165	57	135	21 203	164	38	164	5
Platte County	57 867	28 702	29 165	55 127	1 217	307	799	417	1 161	54 438	1 195	298	762	13
Putnam County	5 079	2 449	2 630	5 059	1	9	4	6	24	5 042	1	8	4	–
Ray County	21 971	10 766	11 205	21 477	302	112	35	45	119	21 410	296	109	33	4
Schuyler County	4 236	2 028	2 208	4 217	–	8	4	7	18	4 207	–	8	3	–
Sullivan County	6 326	3 032	3 294	6 304	1	14	2	5	28	6 281	1	14	2	–
Warth County	2 440	1 161	1 279	2 425	1	1	5	8	9	2 424	1	1	5	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 294	14 333	14 961	27 871	838	101	333	151	471	27 585	824	95	315	4
Excelsior Springs city	10 354	4 847	5 507	9 878	314	65	44	53	92	9 832	311	64	43	12
Gladstone city	26 243	12 513	13 730	25 471	274	123	202	173	643	25 009	268	118	200	5
Independence city (pt.)	1 086	534	552	1 071	8	5	2	–	5	1 066	8	5	2	–
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 925	45 795	48 130	89 389	1 923	525	1 189	899	2 740	87 614	1 897	496	1 138	40
Liberty city	20 459	9 869	10 590	19 609	609	83	84	74	293	19 393	603	77	83	10
Maryville city	10 663	4 954	5 709	10 309	164	19	138	33	82	10 263	162	14	137	5
St. Joseph city	71 852	33 717	38 135	68 245	2 616	236	252	503	1 586	67 180	2 596	212	238	40
District 7	568 017	273 810	294 207	552 934	5 295	5 830	2 814	1 144	4 443	549 769	5 247	5 679	2 722	157
COUNTY														
Barry County	27 547	13 486	14 061	27 133	25	276	80	33	152	27 030	24	266	73	2
Barton County	11 312	5 456	5 856	11 151	11	108	28	14	57	11 113	11	102	28	1
Cedar County	12 093	5 736	6 357	11 976	3	77	20	17	58	11 935	3	76	20	1
Christian County	32 644	15 946	16 698	32 274	35	190	77	68	216	32 126	35	190	74	3
Dade County	7 449	3 547	3 902	7 336	20	68	15	10	76	7 279	20	62	12	–
Douglas County	11 876	5 762	6 114	11 756	3	89	15	13	90	11 680	3	88	15	–
Greene County	207 949	99 583	108 366	200 912	3 749	1 281	1 523	484	1 775	199 639	3 712	1 238	1 485	100
Jasper County	90 465	43 088	47 377	87 093	1 153	1 504	516	199	797	86 530	1 147	1 471	495	25
Lawrence County	30 236	14 637	15 599	29 820	24	280	56	56	211	29 667	24	271	56	7
McDonald County	16 938	8 403	8 535	16 313	4	546	41	34	121	16 230	4	540	40	3
Newton County	44 445	21 644	22 801	43 000	174	948	235	88	353	42 757	173	937	223	2
Ozark County	8 598	4 253	4 345	8 528	2	39	12	17	56	8 490	2	35	12	3
Polk County	21 826	10 658	11 168	21 508	70	134	76	38	173	21 384	67	125	71	6
Stone County	19 078	9 285	9 793	18 883	6	138	37	14	114	18 790	6	131	37	–
Taney County	25 561	12 326	13 235	25 251	16	152	83	59	194	25 119	16	147	81	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	10 747	5 064	5 683	10 216	236	102	177	16	63	10 174	233	98	173	6
Joplin city	40 961	18 983	21 978	38 927	872	773	262	127	477	38 606	869	750	250	9
Springfield city	140 494	66 406	74 088	134 384	3 527	939	1 264	380	1 339	133 454	3 492	899	1 227	83
District 8	568 385	274 801	293 584	538 611	25 155	1 656	2 237	726	2 907	536 584	25 056	1 591	2 149	98
COUNTY														
Ballinger County	10 619	5 264	5 355	10 545	12	31	28	3	70	10 479	12	30	28	–
Butler County	38 765	18 469	20 296	36 487	1 983	134	125	36	217	36 329	1 971	130	116	2
Cape Girardeau County	61 633	29 598	32 035	57 964	2 985	101	475	108	313	57 761	2 979	92	467	21
Carter County	5 515	2 726	2 789	5 466	1	38	5	5	33	5 443	1	33	5	–
Crawford County	19 173	9 338	9 835	19 092	3	36	30	12	114	18 995	3	36	24	1
Dent County	13 702	6 572	7 130	13 568	10	67	33	24	89	13 513	9	60	28	3
Dunklin County	33 112	15 353	17 759	30 280	2 629	87	77	39	169	30 155	2 624	84	70	10
Howell County	31 447	15 113	16 334	31 112	62	167	75	31	161	30 983	62	164	75	2

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Iron County	10 726	5 057	5 669	10 632	49	14	14	17	44	10 601	49	14	12	6
Madison County	11 127	5 371	5 756	11 033	10	32	34	18	62	10 988	10	32	34	1
Mississippi County	14 442	6 750	7 692	11 590	2 804	26	15	7	40	11 565	2 796	26	15	–
New Madrid County	20 928	9 960	10 968	17 558	3 279	34	36	21	93	17 497	3 267	34	36	1
Oregon County	9 470	4 561	4 909	9 402	3	41	14	10	32	9 383	3	38	13	1
Pemiscot County	21 921	10 241	11 680	16 222	5 596	34	51	18	89	16 175	5 575	33	45	4
Perry County	16 648	8 246	8 402	16 525	15	29	69	10	72	16 467	11	29	68	1
Phelps County	35 248	18 086	17 162	33 815	397	148	783	105	303	33 626	396	141	773	9
Reynolds County	6 661	3 277	3 384	6 633	3	15	5	5	28	6 613	3	14	2	1
Ripley County	12 303	5 835	6 468	12 211	6	49	22	15	78	12 150	6	49	19	1
St. Francois County	48 904	24 397	24 507	47 642	962	107	123	70	239	47 489	945	103	120	8
Scott County	39 376	18 617	20 759	35 660	3 497	86	68	65	206	35 537	3 486	82	62	3
Shannon County	7 613	3 714	3 899	7 573	3	27	4	6	22	7 559	3	25	4	–
Stoddard County	28 895	13 798	15 097	28 347	409	58	47	34	132	28 249	408	58	41	7
Texas County	21 476	10 360	11 116	21 294	16	84	60	22	113	21 203	16	82	59	3
Washington County	20 380	10 358	10 022	19 914	378	47	23	18	83	19 863	378	40	12	4
Wayne County	11 543	5 639	5 904	11 471	7	45	9	11	44	11 437	7	45	9	1
Wright County	16 758	8 101	8 657	16 575	36	119	12	16	61	16 524	36	117	12	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	34 438	16 138	18 300	31 065	2 771	75	445	82	192	30 957	2 765	68	438	18
Farmington city	11 598	6 305	5 293	10 554	908	41	62	33	89	10 516	891	39	60	3
Kennett city	10 941	4 964	5 977	9 693	1 164	21	55	8	45	9 663	1 159	19	50	5
Poplar Bluff city	16 996	7 734	9 262	15 398	1 437	55	79	27	139	15 299	1 431	53	72	2
Rolla city	14 090	7 595	6 495	12 984	295	46	690	75	166	12 896	294	45	682	7
Sikeston city	17 641	8 066	9 575	14 577	2 936	48	40	40	95	14 532	2 925	46	40	3
District 9	568 347	277 272	291 075	539 981	21 060	1 515	4 579	1 212	4 222	537 012	20 898	1 450	4 512	253
COUNTY														
Adair County	24 577	11 491	13 086	24 029	219	42	220	67	182	23 919	213	39	218	6
Audrain County	23 599	11 367	12 232	22 037	1 419	34	83	26	81	21 976	1 417	33	83	9
Boone County	112 379	54 400	57 979	100 055	8 377	394	3 129	424	1 226	99 275	8 306	374	3 093	105
Calloway County	32 809	15 923	16 886	30 937	1 579	104	120	69	171	30 832	1 579	99	119	9
Clark County	7 547	3 750	3 797	7 528	3	7	4	5	26	7 506	3	6	4	2
Franklin County	80 603	39 781	40 822	79 403	750	155	192	103	441	79 069	737	145	189	22
Gasconade County	14 006	6 759	7 247	13 947	11	22	17	9	35	13 924	10	20	17	–
Knox County	4 482	2 153	2 329	4 461	6	10	3	2	9	4 454	6	10	3	–
Lewis County	10 233	4 889	5 344	9 846	342	19	16	10	26	9 823	342	19	16	7
Lincoln County	28 892	14 416	14 476	28 080	590	102	54	66	219	27 928	588	95	54	8
Macon County	15 345	7 296	8 049	14 905	363	50	19	8	59	14 852	363	50	19	2
Marion County	27 682	13 043	14 639	26 213	1 249	75	109	36	118	26 131	1 239	68	106	20
Monroe County	9 104	4 448	4 656	8 713	357	18	14	2	48	8 675	351	18	12	–
Montgomery County	11 355	5 480	5 875	11 015	289	12	20	19	45	10 987	289	12	20	2
Pike County	15 969	7 717	8 252	15 033	845	52	24	15	119	14 939	832	49	22	8
Ralls County	8 476	4 124	4 352	8 312	138	18	6	2	14	8 300	138	18	6	–
Randolph County	24 370	12 291	12 079	22 332	1 837	80	79	42	179	22 199	1 826	80	79	7
St. Charles County (pt.)	85 621	42 691	42 930	82 566	2 114	247	434	260	1 037	81 795	2 094	242	419	34
Scotland County	4 822	2 317	2 505	4 808	3	10	–	1	12	4 797	3	10	–	–
Shelby County	6 942	3 256	3 686	6 858	56	18	3	7	23	6 841	55	18	3	2
Warren County	19 534	9 680	9 854	18 903	513	46	33	39	152	18 790	507	45	30	10
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	69 101	33 148	35 953	58 830	6 859	231	2 847	334	905	58 278	6 810	218	2 815	75
Fulton city	10 033	4 665	5 368	8 808	1 121	30	56	18	49	8 776	1 121	29	56	2
Hannibal city	18 004	8 321	9 683	16 686	1 142	63	80	33	87	16 633	1 132	56	77	19
Jefferson City city (pt.)	306	135	171	292	10	3	1	–	–	292	10	3	1	–
Kirksville city	17 152	7 752	9 400	16 654	208	22	208	60	156	16 563	202	19	207	5
Mexico city	11 290	5 252	6 038	10 137	1 061	22	52	18	47	10 103	1 059	21	52	8
Moberly city	12 839	5 830	7 009	11 767	930	43	69	30	111	11 686	928	43	69	2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 653	9 127	9 526	18 252	215	68	49	69	307	18 020	208	65	43	10
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 036	5 407	5 629	10 700	208	9	90	29	114	10 618	207	8	89	–
Washington city	10 704	5 019	5 685	10 557	79	24	38	6	76	10 490	78	22	38	–

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
							Householder living alone							
								65 years and over						
			Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	Household	Family	Total	Institutionalized persons	Other persons in group quarters
The State	**4 971 676**	**1 961 206**	**1 368 334**	**1 104 723**	**208 175**	**592 872**	**510 684**	**221 516**	**177 384**	**2.54**	**3.08**	**145 397**	**80 854**	**64 543**
District 1	554 141	220 470	138 885	85 575	44 842	81 585	70 565	27 212	21 202	2.51	3.23	14 144	6 308	7 836
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	340 022	134 878	91 026	65 613	20 761	43 852	37 487	14 241	11 498	2.52	3.11	6 737	3 233	3 504
St. Louis city (pt.)	214 119	85 592	47 859	19 962	24 081	37 733	33 078	12 971	9 704	2.50	3.45	7 407	3 075	4 332
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontoine Neighbors city	10 468	4 454	3 152	2 622	424	1 302	1 206	739	610	2.35	2.85	454	454	–
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 487	3 949	3 026	1 805	1 027	923	793	239	184	2.91	3.35	24	13	11
Clayton city	11 108	5 384	2 802	2 270	420	2 582	2 191	695	587	2.06	2.86	2 766	304	2 462
Ferguson city	22 009	8 750	6 089	4 505	1 273	2 661	2 293	920	736	2.52	3.06	277	205	72
Florissant city (pt.)	13 881	5 660	3 996	3 305	542	1 664	1 497	663	557	2.45	2.98	366	272	94
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 468	905	680	495	153	225	180	57	51	2.73	3.14	–	–	–
Jennings city	15 892	6 388	4 247	2 725	1 256	2 141	1 920	937	748	2.49	3.12	13	13	–
Overland city (pt.)	8 530	3 483	2 330	1 703	494	1 153	990	430	345	2.45	3.02	57	57	–
Richmond Heights city	10 328	4 728	2 558	1 934	488	2 170	1 779	543	467	2.18	2.97	120	2	118
St. Louis city (pt.)	214 119	85 592	47 859	19 962	24 081	37 733	33 078	12 971	9 704	2.50	3.45	7 407	3 075	4 332
Spanish Lake COP	20 090	8 071	5 520	4 317	968	2 551	2 161	762	616	2.49	3.04	232	232	–
University City city (pt.)	39 733	16 538	10 272	7 047	2 678	6 266	4 972	1 939	1 574	2.40	3.04	325	258	67
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 312	501	351	176	151	150	132	80	64	2.62	3.19	–	–	–
District 2	558 840	210 097	155 955	133 912	17 019	54 142	44 988	14 314	11 713	2.66	3.14	9 466	7 975	1 491
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	125 650	45 857	34 237	29 336	3 685	11 620	9 399	2 514	2 018	2.74	3.21	1 636	967	669
St. Louis County (pt.)	433 190	164 240	121 718	104 576	13 334	42 522	35 589	11 800	9 695	2.64	3.11	7 830	7 008	822
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	21 700	7 849	6 191	5 392	618	1 658	1 378	360	298	2.76	3.16	116	116	–
Berkeley city (pt.)	936	331	253	141	93	78	60	23	16	2.83	3.22	3	3	–
Bridgeton city	17 238	6 793	4 933	4 075	646	1 860	1 534	555	463	2.54	3.00	541	541	–
Chesterfield city	37 085	13 115	10 422	9 555	674	2 693	2 276	808	682	2.83	3.24	906	906	–
Creve Coeur city	11 732	5 106	3 366	3 019	247	1 740	1 497	439	358	2.30	2.87	572	392	180
Florissant city (pt.)	36 263	13 517	10 442	8 709	1 330	3 075	2 640	941	781	2.68	3.10	696	656	40
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 852	5 450	3 512	2 804	565	1 938	1 623	406	337	2.36	2.96	4	4	–
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 467	10 609	7 125	5 950	947	3 484	3 081	1 517	1 276	2.40	3.00	261	239	22
Maryland Heights city	25 019	10 667	6 364	5 258	831	4 303	3 202	359	277	2.35	3.02	388	382	6
O'Fallon city (pt.)	45	16	11	11	–	5	4	1	1	2.81	3.18	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	9 373	3 686	2 710	2 086	502	976	822	349	282	2.54	2.97	27	–	27
St. Ann city	14 434	6 319	3 911	2 951	753	2 408	2 074	708	567	2.28	2.91	55	35	20
St. Charles city	53 173	21 670	14 334	11 700	1 988	7 336	5 972	1 691	1 374	2.45	3.04	1 382	713	669
St. Peters city (pt.)	34 623	11 517	9 446	8 420	783	2 071	1 677	368	308	3.01	3.37	120	120	–
Sappington COP (pt.)	572	184	170	159	8	14	11	5	4	3.11	3.20	–	–	–
University City city (pt.)	29	18	10	10	–	8	8	5	4	1.61	2.10	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	765	306	227	198	24	79	69	21	20	2.50	2.95	–	–	–
District 3	559 988	225 237	152 390	123 515	22 151	72 847	63 067	26 643	21 798	2.49	3.08	8 338	6 750	1 588
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	169 796	59 199	47 211	39 763	5 432	11 988	9 859	3 433	2 757	2.87	3.23	1 584	1 399	185
Ste. Genevieve County	15 792	5 707	4 416	3 878	374	1 291	1 153	625	476	2.77	3.21	245	181	64
St. Louis County (pt.)	202 603	80 992	57 677	49 279	6 562	23 315	20 456	9 037	7 481	2.50	3.03	3 147	2 345	802
St. Louis city (pt.)	171 797	79 339	43 086	30 595	9 783	36 253	31 599	13 548	11 084	2.17	2.95	3 362	2 825	537
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	21 075	8 919	6 263	5 230	815	2 656	2 369	1 209	1 003	2.36	2.87	31	17	14
Arnold city	18 717	6 664	5 281	4 328	713	1 383	1 140	365	317	2.81	3.17	111	111	–
Concord CDP	19 859	7 452	5 950	5 250	560	1 502	1 304	529	424	2.66	3.03	–	–	–
Crestwood city	11 234	4 508	3 431	2 983	359	1 077	964	468	371	2.49	2.91	–	–	–
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 535	603	458	405	40	145	124	55	44	2.55	2.95	28	–	28
Lemay COP	17 801	7 405	4 953	3 855	844	2 452	2 206	1 131	915	2.40	2.99	204	32	172
Mehlville COP	27 346	11 307	7 669	6 440	961	3 638	3 117	1 061	898	2.42	2.99	211	139	72
Oakville COP	31 587	10 547	8 610	7 730	648	1 937	1 610	475	369	2.99	3.38	163	163	–
St. Louis city (pt.)	171 797	79 339	43 086	30 595	9 783	36 253	31 599	13 548	11 084	2.17	2.95	3 362	2 825	537
Sappington CDP (pt.)	10 016	4 190	2 962	2 510	375	1 228	1 129	621	532	2.39	2.91	329	329	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 383	8 142	5 759	5 015	612	2 383	2 115	1 165	979	2.50	3.05	527	243	284
District 4	543 646	211 458	155 061	133 003	16 628	56 397	49 790	25 062	19 922	2.57	3.05	25 500	12 652	12 848
COUNTY														
Bates County	14 733	5 918	4 303	3 710	432	1 615	1 503	903	724	2.49	2.98	292	243	49
Benton County	13 651	5 764	4 212	3 727	359	1 552	1 423	826	607	2.37	2.80	208	179	29
Camden County	27 190	11 305	8 596	7 685	648	2 709	2 331	1 061	778	2.41	2.76	305	253	52
Cass County	62 988	22 892	17 839	15 411	1 879	5 053	4 379	2 057	1 722	2.75	3.15	820	634	186
Cole County	58 032	22 976	15 887	13 331	2 031	7 089	6 286	2 372	1 998	2.53	3.11	5 547	5 108	439
Dallas County	12 507	4 899	3 648	3 158	355	1 251	1 158	703	531	2.55	3.02	139	121	18
Henry County	19 700	8 189	5 689	4 837	642	2 500	2 289	1 400	1 114	2.41	2.94	344	309	35
Hickory County	7 224	3 183	2 349	2 123	164	834	776	485	350	2.27	2.67	111	111	–
Jackson County (pt.)	24 159	8 935	6 812	5 752	790	2 123	1 793	653	534	2.70	3.13	333	324	9
Johnson County	37 913	14 579	10 213	8 823	1 007	4 366	3 153	1 189	975	2.60	3.08	4 601	357	4 244
Laclede County	26 650	10 420	7 749	6 652	831	2 671	2 421	1 324	1 044	2.56	3.01	508	211	297
Lafayette County	30 169	11 732	8 570	7 299	921	3 162	2 907	1 714	1 386	2.57	3.07	938	741	197
Maries County	7 877	3 028	2 271	1 989	207	757	711	391	296	2.60	3.08	99	99	–
Miller County	20 456	7 977	5 740	4 819	681	2 237	1 999	1 003	775	2.56	3.07	244	204	40
Moniteau County	11 876	4 583	3 328	2 896	324	1 255	1 169	707	575	2.59	3.13	422	422	–
Morgan County	15 287	6 269	4 629	4 097	374	1 640	1 477	836	595	2.44	2.87	287	222	65
Osage County	11 848	4 262	3 181	2 800	253	1 081	950	545	414	2.78	3.31	170	170	–
Pettis County	35 077	14 056	9 947	8 298	1 266	4 109	3 636	1 915	1 538	2.50	3.00	360	190	170
Pulaski County	35 214	12 397	9 882	8 451	1 110	2 515	2 235	905	709	2.84	3.23	6 093	231	5 862
St. Clair County	8 267	3 499	2 441	2 148	222	1 058	986	608	478	2.36	2.88	190	190	–
Saline County	21 872	8 903	6 121	5 020	846	2 782	2 499	1 412	1 148	2.46	3.00	1 651	882	769

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
							Householder living alone							
								65 years and over						
			Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	Household	Family	Total	Institutional-ized persons	Other persons in group quarters
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Vernon County	17 979	7 301	5 085	4 262	659	2 216	2 043	1 127	908	2.46	3.02	1 062	692	370
Webster County	22 977	8 391	6 569	5 715	627	1 822	1 666	926	723	2.74	3.16	776	759	17
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	17 881	6 393	4 873	4 003	697	1 520	1 280	400	338	2.80	3.23	269	109	160
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 220	3 961	2 846	2 362	379	1 115	937	327	265	2.58	3.08	249	240	9
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	10 050	2 775	2 726	2 572	115	49	47	–	–	3.62	3.65	5 813	–	5 813
Jefferson City city (pt.)	31 996	14 048	8 636	7 003	1 328	5 412	4 838	1 850	1 603	2.28	2.96	3 179	2 740	439
Kansas City city (pt.)	42	15	14	14	–	1	1	1	1	2.80	2.93	–	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	433	144	131	125	4	13	9	2	2	3.01	3.14	–	–	–
Marshall city	11 332	4 712	3 080	2 385	573	1 632	1 447	743	617	2.40	3.00	1 379	610	769
Sedalia city	19 541	8 416	5 416	4 320	844	3 000	2 660	1 436	1 175	2.32	2.92	259	190	69
Warrensburg city	11 287	5 002	2 593	2 083	391	2 409	1 519	513	455	2.26	2.87	3 957	300	3 657
District 5	558 227	230 604	146 510	106 449	32 452	84 094	71 337	25 749	20 678	2.42	3.06	10 903	7 310	3 593
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	558 227	230 604	146 510	106 449	32 452	84 094	71 337	25 749	20 678	2.42	3.06	10 903	7 310	3 593
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	390	122	114	103	9	8	5	1	1	3.20	3.27	–	–	–
Grandview city	24 565	9 271	6 567	5 145	1 092	2 704	2 166	509	416	2.65	3.15	402	214	188
Independence city (pt.)	110 187	44 953	31 227	25 274	4 660	13 726	11 810	4 702	3 954	2.45	2.96	1 028	894	134
Kansas City city (pt.)	332 684	140 890	82 766	54 054	23 541	58 124	49 056	16 713	13 029	2.36	3.10	8 495	5 358	3 137
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 407	17 488	12 743	10 874	1 513	4 745	4 119	2 020	1 779	2.60	3.10	578	530	48
Raytown city	30 286	12 697	8 970	7 498	1 181	3 727	3 296	1 487	1 280	2.39	2.86	315	293	22
District 6	551 539	216 556	155 893	132 363	17 976	60 663	53 253	25 082	20 155	2.55	3.05	17 592	11 551	6 041
COUNTY														
Andrew County	14 340	5 429	4 185	3 673	367	1 244	1 121	616	489	2.64	3.06	292	263	29
Atchison County	6 960	2 961	2 033	1 762	200	928	830	481	380	2.35	2.87	497	173	324
Buchanan County	80 649	32 486	22 319	17 669	3 717	10 167	8 990	4 500	3 646	2.48	3.04	2 434	1 698	736
Caldwell County	8 187	3 222	2 369	2 083	217	853	799	503	409	2.54	3.04	193	193	–
Carroll County	10 570	4 332	3 016	2 580	322	1 316	1 234	809	642	2.44	3.00	178	176	2
Chariton County	9 055	3 661	2 597	2 295	214	1 064	1 009	639	477	2.47	3.02	147	146	1
Clay County	150 449	58 915	42 458	35 673	5 274	16 457	13 829	4 353	3 577	2.55	3.04	2 962	1 667	1 295
Clinton County	16 253	6 112	4 639	4 029	440	1 473	1 325	728	589	2.66	3.11	342	333	9
Cooper County	13 561	5 359	3 903	3 360	417	1 456	1 338	787	634	2.53	3.02	1 274	1 080	194
Daviess County	7 765	3 040	2 211	1 976	172	829	776	520	420	2.55	3.08	100	100	–
DeKalb County	7 781	3 054	2 246	2 000	176	808	763	498	404	2.55	3.05	2 186	2 178	8
Gentry County	6 618	2 756	1 909	1 682	172	847	808	556	466	2.40	2.96	230	213	17
Grundy County	10 277	4 346	2 994	2 594	311	1 352	1 264	799	653	2.36	2.92	259	249	10
Harrison County	8 281	3 574	2 460	2 173	207	1 114	1 060	676	534	2.32	2.86	188	188	–
Holt County	5 906	2 440	1 689	1 503	126	751	702	478	365	2.42	2.99	128	128	–
Howard County	8 898	3 571	2 518	2 114	303	1 053	960	598	469	2.49	3.03	733	219	514
Jackson County (pt.)	39 581	13 043	11 039	9 535	1 158	2 004	1 630	535	449	3.03	3.32	29	–	29
Linn County	13 544	5 704	3 837	3 346	373	1 867	1 745	1 111	892	2.37	2.97	341	339	2
Livingston County	13 798	5 645	3 910	3 345	437	1 735	1 618	944	769	2.44	3.01	794	794	–
Mercer County	3 655	1 577	1 079	972	66	498	470	307	245	2.32	2.88	68	61	7
Nodaway County	18 905	7 620	4 996	4 330	497	2 624	2 065	1 025	816	2.48	3.05	2 804	252	2 552
Platte County	57 117	22 142	16 077	13 694	1 754	6 065	5 063	1 198	925	2.58	3.06	750	502	248
Putnam County	4 994	2 166	1 472	1 296	132	694	657	446	336	2.31	2.87	85	59	26
Ray County	21 747	8 020	6 215	5 405	592	1 805	1 640	902	713	2.71	3.13	224	224	–
Schuyler County	4 176	1 729	1 234	1 085	117	495	467	324	260	2.42	2.93	60	60	–
Sullivan County	6 103	2 615	1 809	1 588	161	806	754	519	415	2.33	2.87	223	185	38
Worth County	2 369	1 037	679	601	54	358	336	230	181	2.28	2.90	71	71	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 286	9 446	8 095	6 961	897	1 351	1 070	288	254	3.10	3.37	8	–	8
Excelsior Springs city	9 788	3 854	2 684	2 139	440	1 170	1 052	541	438	2.54	3.10	566	298	268
Gladstone city	25 922	10 535	7 528	6 361	925	3 007	2 529	623	504	2.46	2.94	321	321	–
Independence city (pt.)	1 086	369	327	300	17	42	33	20	14	2.94	3.13	–	–	–
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 398	36 702	26 155	21 778	3 332	10 547	8 634	2 028	1 651	2.54	3.03	527	461	66
Liberty city	19 025	7 175	5 292	4 500	640	1 883	1 595	591	489	2.65	3.13	1 434	561	873
Maryville city	8 142	3 545	1 906	1 568	269	1 639	1 165	493	413	2.30	2.98	2 521	182	2 339
St. Joseph city	69 428	28 411	19 076	14 773	3 478	9 335	8 268	4 156	3 407	2.44	3.03	2 424	1 688	736
District 7	549 812	222 201	157 127	133 134	18 487	65 074	55 682	26 956	21 726	2.47	2.97	18 205	7 740	10 465
COUNTY														
Barry County	27 201	10 858	8 046	6 987	759	2 812	2 554	1 420	1 102	2.51	2.95	346	331	15
Barton County	11 140	4 524	3 188	2 770	319	1 336	1 253	768	594	2.46	3.01	172	110	62
Cedar County	11 833	5 003	3 525	3 080	340	1 478	1 371	873	681	2.37	2.86	260	260	–
Christian County	32 280	11 937	9 510	8 264	954	2 427	2 125	966	792	2.70	3.07	364	364	–
Dade County	7 235	2 976	2 098	1 846	182	878	824	515	400	2.43	2.96	214	211	3
Douglas County	11 761	4 587	3 409	2 993	291	1 178	1 069	614	479	2.56	3.03	115	102	13
Greene County	197 756	81 463	54 525	45 018	7 502	26 938	21 635	8 686	7 256	2.43	2.96	10 193	3 294	6 899
Jasper County	88 285	36 134	24 890	20 428	3 549	11 244	9 904	4 885	3 991	2.44	2.98	2 180	888	1 292
Lawrence County	29 670	11 724	8 487	7 255	928	3 237	2 950	1 733	1 384	2.53	3.03	566	555	11
McDonald County	16 681	6 386	4 784	4 058	504	1 602	1 434	760	603	2.61	3.05	257	156	101
Newton County	43 745	16 886	12 678	10 982	1 267	4 208	3 736	1 937	1 540	2.59	3.04	700	471	229
Ozark County	8 495	3 486	2 616	2 319	210	870	799	469	336	2.44	2.86	103	88	15
Polk County	20 455	8 031	5 899	5 189	523	2 132	1 837	1 059	848	2.55	3.00	1 371	454	917
Stone County	18 889	7 885	5 975	5 367	460	1 910	1 696	947	696	2.40	2.77	189	184	5
Taney County	24 386	10 321	7 497	6 578	699	2 824	2 495	1 324	1 024	2.36	2.79	1 175	272	903

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
							Householder living alone							
								65 years and over						
			Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	Household	Family	Total	Institutionalized persons	Other persons in group quarters
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	10 180	4 306	2 856	2 364	380	1 450	1 353	801	708	2.36	2.97	567	316	251
Joplin city	39 498	17 474	10 884	8 533	1 903	6 590	5 714	2 597	2 135	2 26	2.88	1 463	516	947
Springfield city	130 614	57 353	34 600	27 316	5 802	22 753	18 092	7 238	6 115	2.28	2.89	9 880	3 027	6 853
District 8	551 980	216 430	157 370	130 008	21 621	59 060	53 062	28 782	22 929	2.55	3.04	16 405	10 729	5 676
COUNTY														
Ballinger County	10 457	3 946	3 057	2 662	284	889	814	500	364	2.65	3.07	162	106	56
Butler County	38 003	15 334	10 970	8 859	1 730	4 364	3 922	2 027	1 587	2.48	2.98	762	597	165
Cape Girardeau County	58 261	23 390	16 158	13 550	2 077	7 232	5 933	2 511	2 051	2.49	3.02	3 372	792	2 580
Carter County	5 456	2 128	1 520	1 266	187	608	564	319	229	2.56	3.10	59	59	–
Crawford County	18 901	7 299	5 455	4 722	538	1 844	1 677	938	731	2.59	3.05	272	259	13
Dent County	13 499	5 327	3 938	3 394	435	1 389	1 270	787	630	2.53	3.00	203	157	46
Dunklin County	32 522	13 128	9 292	7 345	1 614	3 836	3 566	2 102	1 721	2.48	3.01	590	552	38
Howell County	30 876	12 283	9 027	7 683	1 036	3 256	3 002	1 707	1 370	2.51	2.98	571	513	58
Iron County	10 308	3 995	2 970	2 520	347	1 025	937	554	423	2.58	3.04	418	353	65
Madison County	10 966	4 344	3 205	2 683	388	1 139	1 041	623	486	2.52	2.99	161	161	–
Mississippi County	14 218	5 411	3 968	2 908	869	1 443	1 336	781	635	2.63	3.13	224	224	–
New Madrid County	20 624	7 795	5 726	4 448	1 066	2 069	1 897	1 067	858	2.65	3.15	304	304	–
Oregon County	9 359	3 851	2 820	2 406	285	1 031	971	580	440	2.43	2.89	111	108	3
Pemiscot County	21 549	8 210	5 757	4 086	1 411	2 453	2 268	1 340	1 043	2.62	3.21	372	327	45
Perry County	16 296	6 111	4 537	3 934	427	1 574	1 439	857	662	2.67	3.17	352	314	38
Phelps County	32 673	13 277	9 125	7 705	1 106	4 152	3 459	1 427	1 158	2.46	2.98	2 575	690	1 885
Reynolds County	6 558	2 542	1 950	1 677	191	592	534	306	244	2.58	2.97	103	87	16
Ripley County	12 171	4 788	3 522	2 908	460	1 266	1 184	705	556	2.54	3.02	132	132	–
St Francois County	45 725	17 670	13 101	10 871	1 788	4 569	4 084	2 225	1 809	2.59	3.04	3 179	2 832	347
Scott County	38 895	14 761	10 950	8 767	1 810	3 811	3 490	1 921	1 597	2.63	3.12	481	481	–
Shannon County	7 515	2 917	2 199	1 931	204	718	665	374	296	2.58	3.03	98	83	15
Staddard County	28 214	11 383	8 366	7 024	1 052	3 017	2 801	1 606	1 323	2.48	2.94	681	439	242
Texas County	21 255	8 441	6 195	5 314	663	2 246	2 088	1 177	931	2.52	3.00	221	199	22
Washington County	19 755	6 982	5 420	4 437	725	1 562	1 374	710	527	2.83	3.25	625	615	10
Wayne County	11 366	4 607	3 417	2 849	410	1 190	1 067	640	478	2.47	2.88	177	146	31
Wright County	16 558	6 510	4 725	4 059	518	1 785	1 679	998	780	2.54	3.06	200	199	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	31 405	13 442	8 264	6 608	1 351	5 178	4 099	1 575	1 324	2.34	2.95	3 033	582	2 451
Farmington city	8 927	3 749	2 522	2 079	378	1 227	1 136	610	522	2.38	2.98	2 671	2 557	114
Kennett city	10 740	4 408	3 023	2 296	626	1 385	1 296	711	608	2.44	3.01	201	163	38
Poplar Bluff city	16 526	7 077	4 575	3 354	1 052	2 502	2 256	1 249	1 036	2.34	2.95	470	355	115
Rolla city	11 984	5 318	3 021	2 449	477	2 297	1 789	645	552	2.25	2.91	2 106	322	1 784
Sikeston city	17 305	6 793	4 860	3 628	1 085	1 933	1 771	917	773	2.55	3.07	336	336	–
District 9	543 503	208 153	149 143	126 764	16 999	59 010	48 940	21 716	17 261	2.61	3.11	24 844	9 839	15 005
COUNTY														
Adair County	21 279	9 060	5 408	4 551	676	3 652	2 740	1 122	908	2.35	2.96	3 298	456	2 842
Audrain County	23 009	9 205	6 667	5 670	782	2 538	2 350	1 344	1 053	2.50	3.01	590	527	63
Boone County	101 696	41 937	25 573	20 602	3 965	16 364	11 531	2 770	2 248	2.42	3.01	10 683	1 145	9 538
Callaway County	30 364	11 552	8 639	7 302	1 016	2 913	2 524	1 184	925	2.63	3.08	2 445	1 298	1 147
Clark County	7 450	2 859	2 108	1 813	197	751	701	396	304	2.61	3.09	97	97	–
Franklin County	79 786	28 856	22 246	18 984	2 426	6 610	5 783	2 793	2 227	2.76	3.20	817	767	50
Gasconade County	13 735	5 543	3 959	3 461	342	1 584	1 430	851	656	2.48	2.99	271	263	8
Knox County	4 366	1 819	1 273	1 111	114	546	511	324	267	2.40	2.94	116	77	39
Lewis County	9 326	3 745	2 655	2 284	264	1 090	989	578	461	2.49	3.02	907	253	654
Lincoln County	28 539	10 316	7 913	6 851	758	2 403	2 137	1 045	817	2.77	3.21	353	285	68
Macon County	15 017	6 160	4 376	3 829	405	1 784	1 663	1 029	838	2.44	2.96	328	326	2
Marion County	26 826	10 728	7 412	6 137	1 013	3 316	3 042	1 675	1 367	2.50	3.08	856	541	315
Monroe County	8 900	3 471	2 466	2 175	217	1 005	935	528	411	2.56	3.14	204	167	37
Montgomery County	11 047	4 341	3 114	2 668	326	1 227	1 133	713	550	2.54	3.06	308	308	–
Pike County	15 629	6 083	4 380	3 670	511	1 703	1 565	907	719	2.57	3.10	340	305	35
Ralls County	8 392	3 226	2 474	2 199	196	752	692	413	295	2.60	3.03	84	60	24
Randolph County	22 387	8 943	6 235	5 242	788	2 708	2 409	1 360	1 104	2.50	3.05	1 983	1 843	140
St Charles County (pt.)	85 032	28 474	23 578	20 620	2 225	4 896	3 958	1 089	859	2.99	3.31	589	570	19
Scotland County	4 696	1 956	1 325	1 165	123	631	586	375	311	2.40	3.01	126	126	–
Shelby County	6 725	2 809	1 919	1 685	185	890	838	536	438	2.39	2.98	217	217	–
Warren County	19 302	7 070	5 423	4 745	470	1 647	1 423	684	503	2.73	3.15	232	208	24
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	58 652	25 841	13 542	10 440	2 495	12 299	8 333	1 776	1 475	2.27	2.93	10 449	1 006	9 443
Fulton city	7 909	3 419	2 211	1 690	448	1 208	1 096	606	520	2.31	2.94	2 124	977	1 147
Hannibal city	17 353	7 094	4 703	3 741	789	2 391	2 177	1 215	988	2.45	3.07	651	351	300
Jefferson City city (pt.)	306	114	71	49	17	43	33	14	11	2.68	3.39	–	–	–
Kirksville city	13 863	6 286	3 209	2 572	521	3 077	2 232	846	724	2.21	2.91	3 289	456	2 833
Mexico city	10 798	4 589	3 129	2 501	522	1 460	1 352	784	650	2.35	2.91	492	429	63
Moberly city	12 370	5 216	3 337	2 658	567	1 879	1 667	957	817	2.37	3.00	469	344	125
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 360	6 366	5 066	4 307	571	1 300	1 029	262	221	2.88	3.25	293	279	14
St Peters city (pt.)	11 036	3 706	3 088	2 712	304	618	513	114	96	2.98	3.31	–	–	–
Washington city	10 438	4 099	2 883	2 441	345	1 216	1 096	511	435	2.55	3.12	266	266	–

Table 5. **Land Area and Population Density: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	**5 117 073**	**178 446.0**	**68 898.1**	**28.7**	**74.3**
District 1	568 285	377.3	145.7	1 506.2	3 900.4
COUNTY					
St. Louis County (pt.)	346 759	280.0	108.1	1 238.4	3 207.8
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	97.3	37.6	2 276.7	5 891.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	10 922	11.4	4.4	958.1	2 482.3
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 511	8.5	3.3	1 354.2	3 488.2
Clayton city	13 874	6.4	2.5	2 167.8	5 549.6
Ferguson city	22 286	16.0	6.2	1 392.9	3 594.5
Florissant city (pt.)	14 247	7.3	2.8	1 951.6	5 088.2
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 468	1.6	.6	1 542.5	4 113.3
Jennings city	15 905	9.7	3.7	1 639.7	4 298.6
Overland city (pt.)	8 587	6.8	2.6	1 262.8	3 302.7
Richmond Heights city	10 448	5.9	2.3	1 770.8	4 542.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	97.3	37.6	2 276.7	5 891.6
Spanish Lake CDP	20 322	19.1	7.4	1 064.0	2 746.2
University City city (pt.)	40 058	15.2	5.9	2 635.4	6 789.5
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 312	1.1	.4	1 192.7	3 280.0
District 2	568 306	1 391.2	537.2	408.5	1 057.9
COUNTY					
St. Charles County (pt.)	127 286	554.5	214.1	229.6	594.5
St. Louis County (pt.)	441 020	836.7	323.1	527.1	1 365.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Ballwin city	21 816	16.3	6.3	1 338.4	3 462.9
Berkeley city (pt.)	939	4.2	1.6	223.6	586.9
Bridgeton city	17 779	37.6	14.5	472.8	1 226.1
Chesterfield city	37 991	77.6	30.0	489.6	1 266.4
Creve Coeur city	12 304	19.7	7.6	624.6	1 618.9
Florissant city (pt.)	36 959	19.1	7.4	1 935.0	4 994.5
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 856	11.0	4.3	1 168.7	2 989.8
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 728	19.8	7.6	1 299.4	3 385.3
Maryland Heights city	25 407	54.3	21.0	467.9	1 209.9
O'Fallon city (pt.)	45	.3	.1	150.0	450.0
Overland city (pt.)	9 400	4.6	1.8	2 043.5	5 222.2
St. Ann city	14 489	8.1	3.1	1 788.8	4 673.9
St. Charles city	54 555	42.9	16.6	1 271.7	3 286.4
St. Peters city (pt.)	34 743	32.5	12.5	1 069.0	2 779.4
Sappington CDP (pt.)	572	3.5	1.3	163.4	440.0
University City city (pt.)	29	–	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	765	.5	.2	1 530.0	3 825.0
District 3	568 326	3 263.9	1 260.2	174.1	451.0
COUNTY					
Jefferson County	171 380	1 701.2	656.8	100.7	260.9
Ste. Genevieve County	16 037	1 301.3	502.4	12.3	31.9
St. Louis County (pt.)	205 750	198.4	76.6	1 037.0	2 686.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	63.1	24.4	2 775.9	7 178.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Affton CDP	21 106	12.8	4.9	1 648.9	4 307.3
Arnold city	18 828	29.1	11.2	647.0	1 681.1
Concord CDP	19 859	17.9	6.9	1 109.4	2 878.1
Crestwood city	11 234	8.3	3.2	1 353.5	3 510.6
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 563	3.5	1.4	446.6	1 116.4
Lemay CDP	18 005	10.6	4.1	1 698.6	4 391.5
Mehlville CDP	27 557	19.1	7.4	1 442.8	3 723.9
Oakville CDP	31 750	41.6	16.1	763.2	1 972.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	63.1	24.4	2 775.9	7 178.6
Sappington CDP (pt.)	10 345	10.4	4.0	994.7	2 586.3
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 910	13.7	5.3	1 526.3	3 945.3
District 4	569 146	36 522.9	14 101.5	15.6	40.4
COUNTY					
Bates County	15 025	2 197.7	848.5	6.8	17.7
Benton County	13 859	1 827.4	705.6	7.6	19.6
Camden County	27 495	1 697.1	655.2	16.2	42.0
Cass County	63 808	1 810.7	699.1	35.2	91.3
Cole County	63 579	1 014.1	391.6	62.7	162.4
Dallas County	12 646	1 402.7	541.6	9.0	23.3
Henry County	20 044	1 819.5	702.5	11.0	28.5
Hickory County	7 335	1 032.5	398.7	7.1	18.4
Jackson County (pt.)	24 492	261.1	100.8	93.8	243.0
Johnson County	42 514	2 151.3	830.6	19.8	51.2
Laclede County	27 158	1 983.6	765.9	13.7	35.5
Lafayette County	31 107	1 630.1	629.4	19.1	49.4
Maries County	7 976	1 367.0	527.8	5.8	15.1
Miller County	20 700	1 534.0	592.3	13.5	34.9
Moniteau County	12 298	1 078.8	416.5	11.4	29.5
Morgan County	15 574	1 547.5	597.5	10.1	26.1
Osage County	12 018	1 569.9	606.1	7.7	19.8
Pettis County	35 437	1 774.2	685.0	20.0	51.7
Pulaski County	41 307	1 416.9	547.1	29.2	75.5
St. Clair County	8 457	1 752.7	676.7	4.8	12.5
Saline County	23 523	1 957.0	755.6	12.0	31.1

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 4—Con.					
COUNTY—Con.					
Vernon County	19 041	2 160.1	834.0	8.8	22.8
Webster County	23 753	1 536.9	593.4	15.5	40.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIDN					
Belton city	18 150	31.4	12.1	578.0	1 500.0
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 469	11.2	4.3	934.7	2 434.7
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	15 863	251.7	97.2	63.0	163.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	35 175	59.7	23.1	589.2	1 522.7
Kansas City city (pt.)	42	2.6	1.0	16.2	42.0
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	433	2.0	.8	216.5	541.3
Marshall city	12 711	24.8	9.6	512.5	1 324.1
Sedalia city	19 800	29.1	11.2	680.4	1 767.9
Warrensburg city	15 244	21.4	8.3	712.3	1 836.6
District 5	569 130	968.1	373.8	587.9	1 522.6
COUNTY					
Jackson County (pt.)	569 130	968.1	373.8	587.9	1 522.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Blue Springs city (pt.)	390	1.4	.5	278.6	780.0
Grandview city	24 967	38.2	14.7	653.6	1 698.4
Independence city (pt.)	111 215	137.7	53.2	807.7	2 090.5
Kansas City city (pt.)	341 179	400.6	154.7	851.7	2 205.4
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 985	151.1	58.3	304.3	788.8
Raytown city	30 601	25.7	9.9	1 190.7	3 091.0
District 6	569 131	35 148.9	13 571.0	16.2	41.9
COUNTY					
Andrew County	14 632	1 127.2	435.2	13.0	33.6
Atchison County	7 457	1 410.9	544.7	5.3	13.7
Buchanan County	83 083	1 061.3	409.8	78.3	202.7
Caldwell County	8 380	1 112.1	429.4	7.5	19.5
Carroll County	10 748	1 799.0	694.6	6.0	15.5
Chariton County	9 202	1 957.8	755.9	4.7	12.2
Clay County	153 411	1 026.8	396.5	149.4	386.9
Clinton County	16 595	1 084.7	418.8	15.3	39.6
Cooper County	14 835	1 463.5	565.1	10.1	26.3
Daviess County	7 865	1 468.5	567.0	5.4	13.9
DeKalb County	9 967	1 098.7	424.2	9.1	23.5
Gentry County	6 848	1 273.1	491.6	5.4	13.9
Grundy County	10 536	1 128.9	435.9	9.3	24.2
Harrison County	8 469	1 878.2	725.2	4.5	11.7
Holt County	6 034	1 196.3	461.9	5.0	13.1
Howard County	9 631	1 206.3	465.8	8.0	20.7
Jackson County (pt.)	39 610	337.3	130.2	117.4	304.2
Linn County	13 885	1 606.8	620.4	8.6	22.4
Livingston County	14 592	1 384.7	534.6	10.5	27.3
Mercer County	3 723	1 177.0	454.5	3.2	8.2
Nodaway County	21 709	2 270.6	876.7	9.6	24.8
Platte County	57 867	1 088.8	420.4	53.1	137.6
Putnam County	5 079	1 341.5	518.0	3.8	9.8
Ray County	21 971	1 475.0	569.5	14.9	38.6
Schuyler County	4 236	797.5	307.9	5.3	13.8
Sullivan County	6 326	1 686.1	651.0	3.8	9.7
Worth County	2 440	690.3	266.5	3.5	9.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 294	29.2	11.3	1 003.2	2 592.4
Excelsior Springs city	10 354	25.1	9.7	412.5	1 067.4
Gladstone city	26 243	20.8	8.0	1 261.7	3 280.4
Independence city (pt.)	1 086	64.8	25.0	16.8	43.4
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 925	403.7	155.9	232.7	602.5
Liberty city	20 459	69.7	26.9	293.5	760.6
Maryville city	10 663	11.5	4.4	927.2	2 423.4
St. Joseph city	71 852	112.3	43.4	639.8	1 655.6
District 7	568 017	24 064.6	9 291.4	23.6	61.1
COUNTY					
Barry County	27 547	2 018.0	779.1	13.7	35.4
Barton County	11 312	1 539.4	594.3	7.3	19.0
Cedar County	12 093	1 232.8	476.0	9.8	25.4
Christian County	32 644	1 458.7	563.2	22.4	58.0
Dade County	7 449	1 270.1	490.4	5.9	15.2
Douglas County	11 876	2 109.8	814.6	5.6	14.6
Greene County	207 949	1 748.3	675.0	118.9	308.1
Jasper County	90 465	1 657.1	639.8	54.6	141.4
Lawrence County	30 236	1 588.0	613.1	19.0	49.3
McDonald County	16 938	1 397.4	539.5	12.1	31.4
Newton County	44 445	1 622.6	626.5	27.4	70.9
Ozark County	8 598	1 934.3	746.8	4.4	11.5
Polk County	21 826	1 650.5	637.2	13.2	34.3
Stone County	19 078	1 199.9	463.3	15.9	41.2
Taney County	25 561	1 638.0	632.4	15.6	40.4

Table 5. **Land Area and Population Density: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 7—Con.					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Carthage city	10 747	16.0	6.2	671.7	1 733.4
Joplin city	40 961	76.9	29.7	532.7	1 379.2
Springfield city	140 494	176.0	68.0	798.3	2 066.1
District 8	568 385	45 247.7	17 470.2	12.6	32.5
COUNTY					
Bollinger County	10 619	1 607.8	620.8	6.6	17.1
Butler County	38 765	1 806.7	697.6	21.5	55.6
Cape Girardeau County	61 633	1 498.7	578.7	41.1	106.5
Carter County	5 515	1 314.7	507.6	4.2	10.9
Crawford County	19 173	1 923.3	742.6	10.0	25.8
Dent County	13 702	1 951.8	753.6	7.0	18.2
Dunklin County	33 112	1 413.2	545.6	23.4	60.7
Howell County	31 447	2 403.1	927.8	13.1	33.9
Iron County	10 726	1 428.2	551.4	7.5	19.5
Madison County	11 127	1 286.6	496.8	8.6	22.4
Mississippi County	14 442	1 070.1	413.2	13.5	35.0
New Madrid County	20 928	1 756.2	678.1	11.9	30.9
Oregon County	9 470	2 049.9	791.5	4.6	12.0
Pemiscot County	21 921	1 277.2	493.1	17.2	44.5
Perry County	16 648	1 229.5	474.7	13.5	35.1
Phelps County	35 248	1 742.8	672.9	20.2	52.4
Reynolds County	6 661	2 101.1	811.3	3.2	8.2
Ripley County	12 303	1 630.4	629.5	7.5	19.5
St. Francois County	48 904	1 164.2	449.5	42.0	108.8
Scott County	39 376	1 090.5	421.0	36.1	93.5
Shannon County	7 613	2 600.1	1 003.9	2.9	7.6
Stoddard County	28 895	2 142.4	827.2	13.5	34.9
Texas County	21 476	3 052.7	1 178.6	7.0	18.2
Washington County	20 380	1 968.0	759.8	10.4	26.8
Wayne County	11 543	1 971.2	761.1	5.9	15.2
Wright County	16 758	1 767.3	682.3	9.5	24.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Cape Girardeau city	34 438	59.6	23.0	577.8	1 497.3
Farmington city	11 598	16.5	6.4	702.9	1 812.2
Kennett city	10 941	16.3	6.3	671.2	1 736.7

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 8—Con.					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.					
Poplar Bluff city	16 996	26.8	10.4	634.2	1 634.2
Rollo city	14 090	20.8	8.0	677.4	1 761.3
Sikeston city	17 641	37.5	14.5	470.4	1 216.6
District 9	568 347	31 461.3	12 147.2	18.1	46.8
COUNTY					
Adair County	24 577	1 470.4	567.7	16.7	43.3
Audrain County	23 599	1 795.8	693.4	13.1	34.0
Boone County	112 379	1 775.1	685.4	63.3	164.0
Callaway County	32 809	2 173.3	839.1	15.1	39.1
Clark County	7 547	1 314.0	507.3	5.7	14.9
Franklin County	80 603	2 388.2	922.1	33.8	87.4
Gasconade County	14 006	1 345.5	519.5	10.4	27.0
Knox County	4 482	1 309.8	505.7	3.4	8.9
Lewis County	10 233	1 308.1	505.1	7.8	20.3
Lincoln County	28 892	1 633.0	630.5	17.7	45.8
Macon County	15 345	2 081.9	803.8	7.4	19.1
Marion County	27 682	1 134.7	438.1	24.4	63.2
Monroe County	9 104	1 673.2	646.0	5.4	14.1
Montgomery County	11 355	1 395.3	538.7	8.1	21.1
Pike County	15 969	1 742.9	672.9	9.2	23.7
Ralls County	8 476	1 220.0	471.0	6.9	18.0
Randolph County	24 370	1 249.5	482.4	19.5	50.5
St. Charles County (pt.)	85 621	899.6	347.4	95.2	246.5
Scotland County	4 822	1 135.7	438.5	4.2	11.0
Shelby County	6 942	1 297.4	500.9	5.4	13.9
Warren County	19 534	1 118.1	431.7	17.5	45.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Columbia city	69 101	114.8	44.3	601.9	1 559.8
Fulton city	10 033	27.5	10.6	364.8	946.5
Hannibal city	18 004	29.3	11.3	614.5	1 593.3
Jefferson City city (pt.)	306	9.2	3.5	33.3	87.4
Kirksville city	17 152	25.4	9.8	675.3	1 750.2
Mexico city	11 290	25.7	9.9	439.3	1 140.4
Moberly city	12 839	26.1	10.1	491.9	1 271.2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 653	41.0	15.8	455.0	1 180.6
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 036	8.5	3.3	1 298.4	3 344.2
Washington city	10 704	17.6	6.8	608.2	1 574.1

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
HOUSING UNITS										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 456**	**222 053**	**243 430**	**260 130**	**257 319**	**239 346**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 525**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	**1 961 206**	**220 470**	**210 097**	**225 237**	**211 458**	**230 604**	**216 556**	**222 201**	**216 430**	**208 153**
Owner-occupied housing units	1 348 746	124 875	158 688	157 662	153 984	138 344	153 293	157 154	154 308	150 438
White	1 250 741	75 789	153 073	155 858	151 139	112 891	150 344	154 710	150 544	146 393
Black	85 527	48 197	3 380	728	1 742	22 738	1 694	786	3 058	3 204
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 159	195	216	261	576	547	454	1 193	399	318
Asian or Pacific Islander	5 382	539	1 843	605	329	735	398	317	240	376
Other race	2 937	155	176	210	198	1 433	403	148	67	147
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 095	810	1 143	1 228	764	2 949	1 432	651	444	674
Renter-occupied housing units	612 460	95 595	51 409	67 575	57 474	92 260	63 263	65 047	62 122	57 715
White	496 681	37 921	46 814	62 703	53 512	63 782	60 073	62 676	56 827	52 373
Black	103 326	55 887	3 607	3 640	3 003	25 687	2 099	988	4 525	3 890
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 139	208	130	256	316	526	345	864	270	224
Asian or Pacific Islander	6 202	1 294	690	721	302	998	396	346	402	1 053
Other race	3 112	285	168	255	341	1 267	350	173	98	175
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8 349	927	633	960	800	2 575	940	606	361	547
ROOMS										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 456**	**222 053**	**243 430**	**260 130**	**257 319**	**239 346**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 525**
1 or 2 rooms	80 692	14 294	4 491	5 948	9 600	15 873	6 546	8 834	7 645	7 461
3 or 4 rooms	637 763	85 547	43 966	82 991	78 681	66 810	59 279	74 697	78 062	67 730
5 or 6 rooms	967 125	105 112	85 162	106 148	116 496	112 591	109 089	115 537	113 074	103 916
7 or 8 rooms	390 927	33 902	63 686	39 016	43 190	47 266	49 943	38 068	34 957	40 899
9 or more rooms	122 622	11 601	24 748	9 327	12 163	14 779	14 489	12 241	9 755	13 519
PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 746**	**124 875**	**158 688**	**157 662**	**153 984**	**138 344**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 438**
1.00 or less	1 325 858	121 098	157 329	155 371	151 323	135 879	151 482	154 540	151 126	147 710
1.01 to 1.50	18 938	3 042	1 199	2 008	2 172	1 868	1 549	2 139	2 650	2 311
1.51 or more	3 950	735	160	283	489	597	262	475	532	417
Mean	.44	.46	.42	.46	.44	.42	.43	.43	.45	.46
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 460**	**95 595**	**51 409**	**67 575**	**57 474**	**92 260**	**63 263**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 715**
1.00 or less	587 084	89 627	50 487	65 043	55 256	88 151	61 516	62 464	58 955	55 585
1.01 to 1.50	18 168	3 959	687	1 939	1 732	2 548	1 329	1 908	2 437	1 629
1.51 or more	7 208	2 009	235	593	486	1 561	418	675	730	501
Mean	.52	.55	.47	.51	.54	.51	.50	.53	.56	.52
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**237 923**	**29 986**	**11 956**	**18 193**	**48 672**	**26 715**	**22 790**	**27 176**	**27 063**	**25 372**
For sale only	30 803	3 746	2 586	2 851	4 389	3 415	3 216	4 028	3 103	3 469
For rent	73 245	13 261	5 788	7 792	6 469	14 246	7 651	6 887	5 732	5 419
Rented or sold, not occupied	20 238	3 580	1 088	1 659	2 406	2 330	1 945	2 303	2 367	2 560
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	55 492	255	1 053	1 817	27 561	328	2 526	6 910	7 988	7 054
For migrant workers	355	126	9	33	47	35	10	25	52	18
Other vacant	57 790	9 018	1 432	4 041	7 800	6 361	7 442	7 023	7 821	6 852
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 456**	**222 053**	**243 430**	**260 130**	**257 319**	**239 346**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 525**
1, detached	1 489 661	131 153	156 967	152 640	184 028	162 681	175 997	184 262	180 691	161 242
1, attached	57 345	8 612	9 926	4 729	7 727	10 021	6 089	3 535	2 309	4 397
2	93 902	24 390	2 757	20 658	7 374	10 073	6 877	6 752	6 710	8 311
3 or 4	118 581	27 439	8 903	22 478	10 437	13 434	10 690	6 882	8 201	10 117
5 to 9	85 323	16 860	11 361	9 537	5 280	16 605	8 917	5 036	4 457	7 270
10 to 19	85 995	14 297	17 176	10 199	4 679	16 135	9 136	5 771	3 143	5 459
20 to 49	43 924	8 514	6 642	5 145	1 827	10 562	3 947	4 575	760	1 952
50 or more	42 441	16 717	2 987	2 929	839	13 018	1 468	2 220	1 001	1 262
Mobile home or trailer	164 021	242	4 159	13 337	35 583	2 675	14 614	28 238	33 747	31 426
Other	17 936	2 232	1 175	1 778	2 356	2 115	1 611	2 106	2 474	2 089
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 005 407**	**106 856**	**141 737**	**127 377**	**93 941**	**123 961**	**114 639**	**104 050**	**96 483**	**96 363**
Less than $20,000	81 288	5 033	490	1 926	10 327	7 919	16 110	10 334	18 440	10 709
$20,000 to $39,999	182 753	19 282	2 254	11 208	23 158	23 718	21 606	28 584	33 318	19 625
$40,000 to $59,999	241 603	36 606	14 389	27 651	26 154	36 458	25 932	28 161	23 242	23 010
$60,000 to $74,999	169 536	17 583	25 448	28 420	14 856	22 403	19 386	15 599	10 181	15 660
$75,000 to $99,999	162 453	13 593	34 843	31 068	11 668	19 307	18 398	12 046	7 244	14 286
$100,000 to $149,999	101 957	8 171	32 346	18 799	5 627	8 982	9 198	6 353	2 888	9 593
$150,000 to $199,999	33 635	2 902	14 106	5 011	1 349	2 814	2 704	1 818	726	2 205
$200,000 to $249,999	13 392	1 239	6 849	1 714	422	971	700	572	250	675
$250,000 to $299,999	6 883	829	3 613	781	179	493	317	276	92	303
$300,000 or more	11 907	1 618	7 399	799	201	896	288	307	102	297
Median (dollars)	59 800	55 800	95 300	72 100	49 600	56 700	55 300	48 400	37 900	55 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**579 671**	**94 644**	**50 741**	**66 592**	**51 380**	**90 856**	**57 542**	**59 689**	**55 732**	**52 495**
Less than $150	85 243	15 099	1 484	4 394	9 134	9 335	9 595	9 008	18 213	8 981
$150 to $199	67 148	9 101	878	5 536	8 808	5 919	6 842	10 101	11 801	8 162
$200 to $249	71 511	10 134	1 348	10 053	7 839	10 053	6 216	10 031	8 129	7 708
$250 to $299	78 544	12 004	2 783	11 985	6 881	13 939	7 246	10 217	6 011	7 478
$300 to $399	129 184	24 187	12 490	18 873	7 943	26 619	13 132	10 926	4 337	10 677
$400 to $599	95 519	17 566	23 107	11 264	4 161	18 412	9 880	4 779	1 250	5 100
$600 to $749	13 371	2 524	4 762	1 187	374	2 397	918	445	117	647
$750 to $999	5 290	891	1 929	490	101	1 009	332	244	76	218
$1,000 or more	2 777	535	698	443	38	585	170	171	24	113
No cash rent	31 084	2 603	1 262	2 367	6 101	2 588	3 211	3 767	5 774	3 411
Median (dollars)	282	299	434	301	230	318	281	244	179	248

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		Units in structure												
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
The State	**2 199 129**	**1 489 661**	**57 345**	**212 483**	**85 323**	**172 360**	**181 957**	**5.4**	**1 961 206**	**48 264**	**237 923**	**55 492**	**2.2**	**10.7**
District 1	250 456	131 153	8 612	51 829	16 860	39 528	2 474	5.0	220 470	9 745	29 986	255	2.9	12.2
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	144 110	100 666	3 737	14 469	9 603	14 492	1 143	5.4	134 878	3 371	9 232	163	2.4	8.7
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 346	30 487	4 875	37 360	7 257	25 036	1 331	4.6	85 592	6 374	20 754	92	4.3	14.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 562	4 383	64	89	1	6	19	5.6	4 454	46	108	–	1.3	4.2
Berkeley city (pt.)	4 344	3 489	216	319	93	205	22	5.2	3 949	193	395	2	2.2	12.9
Clayton city	5 800	2 084	117	1 165	1 008	1 339	87	6.0	5 384	33	416	29	3.0	5.8
Ferguson city	9 346	6 792	155	1 200	449	708	42	5.4	8 750	194	596	9	2.2	9.4
Florissant city (pt.)	5 860	4 402	115	287	636	384	36	5.6	5 660	56	200	10	1.1	6.8
Hazelwood city (pt.)	941	537	173	64	112	43	12	5.4	905	15	36	2	1.9	3.9
Jennings city	6 914	5 713	145	400	239	353	64	4.9	6 388	231	526	5	2.9	8.3
Overland city (pt.)	3 694	2 929	52	416	98	162	37	5.1	3 483	64	211	9	1.5	8.3
Richmond Heights city	4 988	2 902	72	1 089	403	489	33	5.5	4 728	38	260	5	1.4	5.5
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 346	30 487	4 875	37 360	7 257	25 036	1 331	4.6	85 592	6 374	20 754	92	4.3	14.7
Spanish Lake CDP	8 652	4 996	358	497	946	1 793	62	5.1	8 071	153	581	10	1.3	10.9
University City city (pt.)	17 686	9 980	270	4 177	1 396	1 753	110	5.6	16 538	343	1 148	18	2.0	9.1
Webster Groves city (pt.)	537	442	6	41	2	44	2	5.2	501	17	36	–	1.7	6.6
District 2	222 053	156 967	9 926	11 660	11 361	26 805	5 334	6.1	210 097	2 281	11 956	1 053	1.6	10.1
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	48 992	31 955	1 964	3 025	2 157	6 203	3 688	5.7	45 857	665	3 135	522	1.5	9.8
St. Louis County (pt.)	173 061	125 012	7 962	8 635	9 204	20 602	1 646	6.2	164 240	1 616	8 821	531	1.6	10.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	8 158	6 111	328	555	518	619	27	6.5	7 849	44	309	21	1.6	6.6
Berkeley city (pt.)	362	278	12	68	–	2	2	4.9	331	24	31	–	4.0	11.4
Bridgeton city	7 123	4 807	115	1 641	99	139	322	5.9	6 793	73	330	30	.9	9.3
Chesterfield city	14 019	9 477	1 064	303	497	2 446	232	7.3	13 115	52	904	48	1.9	16.1
Creve Coeur city	5 403	3 108	255	148	406	1 448	38	6.5	5 106	24	297	22	2.4	7.6
Florissant city (pt.)	13 937	11 537	164	493	650	1 041	52	5.5	13 517	205	420	18	.7	8.2
Hazelwood city (pt.)	5 824	2 918	358	481	766	1 169	132	5.1	5 450	60	374	24	1.6	10.3
Kirkwood city (pt.)	11 079	8 549	192	507	852	915	64	6.0	10 609	82	470	9	1.2	8.8
Maryland Heights city	11 469	6 197	730	634	1 074	2 751	83	5.3	10 667	104	802	34	1.7	11.8
O'Fallon city (pt.)	20	16	1	1	–	–	2	5.7	16	1	4	4	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	3 823	3 202	18	449	54	91	9	5.3	3 686	81	137	1	1.5	5.0
St. Ann city	6 784	4 129	225	763	481	1 151	35	4.7	6 319	120	465	36	1.0	10.5
St. Charles city	23 246	11 748	812	2 236	1 571	4 781	2 098	5.2	21 670	324	1 576	84	1.5	10.5
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 843	8 964	711	511	418	790	449	6.1	11 517	125	326	10	1.5	5.0
Soppington CDP (pt.)	191	185	3	2	–	–	1	8.3	184	–	7	3	1.1	–
University City city (pt.)	20	–	–	20	–	–	–	5.2	18	–	2	–	–	10.0
Webster Groves city (pt.)	320	301	12	3	2	1	1	6.1	306	4	14	1	2.5	–
District 3	243 430	152 640	4 729	43 136	9 537	18 273	15 115	5.2	225 237	4 823	18 193	1 817	1.8	10.3
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	63 423	44 289	826	3 010	1 295	1 687	12 316	5.3	59 199	1 609	4 224	926	1.7	10.1
Ste. Genevieve County	6 766	5 178	32	202	63	65	1 226	5.3	5 707	139	1 059	643	1.2	6.4
St. Louis County (pt.)	84 668	62 571	2 323	4 333	4 114	10 501	826	5.7	80 992	787	3 676	125	1.3	9.4
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 573	40 602	1 548	35 591	4 065	6 020	747	4.6	79 339	2 288	9 234	123	2.6	11.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	9 243	7 417	224	766	268	534	34	5.4	8 919	98	324	7	.7	10.3
Arnold city	6 986	4 766	250	446	166	437	921	5.3	6 664	156	322	21	1.9	7.6
Concord CDP	7 647	6 540	153	122	225	578	29	6.2	7 452	57	195	8	1.0	6.4
Crestwood city	4 591	4 281	52	66	27	70	95	6.2	4 508	26	83	2	.7	5.0
Kirkwood city (pt.)	620	516	33	15	21	32	3	6.9	603	5	17	1	1.5	1.2
Lemay COP	7 774	5 923	207	700	435	373	136	4.9	7 405	183	369	6	1.9	7.7
Mehlville CDP	12 078	7 233	439	574	1 109	2 672	51	5.2	11 307	114	771	23	1.1	13.0
Oakville COP	10 938	8 720	144	158	285	1 596	35	6.3	10 547	91	391	10	1.5	8.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 573	40 602	1 548	35 591	4 065	6 020	747	4.6	79 339	2 288	9 234	123	2.6	11.0
Soppington COP (pt.)	4 364	2 834	260	336	335	516	83	5.8	4 190	26	174	9	1.3	7.7
Webster Groves city (pt.)	8 537	7 256	70	203	73	886	49	6.3	8 142	35	395	10	1.6	10.8
District 4	260 130	184 028	7 727	17 811	5 280	7 345	37 939	5.3	211 458	4 879	48 672	27 561	2.8	10.1
COUNTY														
Bates County	6 782	5 506	30	394	36	19	797	5.5	5 918	108	864	100	3.0	10.4
Benton County	10 280	7 482	48	223	68	25	2 434	4.5	5 764	141	4 516	3 748	4.2	8.3
Camden County	25 662	17 092	1 913	858	681	1 380	3 738	4.8	11 305	285	14 357	12 372	6.6	23.3
Cass County	24 337	17 261	1 269	1 996	441	511	2 859	5.7	22 892	519	1 445	136	1.8	8.8
Cole County	24 939	16 552	261	3 472	1 321	1 758	1 575	5.7	22 976	300	1 963	254	1.7	9.8
Dallas County	5 484	4 236	35	146	59	32	976	5.2	4 899	150	585	127	2.2	6.4
Henry County	9 317	7 090	112	621	101	204	1 189	5.3	8 189	151	1 128	345	2.1	7.4
Hickory County	5 482	3 226	28	99	4	10	2 115	4.8	3 183	61	2 299	1 769	5.4	14.7
Jackson County (pt.)	9 666	7 258	338	961	507	265	337	5.6	8 935	153	731	185	2.5	8.5
Johnson County	16 010	9 496	936	1 697	523	647	2 711	5.3	14 579	370	1 431	104	2.1	9.5
Laclede County	11 564	8 196	104	545	130	442	2 147	5.3	10 420	266	1 144	138	2.0	11.5
Lafayette County	12 820	9 426	80	907	161	351	1 895	5.5	11 732	252	1 088	79	2.4	6.7
Maries County	3 715	2 837	23	84	9	38	724	5.3	3 028	76	687	283	1.6	9.5
Miller County	9 766	6 803	79	393	180	326	1 985	5.2	7 977	249	1 789	791	3.8	13.7
Moniteau County	5 043	4 103	34	308	36	48	514	5.6	4 583	84	460	51	1.8	5.0
Morgan County	12 642	9 194	80	315	107	48	2 898	4.8	6 269	174	6 373	5 472	5.0	13.3
Osage County	5 414	4 295	25	246	53	6	789	5.4	4 262	89	1 152	605	1.8	9.1
Pettis County	15 443	12 052	221	1 288	273	417	1 192	5.5	14 056	254	1 387	42	2.7	10.2
Pulaski County	13 838	7 062	1 779	1 492	304	261	2 940	5.3	12 397	495	1 441	157	2.9	8.7
St. Clair County	4 645	3 387	40	204	20	22	972	5.0	3 499	75	1 146	628	3.7	9.5
Saline County	10 033	8 079	114	617	143	276	804	5.6	8 903	172	1 130	43	2.8	11.2

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		Units in structure												
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Vernon County	8 181	6 447	102	556	70	124	882	5.4	7 301	168	880	93	2.3	11.6
Webster County	9 067	6 948	76	389	53	135	1 466	5.4	8 391	287	676	39	2.3	6.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	6 854	3 799	719	657	211	202	1 266	5.4	6 393	185	461	24	2.1	11.9
Blue Springs city (pt.)	4 198	2 648	246	648	443	191	22	5.6	3 961	59	237	11	2.6	8.3
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 870	129	1 694	889	125	4	29	5.3	2 775	169	95	1	–	2.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	15 309	9 147	212	2 894	1 151	1 636	269	5.6	14 048	132	1 261	73	2.0	10.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	16	–	–	–	–	16	–	3.0	15	3	1	–	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	7.6	144	–	3	–	2.1	–
Marshall city	5 162	3 973	92	453	101	224	319	5.4	4 712	85	450	16	2.7	11.3
Sedalia city	9 314	7 219	106	1 123	260	358	248	5.3	8 416	143	898	15	3.1	10.4
Warrensburg city	5 460	2 822	71	1 170	348	627	422	5.0	5 002	83	458	22	2.6	8.3
District 5	257 319	162 681	10 021	23 507	16 605	39 715	4 790	5.4	230 604	6 574	26 715	328	2.4	13.4
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	257 319	162 681	10 021	23 507	16 605	39 715	4 790	5.4	230 604	6 574	26 715	328	2.4	13.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	125	103	8	14	–	–	–	6.4	122	2	3	–	2.9	–
Grandview city	10 315	6 074	849	1 049	583	1 704	56	5.6	9 271	226	1 044	9	2.3	18.5
Independence city (pt.)	47 856	33 931	1 657	4 530	1 944	4 364	1 430	5.4	44 953	822	2 903	55	1.6	9.4
Kansas City city (pt.)	161 763	95 757	5 263	14 666	13 154	30 174	2 749	5.2	140 890	5 046	20 873	223	2.9	14.6
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	18 608	12 006	1 539	2 191	503	2 251	118	5.7	17 488	247	1 120	18	2.3	9.8
Raytown city	13 216	10 320	558	701	384	1 180	73	5.8	12 697	102	519	15	1.2	7.8
District 6	239 346	175 997	6 089	17 567	8 917	14 551	16 225	5.6	216 556	3 558	22 790	2 526	2.1	10.8
COUNTY														
Andrew County	5 841	4 611	85	273	80	74	718	5.7	5 429	68	412	104	1.1	4.8
Atchison County	3 298	2 726	16	207	47	52	250	5.7	2 961	26	337	21	1.8	9.7
Buchanan County	35 652	25 248	798	3 812	1 365	2 265	2 164	5.4	32 486	561	3 166	121	2.0	9.8
Caldwell County	3 649	2 971	13	231	28	10	396	5.6	3 222	55	427	14	1.7	9.5
Carroll County	5 001	4 101	40	260	67	86	447	5.5	4 332	81	669	78	2.1	10.5
Chariton County	4 479	3 587	17	215	28	20	612	5.5	3 661	71	818	298	2.5	12.8
Clay County	63 000	43 050	2 451	3 692	4 438	7 103	2 266	5.6	58 915	990	4 085	133	1.8	11.6
Clinton County	6 559	5 309	47	458	42	53	650	5.8	6 112	102	447	54	1.9	8.4
Cooper County	6 002	4 692	52	537	95	61	565	5.6	5 359	98	643	91	2.4	11.8
Daviess County	3 613	2 952	19	128	30	42	442	5.6	3 040	76	573	58	2.4	6.8
DeKalb County	3 358	2 563	31	326	28	12	398	5.5	3 054	56	304	27	.8	4.9
Gentry County	3 232	2 656	11	171	21	69	304	5.6	2 756	43	476	40	3.5	10.5
Grundy County	5 113	4 184	40	385	47	63	394	5.4	4 346	58	767	157	2.6	8.4
Harrison County	4 245	3 520	20	249	25	14	417	5.5	3 574	42	671	35	2.7	5.9
Holt County	3 190	2 507	26	147	25	28	457	5.4	2 440	40	750	409	2.8	6.0
Howard County	4 025	3 060	23	292	50	35	565	5.6	3 571	77	454	65	2.6	11.0
Jackson County (pt.)	13 744	10 818	749	1 009	229	599	340	6.3	13 043	190	701	26	2.0	8.9
Linn County	6 566	5 375	50	401	94	47	599	5.5	5 704	88	862	62	2.4	13.1
Livingston County	6 294	4 795	85	597	93	150	574	5.6	5 645	85	649	61	1.9	9.9
Mercer County	2 225	1 731	17	55	5	60	357	5.1	1 577	22	648	232	10.9	11.4
Nodaway County	8 349	6 091	73	748	226	451	760	5.6	7 620	113	729	26	1.6	6.9
Platte County	24 362	15 188	1 329	2 353	1 659	3 176	657	5.7	22 142	345	2 220	100	2.0	15.7
Putnam County	2 590	2 077	9	131	63	6	304	5.3	2 166	28	424	146	2.3	7.8
Ray County	8 611	7 110	48	531	75	18	829	5.6	8 020	159	591	23	1.8	9.3
Schuyler County	1 986	1 558	11	125	23	13	256	5.3	1 729	26	257	29	2.4	7.6
Sullivan County	3 093	2 467	24	184	25	24	369	5.4	2 615	43	478	56	2.6	10.9
Worth County	1 269	1 050	5	50	9	20	135	5.5	1 037	15	232	60	1.7	9.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	9 923	7 693	681	832	199	480	38	6.4	9 446	118	477	9	2.1	9.2
Excelsior Springs city	4 229	2 880	36	434	214	470	195	5.3	3 854	103	375	5	2.4	10.5
Gladstone city	11 076	7 511	627	708	1 019	1 134	77	5.8	10 535	139	541	20	1.3	9.8
Independence city (pt.)	406	332	28	7	17	–	22	6.5	369	3	37	–	4.0	17.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	40 010	25 280	2 205	2 174	2 996	6 062	1 293	5.5	36 702	624	3 308	69	2.1	15.5
Liberty city	7 645	5 146	218	480	372	1 061	368	5.8	7 175	110	470	20	1.9	10.5
Maryville city	3 790	2 363	50	597	210	440	130	5.4	3 545	40	245	7	1.9	5.9
St. Joseph city	31 276	21 778	776	3 751	1 364	2 260	1 347	5.3	28 411	491	2 865	46	2.2	10.0
District 7	249 377	184 262	3 535	13 634	5 036	12 566	30 344	5.3	222 201	5 197	27 176	6 910	2.5	9.6
COUNTY														
Barry County	12 908	9 752	94	531	162	98	2 271	5.3	10 858	319	2 050	1 014	2.8	7.0
Barton County	5 014	4 033	19	302	40	16	604	5.4	4 524	93	490	44	2.2	6.0
Cedar County	6 035	4 606	38	212	52	61	1 066	5.2	5 003	115	1 032	323	2.1	13.6
Christian County	12 812	9 640	188	521	129	114	2 220	5.6	11 937	256	875	82	2.5	8.0
Dade County	3 543	2 859	15	120	10	9	530	5.3	2 976	62	567	169	2.5	6.4
Douglas County	5 105	3 988	37	131	33	79	837	5.2	4 587	176	518	67	2.3	5.2
Greene County	87 910	63 335	1 858	6 346	2 688	9 047	4 636	5.4	81 463	1 580	6 447	167	2.3	9.4
Jasper County	39 554	30 675	439	2 885	1 033	1 492	3 030	5.3	36 134	726	3 420	82	2.3	9.4
Lawrence County	12 788	10 224	116	611	126	170	1 541	5.4	11 724	279	1 064	32	2.3	8.8
McDonald County	7 327	5 488	127	198	57	62	1 395	5.0	6 386	342	941	155	2.3	14.1
Newton County	18 384	14 230	185	530	147	457	2 835	5.5	16 886	428	1 498	63	2.4	8.7
Ozark County	4 451	3 242	34	81	8	5	1 081	5.0	3 486	108	965	429	2.7	8.1
Polk County	8 979	6 564	62	400	147	163	1 643	5.3	8 031	242	948	224	2.1	6.6
Stone County	11 294	7 834	125	300	140	231	2 664	5.1	7 885	194	3 409	2 489	4.5	13.4
Taney County	13 273	7 792	198	466	264	562	3 991	4.9	10 321	277	2 952	1 570	3.9	17.2

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		Units in structure												
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	4 725	3 918	61	422	154	79	91	5.5	4 306	82	419	9	2.1	10.0
Joplin city	19 367	14 460	258	2 036	643	1 486	484	5.1	17 474	304	1 893	31	3.0	9.6
Springfield city	62 472	42 132	1 388	5 460	2 513	8 940	2 039	5.1	57 353	1 213	5 119	123	2.4	9.7
District 8	243 493	180 691	2 309	14 911	4 457	4 904	36 221	5.2	216 430	6 349	27 063	7 988	2.0	8.4
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	4 542	3 575	27	47	82	5	806	5.2	3 946	147	596	236	1.5	5.9
Butler County	17 046	12 522	203	1 244	394	429	2 254	5.1	15 334	395	1 712	325	2.3	8.6
Cape Girardeau County	25 315	17 402	249	2 600	1 507	1 549	2 008	5.5	23 390	354	1 925	145	1.8	9.2
Carter County	2 693	1 993	28	86	15	8	563	4.8	2 128	90	565	220	2.7	9 6
Crawford County	9 030	6 987	47	336	72	81	1 507	5.1	7 299	224	1 731	996	2.3	9 7
Dent County	6 115	4 672	49	281	30	41	1 042	5.2	5 327	144	788	266	2.6	7.7
Dunklin County	14 102	11 231	172	956	113	69	1 561	5.2	13 128	434	974	38	1.7	7.7
Howell County	13 326	10 119	77	658	159	319	1 994	5.4	12 283	321	1 043	76	1.4	7.7
Iron County	4 700	3 537	24	242	36	23	838	5.1	3 995	156	705	244	2.1	9.8
Madison County	5 282	3 924	32	254	36	7	1 029	5.1	4 344	110	938	483	1.2	9.6
Mississippi County	5 757	4 414	96	572	18	43	614	5.3	5 411	224	346	9	1.6	6.2
New Madrid County	8 557	6 446	67	719	82	60	1 183	5.2	7 795	316	762	41	1.4	6.7
Oregon County	4 484	3 586	38	114	11	17	718	5.2	3 851	80	633	75	1.8	8.6
Pemiscot County	8 806	6 613	196	727	140	144	986	5.1	8 210	450	596	21	1.4	6.4
Perry County	6 867	5 472	33	303	82	56	921	5.4	6 111	120	756	353	.9	7.2
Phelps County	14 715	9 948	189	1 175	405	739	2 259	5.2	13 277	331	1 438	244	2.5	11.3
Reynolds County	3 537	2 694	15	91	23	5	709	5.0	2 542	78	995	555	2.0	7.0
Ripley County	5 597	4 169	34	140	38	27	1 189	5.1	4 788	151	809	236	2.2	8.4
St. Francois County	20 321	14 939	132	1 067	452	552	3 179	5.2	17 670	508	2 651	1 062	2.4	10.4
Scott County	15 881	11 904	193	1 303	423	263	1 795	5.3	14 761	413	1 120	42	2.7	8.0
Shannon County	3 312	2 579	31	102	11	18	571	5.2	2 917	116	395	130	1.7	9.7
Stoddard County	12 288	9 767	104	738	137	118	1 424	5.3	11 383	234	905	92	1.6	7.5
Texas County	9 525	7 078	85	399	89	163	1 711	5.3	8 441	250	1 084	255	2.2	7.0
Washington County	8 075	5 310	65	232	56	11	2 401	5.0	6 982	367	1 093	438	1.4	8.5
Wayne County	6 406	4 322	59	114	27	18	1 866	4.9	4 607	132	1 799	1 320	2.7	9.4
Wright County	7 214	5 488	64	411	19	139	1 093	5.3	6 510	204	704	86	2.6	7.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	14 627	9 090	162	1 929	1 373	1 481	592	5.4	13 442	207	1 185	25	2.3	9.9
Farmington city	4 128	2 914	19	375	171	297	352	5.3	3 749	55	379	12	2.9	15.0
Kennett city	4 679	3 741	58	474	47	35	324	5.1	4 408	153	271	7	1.6	6.6
Poplar Bluff city	7 810	5 731	132	1 024	357	398	168	5.0	7 077	189	733	27	3.6	8.3
Rolla city	5 866	3 463	99	853	346	734	371	4.9	5 318	146	548	14	2.6	11.6
Sikeston city	7 329	5 328	133	998	379	201	290	5.3	6 793	195	536	23	4 1	7.4
District 9	233 525	161 242	4 397	18 428	7 270	8 673	33 515	5.4	208 153	4 858	25 372	7 054	2.3	8.6
COUNTY														
Adair County	10 097	6 333	123	1 474	591	419	1 157	5.1	9 060	155	1 037	110	4.0	8.2
Audrain County	10 039	8 014	97	834	89	120	885	5.5	9 205	176	834	45	1.3	8.8
Boone County	44 695	23 572	1 469	6 689	3 470	4 291	5 204	5.4	41 937	929	2 758	157	1.9	6.1
Callaway County	13 003	8 994	112	812	183	205	2 697	5.4	11 552	276	1 451	440	2.2	10.5
Clark County	3 398	2 542	17	157	25	2	655	5.3	2 859	64	539	129	2.4	7.6
Franklin County	32 451	23 121	321	1 820	748	716	5 725	5.3	28 856	898	3 595	1 491	1.9	9.9
Gasconade County	7 158	5 338	39	394	109	16	1 262	5.1	5 543	88	1 615	1 057	1.6	8.1
Knox County	2 254	1 864	16	82	32	15	245	5.5	1 819	23	435	79	2.9	11.8
Lewis County	4 244	3 123	29	301	55	63	673	5.4	3 745	73	499	65	2.8	9.2
Lincoln County	12 284	8 380	88	415	183	113	3 105	5.2	10 316	337	1 968	963	2.4	10.2
Macon County	6 955	5 493	53	393	57	148	811	5.5	6 160	110	795	104	2.3	10.0
Marion County	12 026	8 601	141	1 412	387	581	904	5.4	10 728	253	1 298	79	2.0	9.2
Monroe County	4 114	3 105	31	170	61	28	719	5.4	3 471	91	643	118	2.5	9.8
Montgomery County	5 241	4 063	30	234	38	32	844	5.4	4 341	110	900	282	1.8	10.7
Pike County	7 128	5 406	43	332	95	181	1 071	5.3	6 083	177	1 045	327	2.8	8.7
Ralls County	3 766	2 853	25	88	34	60	706	5.3	3 226	63	540	77	2.5	10.6
Randolph County	10 131	7 473	89	1 003	82	216	1 268	5.3	8 943	181	1 188	176	2.9	13.3
St. Charles County (pt.)	30 121	22 491	1 599	1 041	793	1 277	2 920	6.0	28 474	564	1 647	159	2.6	8.9
Scotland County	2 302	1 802	8	167	20	43	262	5.5	1 956	40	346	31	3.4	11.0
Shelby County	3 277	2 579	24	232	15	16	411	5.5	2 809	41	468	71	2.2	8.0
Warren County	8 841	6 095	43	378	203	131	1 991	5.3	7 070	209	1 771	1 094	1.8	12.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	27 551	12 407	984	4 659	3 220	4 272	2 009	5.3	25 841	631	1 710	68	2.4	6.0
Fulton city	3 750	2 724	75	616	138	137	60	5.4	3 419	57	331	22	3.8	10.6
Hannibal city	7 896	5 544	116	1 168	291	461	316	5.3	7 094	172	802	24	2.2	9.5
Jefferson City city (pt.)	128	95	–	–	–	1	32	4.9	114	9	14	–	5.1	–
Kirksville city	6 927	3 725	114	1 435	591	418	644	4.9	6 286	89	641	22	5.0	7.9
Mexico city	5 020	3 996	45	676	88	105	110	5.4	4 589	75	431	18	1.4	9.5
Moberly city	5 834	4 364	71	930	72	190	207	5.3	5 216	95	618	18	3.3	12.1
O'Fallon city (pt.)	6 694	4 494	193	202	256	635	914	5.4	6 366	151	328	23	1.8	8.3
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 930	2 788	629	169	105	180	59	6.1	3 706	37	224	6	4.0	8.7
Washington city	4 338	2 898	120	681	293	171	175	5.4	4 099	68	239	5	1.7	7.8

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
						Value								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $50,000	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State	**1 348 746**	**1 201 849**	**2.67**	**6.1**	**1 005 407**	**385 051**	**452 582**	**101 957**	**33 635**	**20 275**	**11 907**	**38 800**	**59 800**	**87 100**
District 1	124 875	113 064	2.74	6.0	106 856	43 099	48 998	8 171	2 902	2 068	1 618	41 300	55 800	78 000
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	92 742	89 023	2.70	6.0	84 588	28 040	43 727	7 344	2 490	1 719	1 268	45 700	59 200	83 200
St. Louis city (pt.)	32 133	24 041	2.88	6.1	22 268	15 059	5 271	827	412	349	350	26 000	39 500	57 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 131	4 107	2.35	5.7	3 905	582	3 168	129	19	6	1	52 200	57 500	67 500
Berkeley city (pt.)	2 807	2 785	2.92	5.5	2 651	1 794	848	8	1	–	–	38 500	45 100	53 800
Clayton city	2 688	1 991	2.45	7.4	1 908	5	35	164	344	656	704	190 700	262 200	363 800
Ferguson city	6 025	5 974	2.62	5.9	5 695	1 961	3 257	382	72	22	1	45 500	57 100	72 600
Florissant city (pt.)	4 391	4 145	2.58	6.1	3 942	207	3 562	170	2	1	–	59 500	67 900	78 400
Hazelwood city (pt.)	633	548	2.75	5.7	517	84	426	6	1	–	–	52 000	57 800	67 400
Jennings city	4 818	4 740	2.58	5.3	4 486	3 275	1 204	3	4	–	–	34 800	42 200	51 200
Overland city (pt.)	2 504	2 463	2.54	5.6	2 366	990	1 317	20	13	24	2	44 700	52 900	63 700
Richmond Heights city	2 768	2 563	2.54	6.5	2 421	278	1 348	267	90	112	326	63 100	83 200	124 600
St. Louis city (pt.)	32 133	24 041	2.88	6.1	22 268	15 059	5 271	827	412	349	350	26 000	39 500	57 300
Spanish Lake CDP	4 675	4 615	2.84	6.1	4 408	424	3 398	470	91	17	8	58 500	71 800	90 500
University City city (pt.)	9 727	9 043	2.66	6.4	8 527	2 257	3 055	1 636	927	540	112	49 200	75 200	134 200
Webster Groves city (pt.)	345	340	2.65	5.7	317	145	161	10	1	–	–	37 400	52 500	67 500
District 2	158 688	149 498	2.86	6.8	141 737	7 334	70 090	32 346	14 106	10 462	7 399	70 800	95 300	143 500
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	33 225	29 552	2.96	6.3	27 976	1 947	19 369	4 691	1 434	431	104	66 200	82 600	99 200
St. Louis County (pt.)	125 463	119 946	2.83	6.9	113 761	5 387	50 721	27 655	12 672	10 031	7 295	72 300	101 200	155 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	6 024	5 861	2.95	7.2	5 622	67	2 509	2 313	462	197	74	83 300	104 000	130 500
Berkeley city (pt.)	214	214	2.86	5.2	204	174	29	1	–	–	–	31 300	37 000	44 000
Bridgeton city	4 922	4 465	2.68	6.4	4 243	106	2 788	1 072	234	35	8	75 200	89 600	109 900
Chesterfield city	10 420	9 727	3.06	8.2	9 223	31	291	2 675	3 146	2 348	732	140 900	172 800	222 700
Creve Coeur city	3 651	3 123	2.56	7.6	2 948	14	188	485	712	858	691	153 300	207 400	293 400
Florissant city (pt.)	10 756	10 647	2.81	5.8	10 187	640	9 367	160	17	2	1	60 000	67 000	74 000
Hazelwood city (pt.)	3 402	2 878	2.62	5.8	2 760	169	2 341	219	27	3	1	61 900	70 200	84 800
Kirkwood city (pt.)	8 223	7 772	2.55	6.5	7 372	359	3 431	1 906	906	572	198	76 400	98 700	144 500
Maryland Heights city	6 573	6 176	2.69	6.2	5 854	182	4 591	914	111	51	5	68 700	82 200	96 300
O'Fallon city (pt.)	7	5	2.29	5.7	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	43 800	67 500	181 300
Overland city (pt.)	2 777	2 770	2.59	5.6	2 641	928	1 610	91	7	4	1	46 400	54 900	66 600
St. Ann city	3 725	3 626	2.53	5.3	3 481	879	2 539	55	6	1	1	49 900	56 700	67 100
St. Charles city	12 937	10 885	2.76	6.2	10 306	875	6 727	1 655	743	224	82	64 000	80 700	102 900
St. Peters city (pt.)	9 503	8 804	3.15	6.4	8 446	169	6 833	1 315	98	22	9	73 800	85 400	96 500
Sappington CDP (pt.)	178	177	3.12	8.4	160	–	6	24	36	48	46	163 900	221 200	335 300
University City city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	277	275	2.52	6.2	260	16	173	50	18	3	–	67 200	84 500	104 500
District 3	157 662	137 681	2.68	5.8	127 377	25 298	74 975	18 799	5 011	2 495	799	54 200	72 100	96 200
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	48 086	38 255	2.93	5.6	33 753	8 022	22 104	2 763	640	178	46	50 800	65 300	82 900
Ste. Genevieve County	4 719	4 045	2.86	5.7	2 905	1 294	1 405	167	30	7	2	36 200	53 800	72 400
St. Louis County (pt.)	62 638	59 723	2.68	6.2	56 999	3 666	32 417	14 131	3 920	2 150	715	70 000	89 600	118 800
St. Louis city (pt.)	42 219	35 658	2.36	5.5	33 720	12 316	19 049	1 738	421	160	36	43 400	57 300	73 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton CDP	7 214	7 096	2.46	5.7	6 788	423	5 623	609	91	39	3	64 100	75 600	91 200
Arnold city	5 234	4 401	2.85	5.6	4 179	628	3 302	220	23	5	1	54 800	65 700	76 500
Concord CDP	6 532	6 339	2.76	6.5	6 055	85	3 378	2 145	312	123	12	78 100	95 100	119 000
Crestwood city	4 089	4 021	2.53	6.4	3 848	78	2 354	1 130	265	19	2	75 400	91 500	115 600
Kirkwood city (pt.)	518	509	2.52	7.2	476	5	103	138	126	96	8	104 200	147 200	192 300
Lemay CDP	5 679	5 189	2.45	5.1	4 951	1 977	2 812	105	52	4	1	41 800	56 100	71 300
Mehlville CDP	7 576	7 146	2.70	5.9	6 830	169	5 314	1 001	192	147	7	69 700	83 500	97 100
Oakville CDP	8 609	8 379	3.23	6.9	8 031	84	2 822	3 858	876	331	60	90 100	111 800	137 700
St. Louis city (pt.)	42 219	35 658	2.36	5.5	33 720	12 316	19 049	1 738	421	160	36	43 400	57 300	73 700
Sappington CDP (pt.)	3 129	2 841	2.62	6.6	2 693	57	1 048	1 067	327	140	54	85 400	109 200	140 800
Webster Groves city (pt.)	6 909	6 720	2.63	6.7	6 368	167	2 968	1 694	740	538	261	80 400	101 200	148 100
District 4	153 984	132 223	2.62	5.9	93 941	47 553	38 610	5 627	1 349	601	201	32 300	49 600	70 900
COUNTY														
Bates County	4 413	3 896	2.50	5.8	2 404	1 845	508	40	9	–	2	16 900	31 400	48 000
Benton County	4 693	3 943	2.36	5.4	2 636	1 857	723	43	7	2	4	26 400	38 300	54 100
Camden County	9 122	7 429	2.39	5.6	5 724	1 520	2 703	872	335	209	85	48 400	71 700	103 300
Cass County	17 486	15 178	2.80	6.1	11 801	3 557	6 706	1 197	235	84	22	46 600	64 600	86 700
Cole County	15 537	14 256	2.77	6.5	12 161	3 843	6 899	1 067	226	97	29	46 400	60 200	79 700
Dallas County	3 861	3 187	2.55	5.5	1 456	1 121	306	28	1	–	–	21 100	33 000	48 400
Henry County	6 012	5 319	2.46	5.8	3 927	2 729	1 066	102	19	11	–	23 200	36 500	55 800
Hickory County	2 679	1 848	2.25	5.4	1 020	715	290	9	5	1	–	23 000	37 500	54 100
Jackson County (pt.)	6 428	6 115	2.84	6.2	5 112	1 079	3 229	546	164	71	23	51 800	64 800	87 800
Johnson County	8 549	7 196	2.67	6.1	4 690	2 016	2 306	295	46	25	2	36 900	55 300	73 200
Laclede County	7 655	6 213	2.61	5.7	3 911	2 439	1 255	172	31	11	3	27 700	42 100	61 800
Lafayette County	8 697	7 386	2.64	5.9	5 419	3 126	2 081	178	25	6	3	30 700	45 300	64 100
Maries County	2 488	2 055	2.64	5.6	879	643	214	18	3	1	–	23 100	35 000	52 000
Miller County	6 075	4 884	2.63	5.7	3 110	1 924	1 003	124	37	14	8	30 300	43 700	62 600
Moniteau County	3 611	3 245	2.64	5.9	2 103	1 439	616	45	1	1	1	25 000	38 700	55 800
Morgan County	5 059	4 140	2.44	5.5	2 613	1 465	914	165	42	23	4	27 800	45 300	70 200
Osage County	3 534	3 150	2.89	5.9	1 840	1 112	687	35	3	3	–	28 200	43 700	59 400
Pettis County	10 465	9 566	2.56	5.9	7 617	5 000	2 276	248	68	18	7	27 000	40 100	58 500
Pulaski County	6 888	5 177	2.68	5.8	3 876	1 859	1 832	158	25	–	2	33 700	51 400	70 000
St. Clair County	2 631	2 125	2.35	5.5	1 047	860	167	15	2	3	–	17 000	28 400	43 100
Saline County	6 284	5 748	2.46	6.0	4 512	3 144	1 208	115	33	9	3	23 400	37 600	55 200

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
						Value								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $50,000	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Vernon County	5 291	4 696	2.51	5.8	3 074	2 315	660	75	18	5	1	18 500	32 100	49 700
Webster County	6 526	5 471	2.80	5.7	3 009	1 945	961	80	14	7	2	28 800	41 200	59 400
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	4 408	3 354	2.77	5.8	3 187	938	2 168	70	6	4	1	47 800	60 800	72 700
Blue Springs city (pt.)	2 434	2 366	2.80	6.5	2 247	292	1 619	252	64	16	4	55 500	68 000	88 500
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	9	6	3.89	6.2	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	28 800	60 000	71 300
Jefferson City city (pt.)	8 335	7 905	2.55	6.8	7 443	2 214	4 174	759	183	87	26	47 000	61 800	84 300
Kansas City city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	140	140	2.99	7.7	130	–	9	62	36	19	4	118 400	145 000	185 200
Marshall city	3 094	2 895	2.45	6.1	2 707	1 719	869	85	27	5	2	30 000	42 300	59 500
Sedalia city	5 807	5 560	2.40	5.8	5 279	3 726	1 435	90	19	6	3	24 400	37 200	54 200
Warrensburg city	2 117	1 982	2.50	6.5	1 839	632	1 004	156	28	17	2	43 600	62 300	83 000
District 5	138 344	131 790	2.61	6.3	123 961	49 806	59 999	8 982	2 814	1 464	896	39 600	56 700	78 200
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	138 344	131 790	2.61	6.3	123 961	49 806	59 999	8 982	2 814	1 464	896	39 600	56 700	78 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	102	101	3.24	6.8	100	2	83	11	2	2	–	81 500	89 200	96 900
Grandview city	5 773	5 660	2.87	6.6	5 327	1 367	3 741	191	20	5	3	49 600	62 500	77 700
Independence city (pt.)	30 106	28 482	2.57	6.0	26 968	10 367	14 909	1 239	308	118	27	43 100	55 900	71 300
Kansas City city (pt.)	77 287	73 218	2.57	6.3	68 893	34 183	26 806	4 730	1 514	917	743	52 500	70 300	93 900
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	11 479	11 202	2.88	6.7	10 557	804	6 606	1 998	732	327	90	65 500	84 300	110 000
Raytown city	9 527	9 376	2.51	6.3	8 855	1 903	6 389	436	95	25	7	51 700	63 900	78 500
District 6	153 293	141 604	2.66	6.2	114 639	50 192	51 240	9 198	2 704	1 017	288	32 000	55 300	79 000
COUNTY														
Andrew County	4 269	3 763	2.70	6.1	2 631	1 481	928	143	49	23	7	30 400	45 900	67 100
Atchison County	1 950	1 814	2.35	6.1	1 335	1 057	253	23	1	1	–	15 600	28 800	44 900
Buchanan County	22 081	20 224	2.59	6.0	18 062	11 470	5 493	730	228	107	34	25 900	40 800	61 500
Caldwell County	2 456	2 193	2.57	6.0	1 332	1 143	182	4	3	–	–	15 000–	25 600	39 400
Carroll County	3 178	2 907	2.46	5.9	1 977	1 568	343	55	10	1	–	15 000–	26 900	45 400
Choriton County	2 851	2 517	2.48	5.9	1 486	1 185	273	24	2	2	–	15 000–	26 100	45 000
Clay County	39 741	37 732	2.74	6.3	34 869	6 672	22 649	3 862	1 216	380	90	53 500	68 500	90 200
Clinton County	4 743	4 282	2.70	6.1	3 039	1 619	1 291	103	23	2	1	32 600	47 900	67 900
Cooper County	4 017	3 603	2.59	6.1	2 523	1 635	784	85	14	4	1	25 700	39 600	59 900
Daviess County	2 288	2 002	2.53	5.9	1 171	950	194	23	4	–	–	15 000–	24 600	41 200
DeKalb County	2 233	1 945	2.63	5.9	1 129	829	276	22	2	–	–	18 300	33 200	51 700
Gentry County	2 054	1 859	2.44	6.0	1 313	1 129	168	11	5	–	–	15 000–	23 000	39 200
Grundy County	3 153	2 905	2.43	5.9	2 153	1 746	368	33	2	3	1	15 000–	24 200	41 700
Harrison County	2 640	2 374	2.34	5.9	1 524	1 282	228	11	1	2	–	15 000–	20 200	37 500
Holt County	1 795	1 567	2.40	6.0	1 088	919	146	15	5	–	3	15 000–	22 600	40 300
Howard County	2 680	2 302	2.56	6.0	1 542	1 226	292	17	4	2	1	18 000	31 400	46 600
Jackson County (pt.)	10 087	9 781	3.15	6.7	8 669	801	5 915	1 343	433	152	25	61 900	77 100	97 900
Linn County	4 426	4 040	2.41	5.9	2 985	2 569	370	37	7	2	–	15 000–	22 400	38 200
Livingston County	4 004	3 625	2.54	6.1	2 748	1 903	724	92	24	5	–	19 700	35 800	56 000
Mercer County	1 182	1 061	2.31	5.6	598	559	36	2	–	–	1	15 000–	18 900	32 300
Nodaway County	4 986	4 486	2.61	6.3	3 161	2 100	917	110	28	6	–	17 800	37 100	58 500
Platte County	14 408	13 834	2.80	6.7	12 206	1 343	7 517	2 295	611	321	119	63 300	81 200	104 900
Putnam County	1 667	1 472	2.34	5.7	902	785	108	7	2	–	–	15 000–	21 300	37 500
Ray County	6 337	5 744	2.77	5.9	4 055	2 276	1 609	136	25	4	5	30 500	46 400	64 100
Schuyler County	1 304	1 145	2.43	5.7	667	599	61	4	3	–	–	15 000–	20 400	34 700
Sullivan County	1 976	1 713	2.35	5.8	1 027	929	88	8	2	–	–	15 000–	16 100	31 000
Worth County	787	714	2.26	5.9	447	417	27	3	–	–	–	15 000–	15 000–	25 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	7 203	7 122	3.24	6.9	6 744	225	5 000	1 047	346	111	15	65 400	79 800	98 200
Excelsior Springs city	2 450	2 294	2.72	6.0	2 141	1 041	962	105	26	7	–	37 800	50 800	68 400
Gladstone city	7 247	7 143	2.67	6.6	6 832	778	4 661	928	332	108	25	59 100	72 700	95 500
Independence city (pt.)	311	289	2.94	6.8	194	18	75	50	25	21	5	68 900	103 000	154 200
Kansas City city (pt.)	23 821	22 628	2.74	6.3	21 390	3 506	14 398	2 466	733	212	75	55 100	69 600	91 000
Liberty city	4 899	4 556	2.84	6.6	4 286	515	2 772	729	192	56	22	59 800	75 800	98 500
Maryville city	1 866	1 788	2.55	6.5	1 668	864	685	94	20	5	–	33 900	48 700	69 700
St. Joseph city	18 698	17 427	2.56	6.0	16 434	10 722	4 790	595	201	93	33	25 400	39 800	59 300
District 7	157 154	137 913	2.53	5.8	104 050	54 294	40 430	6 353	1 818	848	307	32 200	48 400	70 500
COUNTY														
Barry County	8 386	7 001	2.49	5.7	4 269	2 663	1 339	192	49	22	4	29 100	42 300	62 400
Barton County	3 340	2 945	2.46	5.8	1 972	1 492	426	40	8	4	2	18 700	31 800	49 100
Cedar County	3 984	3 368	2.36	5.6	2 092	1 566	461	53	7	3	2	21 200	34 200	50 200
Christian County	9 500	7 923	2.74	5.9	5 542	2 187	2 715	497	102	36	5	42 300	58 500	78 500
Dade County	2 301	2 032	2.42	5.7	1 084	900	167	14	1	2	–	19 500	30 900	43 100
Douglas County	3 559	2 959	2.59	5.5	1 222	941	253	23	2	1	2	22 000	34 000	48 600
Greene County	51 608	48 138	2.54	6.1	42 153	15 870	20 830	3 584	1 076	558	235	41 300	58 200	80 400
Jasper County	25 035	22 990	2.52	5.8	19 661	13 349	5 417	623	183	74	15	25 900	38 300	57 200
Lawrence County	8 722	7 745	2.53	5.8	5 150	3 638	1 371	113	20	7	1	26 300	37 900	54 700
McDonald County	4 826	3 889	2.60	5.4	1 956	1 576	347	25	5	–	3	20 700	31 800	45 000
Newton County	12 982	11 099	2.61	5.8	7 424	4 425	2 356	407	138	79	19	29 300	42 900	66 100
Ozark County	2 859	2 194	2.42	5.4	874	616	225	28	2	3	–	22 800	36 500	54 400
Polk County	5 905	4 906	2.59	5.7	2 864	1 901	846	85	23	6	3	26 200	39 600	58 500
Stone County	6 434	5 080	2.39	5.6	3 547	1 390	1 650	374	105	22	6	37 000	58 800	84 500
Taney County	7 713	5 644	2.39	5.5	4 240	1 780	2 027	295	97	31	10	39 600	55 400	74 900

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
						Value								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $50,000	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	3 076	3 005	2.39	6.0	2 862	2 143	623	69	17	10	–	24 000	35 600	50 100
Joplin city	10 550	10 163	2.35	5.9	9 618	6 086	2 869	395	165	88	15	27 300	41 100	61 600
Springfield city	31 829	30 237	2.37	6.0	28 632	12 597	13 372	1 752	532	271	108	37 700	53 900	73 100
District 8	154 308	131 645	2.58	5.7	96 483	65 434	26 991	2 888	726	342	102	23 700	37 900	57 200
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	3 224	2 655	2.63	5.5	1 293	1 033	243	15	–	2	–	17 300	29 400	45 500
Butler County	10 442	9 016	2.51	5.7	6 957	4 912	1 741	205	65	30	4	21 800	36 300	54 900
Cape Girardeau County	15 839	14 198	2.66	6.2	11 971	4 776	5 895	898	247	113	42	40 700	56 900	78 500
Carter County	1 570	1 273	2.57	5.3	728	605	111	5	2	5	–	18 300	29 900	43 900
Crawford County	5 723	4 765	2.61	5.5	3 031	2 138	804	62	18	7	2	26 100	37 900	54 600
Dent County	3 935	3 320	2.56	5.6	1 938	1 438	454	29	6	9	2	22 600	34 800	51 000
Dunklin County	8 768	7 829	2.45	5.6	6 848	5 388	1 315	112	14	15	4	17 300	30 000	46 400
Howell County	9 059	7 671	2.56	5.8	4 505	3 232	1 114	117	26	14	2	23 900	36 800	53 400
Iron County	3 034	2 559	2.60	5.5	1 811	1 370	405	25	4	4	3	22 400	34 900	49 500
Madison County	3 333	2 825	2.50	5.5	1 998	1 574	402	17	3	2	–	21 700	33 100	46 700
Mississippi County	3 512	3 143	2.55	5.7	2 768	2 108	579	62	8	10	1	19 800	32 300	48 800
New Madrid County	4 990	4 337	2.60	5.6	3 813	2 917	800	67	19	4	6	18 000	32 800	48 800
Oregon County	3 042	2 568	2.41	5.5	1 267	1 079	179	7	2	–	–	15 000–	26 000	39 200
Pemiscot County	4 673	4 135	2.54	5.6	3 596	2 887	615	68	18	7	1	15 400	28 800	44 000
Perry County	4 957	4 304	2.73	5.8	3 160	1 909	1 131	103	11	3	3	30 800	43 500	60 900
Phelps County	8 715	7 291	2.58	5.9	5 259	2 869	2 029	274	63	19	5	33 300	47 200	67 600
Reynolds County	1 945	1 570	2.56	5.4	867	711	147	7	2	–	–	18 500	29 300	43 200
Ripley County	3 623	2 931	2.50	5.4	1 742	1 421	286	26	5	3	1	17 800	29 200	43 400
St. Francois County	13 079	11 219	2.63	5.6	9 237	5 947	2 890	277	86	31	6	26 100	40 200	60 100
Scott County	10 201	9 081	2.69	5.8	8 022	4 964	2 631	279	88	46	14	28 600	41 700	63 200
Shannon County	2 296	1 891	2.59	5.4	957	830	123	3	1	–	–	15 000–	25 900	38 800
Stoddard County	8 182	7 304	2.45	5.7	5 698	4 277	1 275	118	18	6	4	21 300	34 100	49 900
Texas County	6 360	5 198	2.55	5.7	2 606	2 011	555	33	3	3	1	21 700	33 700	48 300
Washington County	5 479	3 816	2.83	5.3	2 589	1 946	602	36	4	1	–	21 500	34 200	49 900
Wayne County	3 526	2 688	2.44	5.3	1 748	1 433	290	18	4	2	1	16 400	29 000	43 600
Wright County	4 801	4 058	2.56	5.7	2 074	1 659	375	25	9	6	–	19 000	31 100	45 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	7 709	7 127	2.56	6.4	6 741	2 562	3 397	525	152	78	27	41 000	58 300	80 800
Farmington city	2 504	2 284	2.49	6.0	2 134	1 057	933	81	40	19	4	37 400	50 300	68 700
Kennett city	2 708	2 563	2.43	5.7	2 385	1 647	645	71	8	12	2	23 000	36 900	56 800
Poplar Bluff city	3 956	3 813	2.36	5.8	3 609	2 587	856	113	38	11	4	20 400	34 200	54 100
Rolla city	2 552	2 345	2.45	6.2	2 183	1 114	923	111	27	6	2	36 600	49 500	68 900
Sikeston city	4 015	3 822	2.61	6.1	3 623	1 983	1 318	196	72	42	12	32 200	45 700	70 600
District 9	150 438	126 431	2.72	6.0	96 363	42 041	41 249	9 593	2 205	978	297	34 100	55 400	80 700
COUNTY														
Adair County	5 381	4 612	2.49	5.9	3 457	2 158	1 114	129	41	12	3	25 900	41 900	61 800
Audrain County	6 830	6 158	2.53	5.9	4 715	3 377	1 169	115	30	17	7	22 800	36 000	53 600
Boone County	23 078	19 076	2.65	6.5	15 719	4 435	8 381	1 978	545	290	90	47 500	65 700	91 300
Calloway County	8 881	7 079	2.69	5.8	4 759	2 475	2 106	154	18	6	–	33 700	48 900	66 100
Clark County	2 170	1 810	2.64	5.7	1 122	937	177	8	–	–	–	15 000–	26 300	41 700
Franklin County	22 508	18 473	2.86	5.7	14 138	5 234	7 260	1 238	291	90	25	42 400	58 300	79 500
Gasconade County	4 452	3 769	2.54	5.7	2 445	1 541	832	56	9	4	3	28 200	41 800	59 500
Knox County	1 364	1 236	2.41	5.9	695	604	85	4	1	–	1	15 000–	20 500	37 300
Lewis County	2 770	2 333	2.59	5.8	1 537	1 256	250	26	2	2	1	16 100	28 000	43 600
Lincoln County	8 257	6 183	2.82	5.5	4 214	1 776	2 038	340	49	8	3	38 500	55 200	76 000
Macon County	4 714	4 195	2.51	5.9	2 834	2 122	660	41	8	–	3	17 700	32 700	50 100
Marion County	7 415	6 608	2.61	5.9	5 501	3 774	1 519	161	33	13	1	21 700	36 000	56 400
Monroe County	2 689	2 248	2.61	5.8	1 298	1 005	267	20	5	1	–	18 900	31 800	47 800
Montgomery County	3 426	2 892	2.56	5.6	1 823	1 372	406	35	5	1	4	20 000	33 000	49 800
Pike County	4 542	3 862	2.61	5.7	2 632	1 998	561	61	6	6	–	18 900	32 600	49 200
Ralls County	2 591	2 147	2.63	5.7	1 327	903	392	25	5	2	–	24 700	37 900	55 600
Randolph County	6 532	5 609	2.57	5.8	4 383	3 218	1 009	106	37	12	1	19 000	33 200	51 900
St. Charles County (pt.)	23 560	20 751	3.05	6.3	18 885	1 288	11 154	4 746	1 054	491	152	66 000	85 600	115 000
Scotland County	1 439	1 260	2.43	5.8	759	666	83	7	1	2	–	15 000–	24 300	40 400
Shelby County	2 126	1 861	2.47	5.9	1 202	1 045	153	4	–	–	–	15 000–	22 900	39 400
Warren County	5 713	4 269	2.79	5.7	2 918	857	1 633	339	65	21	3	47 400	63 600	87 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	11 308	9 686	2.54	6.9	9 104	1 838	4 926	1 573	447	244	76	54 200	73 400	101 600
Fulton city	2 117	2 059	2.39	6.1	1 893	1 095	738	47	9	4	–	31 400	45 800	62 900
Honnibal city	4 742	4 352	2.56	6.0	4 078	2 989	951	104	24	10	–	19 200	32 200	52 000
Jefferson City city (pt.)	93	71	2.75	5.0	66	62	4	–	–	–	–	16 500	25 000	32 700
Kirksville city	3 126	2 704	2.38	5.9	2 502	1 520	860	89	24	8	1	28 200	43 200	62 500
Mexico city	3 112	3 017	2.38	6.0	2 834	1 962	757	79	24	9	3	25 900	38 300	55 900
Moberly city	3 429	3 228	2.45	6.0	3 020	2 205	677	91	34	12	1	19 700	33 200	52 700
O'Fallon city (pt.)	4 854	4 039	2.99	5.8	3 840	294	3 102	391	45	7	1	59 900	70 400	87 700
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 253	3 015	3.00	6.3	2 886	39	1 981	778	47	23	18	73 000	88 200	106 400
Washington city	2 835	2 594	2.73	6.0	2 439	568	1 558	243	46	20	4	50 800	63 600	83 000

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent								
						Contract rent							
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $250	$250 to $499	$500 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
The State	**612 460**	**217 532**	**2.24**	**4.3**	**548 587**	**223 902**	**275 787**	**40 831**	**5 290**	**2 777**	**189**	**282**	**384**	**4 680**
District 1	95 595	17 613	2.21	4.0	92 041	34 334	48 991	7 290	891	535	193	299	394	790
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	42 136	10 786	2.14	4.2	40 490	6 431	28 639	4 644	390	386	288	362	435	290
St. Louis city (pt.)	53 459	6 827	2.28	3.8	51 551	27 903	20 352	2 646	501	149	156	237	337	500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	323	237	2.39	5.1	282	25	211	46	–	–	332	418	477	–
Berkeley city (pt.)	1 142	633	2.89	4.6	1 077	227	805	45	–	–	258	327	425	–
Clayton city	2 696	125	1.68	4.6	2 629	25	1 611	770	129	94	387	465	570	7
Ferguson city	2 725	669	2.27	4.3	2 639	186	2 270	172	9	2	325	365	396	9
Florissant city (pt.)	1 269	285	2.02	4.2	1 234	89	896	247	–	2	321	379	466	1
Hazelwood city (pt.)	272	136	2.68	5.0	259	3	175	81	–	–	430	473	514	–
Jennings city	1 570	720	2.20	4.1	1 467	489	956	21	1	–	203	286	345	7
Overland city (pt.)	979	396	2.21	4.1	927	253	634	39	1	–	240	306	379	2
Richmond Heights city	1 960	306	1.69	4.2	1 907	128	1 549	221	7	2	318	391	443	2
St. Louis city (pt.)	53 459	6 827	2.28	3.8	51 551	27 903	20 352	2 646	501	149	156	237	337	500
Spanish Lake COP	3 396	541	2.01	3.9	3 313	296	2 606	401	9	1	326	385	443	8
University City city (pt.)	6 811	841	2.03	4.4	6 668	640	4 681	1 076	96	175	330	400	474	45
Webster Groves city (pt.)	156	76	2.54	4.2	141	93	38	10	–	–	101	172	326	–
District 2	51 409	12 210	2.05	4.3	49 479	3 710	30 607	12 535	1 929	698	361	434	530	454
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	12 632	2 954	2.17	4.2	12 165	1 182	8 659	2 083	163	78	324	399	480	45
St. Louis County (pt.)	38 777	9 256	2.01	4.4	37 314	2 528	21 948	10 452	1 766	620	371	445	546	409
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	1 825	424	2.14	4.7	1 794	17	1 169	489	100	19	386	444	573	3
Berkeley city (pt.)	117	57	2.77	4.5	108	18	89	1	–	–	304	343	380	–
Bridgeton city	1 871	377	2.16	4.5	1 788	79	1 420	270	18	1	371	421	475	3
Chesterfield city	2 695	472	1.91	4.5	2 609	33	581	1 342	413	240	504	596	750	260
Creve Coeur city	1 455	144	1.65	4.1	1 401	17	610	638	103	33	446	529	634	2
Florissant city (pt.)	2 761	882	2.17	4.4	2 677	81	1 933	657	5	1	371	428	499	1
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 048	305	1.93	4.1	1 998	40	1 478	472	6	2	366	420	496	2
Kirkwood city (pt.)	2 386	737	1.87	4.5	2 277	220	1 159	848	41	9	374	468	540	5
Maryland Heights city	4 094	598	1.80	4.1	4 011	160	2 646	1 116	84	5	393	444	518	3
O'Fallon city (pt.)	9	8	3.22	4.9	4	1	1	2	–	–	225	475	625	–
Overland city (pt.)	909	355	2.40	4.6	858	95	711	52	–	–	318	367	414	–
St. Ann city	2 594	626	1.93	3.8	2 540	286	2 172	80	1	1	289	346	394	7
St. Charles city	8 733	1 289	2.00	4.0	8 565	911	6 329	1 162	94	69	307	390	466	43
St. Peters city (pt.)	2 014	677	2.32	4.5	1 957	92	1 352	480	30	3	370	434	509	2
Sappington CDP (pt.)	6	4	2.83	5.2	5	1	4	–	–	–	263	325	388	–
University City city (pt.)	18	–	1.61	5.3	18	–	1	17	–	–	611	632	656	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	29	25	2.28	5.1	27	4	9	14	–	–	277	504	581	–
District 3	67 575	13 106	2.04	4.0	64 225	19 983	39 053	4 256	490	443	230	301	385	1 112
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	11 113	4 417	2.60	4.3	9 976	2 691	6 658	604	14	9	241	316	382	8
Ste. Genevieve County	988	482	2.34	4.5	755	583	169	3	–	–	133	192	245	1
St. Louis County (pt.)	18 354	3 643	1.88	4.0	17 645	1 427	12 554	2 866	377	421	328	389	482	932
St. Louis city (pt.)	37 120	4 564	1.94	3.8	35 849	15 282	19 672	783	99	13	211	265	327	171
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	1 705	402	1.95	4.1	1 629	110	1 360	153	6	–	313	361	420	2
Arnold city	1 430	452	2.66	4.3	1 363	138	1 114	110	1	–	305	369	428	1
Concord COP	920	250	1.97	4.4	846	33	558	229	24	2	365	459	513	–
Crestwood city	419	251	2.14	4.6	388	59	236	88	5	–	352	392	497	–
Kirkwood city (pt.)	85	24	2.73	5.1	83	3	31	47	2	–	406	527	575	–
Lemay COP	1 726	735	2.24	4.1	1 617	473	1 073	69	2	–	236	322	395	4
Mehlville COP	3 731	376	1.84	3.9	3 653	322	3 003	308	17	3	323	376	434	2
Oakville COP	1 938	291	1.95	3.9	1 886	40	1 224	461	47	114	368	449	534	140
St. Louis city (pt.)	37 120	4 564	1.94	3.8	35 849	15 282	19 672	783	99	13	211	265	327	171
Sappington COP (pt.)	1 061	175	1.72	3.9	1 035	23	563	271	28	150	354	470	617	176
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 233	413	1.81	4.4	1 154	87	522	356	108	81	359	482	682	204
District 4	57 474	27 781	2.43	4.5	45 279	25 781	17 989	1 370	101	38	162	230	314	273
COUNTY														
Bates County	1 505	999	2.46	4.8	1 073	937	135	–	–	1	130	175	221	3
Benton County	1 071	597	2.40	4.5	755	619	133	2	–	1	147	184	233	–
Camden County	2 183	1 166	2.45	4.5	1 636	799	747	82	6	2	174	254	345	3
Cass County	5 406	2 494	2.61	4.6	4 634	1 508	2 656	425	34	11	220	306	403	143
Cole County	7 439	1 851	2.01	4.4	6 996	3 299	3 572	117	6	2	193	256	309	23
Dallas County	1 038	653	2.55	4.6	696	632	62	2	–	–	121	165	205	2
Henry County	2 177	1 177	2.25	4.5	1 802	1 392	406	3	1	–	118	179	243	5
Hickory County	504	268	2.39	4.5	317	303	14	–	–	–	113	156	193	–
Jackson County (pt.)	2 507	997	2.35	4.5	2 332	317	1 771	240	4	–	293	355	425	1
Johnson County	6 030	2 651	2.50	4.4	4 750	2 014	2 532	171	23	10	196	275	355	36
Laclede County	2 765	1 374	2.41	4.4	2 194	1 657	524	9	–	4	147	193	249	6
Lafayette County	3 035	1 459	2.39	4.6	2 369	1 570	766	32	1	–	151	212	282	10
Maries County	540	331	2.42	4.7	311	278	29	4	–	–	107	160	199	1
Miller County	1 902	949	2.37	4.4	1 464	1 091	357	15	1	–	150	195	252	1
Moniteau County	972	548	2.39	4.7	728	603	125	–	–	–	136	178	228	1
Morgan County	1 210	678	2.43	4.6	832	674	152	4	1	1	137	184	236	5
Osage County	728	368	2.23	4.5	505	407	94	4	–	–	118	163	230	2
Pettis County	3 591	1 855	2.29	4.5	3 009	1 830	1 102	58	15	4	164	223	286	18
Pulaski County	5 509	2 911	3.05	4.8	3 337	1 466	1 680	184	7	–	176	278	395	7
St. Clair County	868	539	2.39	4.7	561	540	20	1	–	–	104	141	185	–
Saline County	2 619	1 583	2.44	4.8	2 080	1 520	554	4	1	1	136	197	257	3

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
						Contract rent								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $250	$250 to $499	$500 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Vernon County	2 010	1 237	2.35	4.5	1 585	1 268	306	10	–	1	118	179	237	3
Webster County	1 865	1 096	2.52	4.6	1 313	1 057	252	3	1	–	137	190	239	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	1 985	995	2.86	4.7	1 817	386	1 271	146	12	2	260	337	427	13
Blue Springs city (pt.)	1 527	450	2.23	4.4	1 491	117	1 178	195	1	–	311	366	438	1
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 766	1 764	3.62	5.2	961	8	873	76	4	–	359	406	441	2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	5 713	1 109	1.87	4.2	5 540	2 714	2 759	61	4	2	189	252	298	19
Kansas City city (pt.)	15	–	2.80	3.1	15	10	5	–	–	–	188	225	263	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	4	4	3.50	6.3	1	–	–	–	1	–	813	875	938	–
Marshall city	1 618	872	2.31	4.5	1 479	975	500	4	–	–	152	214	277	2
Sedalia city	2 609	1 234	2.16	4.3	2 421	1 462	921	30	4	4	164	224	286	14
Warrensburg city	2 885	753	2.08	4.0	2 773	1 041	1 595	109	19	9	205	290	360	32
District 5	92 260	29 927	2.13	4.2	88 268	25 307	53 734	7 633	1 009	585	234	318	402	713
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	92 260	29 927	2.13	4.2	88 268	25 307	53 734	7 633	1 009	585	234	318	402	713
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	20	7	3.00	4.9	20	–	18	2	–	–	379	433	479	–
Grandview city	3 498	995	2.29	4.3	3 404	609	2 507	277	11	–	268	328	392	6
Independence city (pt.)	14 847	5 663	2.21	4.3	14 238	3 648	10 009	532	35	14	248	311	383	38
Kansas City city (pt.)	63 603	19 511	2.11	4.2	60 801	19 844	34 725	5 037	682	513	219	307	397	635
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	6 009	1 855	2.05	4.0	5 768	599	3 389	1 455	272	53	334	417	525	31
Raytown city	3 170	1 187	2.00	4.3	3 057	352	2 400	296	6	3	289	352	422	2
District 6	63 263	27 028	2.27	4.5	54 331	22 653	27 514	3 662	332	170	179	281	381	334
COUNTY														
Andrew County	1 160	655	2.42	4.8	873	518	346	9	–	–	148	220	303	1
Atchison County	1 011	669	2.35	5.1	663	589	62	12	–	–	110	153	197	10
Buchanan County	10 405	4 301	2.26	4.4	9 543	5 517	3 855	124	35	12	166	230	301	40
Caldwell County	766	476	2.45	4.9	486	433	51	–	2	–	123	168	210	3
Carroll County	1 154	749	2.39	4.8	775	702	71	2	–	–	111	152	197	1
Chariton County	810	510	2.44	4.9	506	489	17	–	–	–	102	139	184	1
Clay County	19 174	6 197	2.17	4.3	18 303	2 967	13 332	1 849	113	42	281	355	432	88
Clinton County	1 369	780	2.51	4.8	1 086	677	399	9	–	1	163	223	286	2
Cooper County	1 342	694	2.35	4.8	1 018	767	243	8	–	–	127	184	249	2
Daviess County	752	509	2.62	5.1	457	417	37	2	–	1	100	153	191	2
DeKalb County	821	412	2.33	4.6	578	496	81	1	–	–	111	160	221	4
Gentry County	702	428	2.27	4.9	487	450	37	–	–	–	112	151	190	1
Grundy County	1 193	703	2.20	4.7	923	783	138	2	–	–	107	162	221	1
Harrison County	934	596	2.26	4.8	595	552	43	–	–	–	100–	125	177	1
Holt County	645	426	2.47	5.1	363	344	17	1	1	–	100–	138	186	1
Howard County	891	480	2.28	4.8	649	572	75	2	–	–	124	172	218	–
Jackson County (pt.)	2 956	1 368	2.64	4.9	2 743	394	1 818	502	27	2	311	401	475	3
Linn County	1 278	784	2.24	4.7	952	870	78	–	2	2	106	150	199	3
Livingston County	1 641	810	2.20	4.6	1 322	982	296	5	11	28	135	185	253	40
Mercer County	395	271	2.33	4.8	219	214	5	–	–	–	100–	130	170	–
Nodaway County	2 634	1 163	2.23	4.5	2 088	1 287	750	37	11	3	152	214	283	19
Platte County	7 734	1 984	2.17	4.3	7 264	713	5 269	1 075	130	77	304	371	467	103
Putnam County	499	291	2.19	4.7	335	315	19	1	–	–	100–	134	174	3
Ray County	1 683	984	2.50	4.7	1 271	794	456	21	–	–	157	224	278	2
Schuyler County	425	240	2.38	4.7	294	281	12	–	–	1	100–	136	176	1
Sullivan County	639	393	2.28	4.7	392	385	6	–	–	1	110	144	178	2
Worth County	250	155	2.36	5.0	146	145	1	–	–	–	100–	118	144	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	2 243	993	2.66	4.9	2 196	192	1 509	470	24	1	349	414	489	2
Excelsior Springs city	1 404	450	2.23	4.2	1 324	631	673	20	–	–	164	256	326	1
Gladstone city	3 288	818	2.01	4.2	3 210	160	2 770	226	49	5	310	356	418	36
Independence city (pt.)	58	44	2.95	5.4	31	13	13	4	1	–	213	305	454	–
Kansas City city (pt.)	12 881	3 886	2.18	4.4	12 430	1 286	8 958	1 970	134	82	322	392	472	112
Liberty city	2 276	641	2.24	4.3	2 172	407	1 464	243	34	24	280	349	439	39
Maryville city	1 679	494	2.01	4.1	1 605	837	719	36	11	2	175	244	295	18
St. Joseph city	9 713	3 810	2.22	4.3	9 154	5 272	3 717	119	34	12	167	230	302	39
District 7	65 047	33 011	2.33	4.4	55 922	29 140	24 791	1 576	244	171	175	244	320	495
COUNTY														
Barry County	2 472	1 442	2.56	4.6	1 847	1 427	406	11	2	1	156	195	245	9
Barton County	1 184	739	2.47	4.7	855	737	115	3	–	–	112	168	218	2
Cedar County	1 019	597	2.37	4.5	759	679	78	2	–	–	119	161	204	3
Christian County	2 437	1 317	2.58	4.7	1 945	980	888	74	3	–	179	249	329	7
Dade County	675	470	2.48	4.8	403	382	20	1	–	–	113	151	190	4
Douglas County	1 028	674	2.49	4.6	597	560	37	–	–	–	123	163	199	4
Greene County	29 855	13 400	2.23	4.2	27 958	10 136	16 279	1 220	188	135	214	281	357	357
Jasper County	11 099	5 880	2.27	4.3	10 074	5 958	3 902	143	41	30	166	228	292	88
Lawrence County	3 002	1 801	2.52	4.6	2 310	1 851	450	8	1	–	148	188	238	3
McDonald County	1 560	1 040	2.66	4.4	1 045	921	123	–	1	–	114	171	219	1
Newton County	3 904	2 267	2.53	4.5	3 058	2 044	965	43	4	2	159	210	275	7
Ozark County	627	421	2.52	4.7	311	298	13	–	–	–	108	149	190	2
Polk County	2 126	1 097	2.43	4.5	1 605	1 246	346	12	1	–	139	185	243	2
Stone County	1 451	815	2.42	4.6	1 002	620	357	24	–	1	157	217	299	1
Taney County	2 608	1 051	2.27	4.2	2 153	1 301	812	35	3	2	167	225	295	5

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
						Contract rent								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $250	$250 to $499	$500 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	1 230	697	2.30	4.4	1 154	769	380	4	1	–	160	214	272	1
Joplin city	6 924	3 357	2.13	4.2	6 587	3 257	3 145	119	39	27	183	251	314	78
Springfield city	25 524	10 611	2.16	4.1	24 517	8 799	14 519	901	169	129	215	280	349	334
District 8	62 122	33 601	2.47	4.4	49 958	38 143	11 274	441	76	24	122	179	246	284
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	722	503	2.73	4.8	430	398	32	–	–	–	120	159	195	1
Butler County	4 892	2 639	2.40	4.3	4 189	3 312	854	22	1	–	131	183	240	12
Cape Girardeau County	7 551	2 464	2.13	4.2	6 957	3 461	3 234	231	23	8	187	251	305	119
Carter County	558	350	2.55	4.4	369	346	22	1	–	–	115	147	187	2
Crawford County	1 576	942	2.53	4.5	1 147	901	241	4	1	–	144	187	241	4
Dent County	1 392	873	2.45	4.5	1 054	940	111	2	–	1	123	163	207	2
Dunklin County	4 360	2 872	2.52	4.5	3 611	3 318	290	3	–	–	100–	137	186	5
Howell County	3 224	1 829	2.38	4.4	2 483	2 100	346	3	31	3	113	163	222	41
Iron County	961	502	2.51	4.4	707	607	90	7	3	–	125	169	218	17
Madison County	1 011	584	2.59	4.5	788	635	152	1	–	–	136	181	235	3
Mississippi County	1 899	1 140	2.77	4.6	1 462	1 304	156	2	–	–	100–	136	193	4
New Madrid County	2 805	1 635	2.73	4.6	2 110	1 782	323	4	1	–	100–	143	207	6
Oregon County	809	571	2.50	4.7	484	472	12	–	–	–	102	132	170	1
Pemiscot County	3 537	2 255	2.74	4.5	2 790	2 666	121	2	–	1	100–	120	172	8
Perry County	1 154	629	2.41	4.6	886	690	190	3	2	1	146	188	243	3
Phelps County	4 562	2 045	2.23	4.2	3 992	2 504	1 393	87	4	4	158	216	296	9
Reynolds County	597	426	2.66	4.7	380	368	12	–	–	–	112	147	185	2
Ripley County	1 165	735	2.67	4.6	784	729	53	2	–	–	108	143	186	6
St. Francois County	4 591	2 158	2.48	4.3	4 036	2 418	1 591	25	2	–	165	224	288	7
Scott County	4 560	2 330	2.52	4.4	3 994	2 755	1 202	28	6	3	134	201	269	16
Shannon County	621	436	2.54	4.7	374	367	6	1	–	–	100–	125	157	–
Stoddard County	3 201	1 971	2.54	4.5	2 467	2 112	350	2	2	1	108	160	208	6
Texas County	2 081	1 228	2.42	4.5	1 439	1 316	115	8	–	–	110	149	192	2
Washington County	1 503	812	2.84	4.5	1 085	876	208	1	–	–	126	180	237	4
Wayne County	1 081	666	2.56	4.6	736	685	50	–	–	1	120	156	194	–
Wright County	1 709	1 006	2.51	4.6	1 204	1 081	120	2	–	1	105	156	202	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	5 733	1 624	2.04	4.1	5 524	2 651	2 626	218	22	7	192	254	312	119
Farmington city	1 245	486	2.16	4.1	1 175	479	683	12	1	–	192	269	329	3
Kennett city	1 700	1 051	2.45	4.3	1 546	1 348	197	1	–	–	100–	152	203	2
Poplar Bluff city	3 121	1 567	2.31	4.1	2 953	2 333	603	16	1	–	132	183	240	10
Rolla city	2 766	994	2.08	3.9	2 655	1 512	1 075	64	3	1	168	232	315	4
Sikeston city	2 778	1 298	2.46	4.3	2 611	1 556	1 034	19	–	2	147	224	292	4
District 9	57 715	23 255	2.32	4.4	49 084	24 851	21 834	2 068	218	113	170	248	337	225
COUNTY														
Adair County	3 679	1 254	2.14	4.2	3 267	1 997	1 234	35	1	–	162	217	291	8
Audrain County	2 375	1 411	2.40	4.6	1 885	1 491	393	1	–	–	112	178	239	6
Boone County	18 859	4 778	2.15	4.3	17 811	5 705	10 776	1 151	97	82	225	299	375	128
Calloway County	2 671	1 247	2.43	4.6	2 171	1 452	703	14	2	–	151	208	272	5
Clark County	689	424	2.49	4.9	430	398	26	6	–	–	115	150	191	6
Franklin County	6 348	2 609	2.44	4.3	5 383	2 484	2 801	91	4	3	191	259	324	12
Gasconade County	1 091	529	2.23	4.5	842	686	155	–	–	1	136	180	233	3
Knox County	455	312	2.36	4.9	255	236	18	–	1	–	100–	142	188	–
Lewis County	975	483	2.21	4.5	716	677	39	–	–	–	119	157	194	–
Lincoln County	2 059	1 009	2.55	4.5	1 565	880	666	18	1	–	179	236	307	5
Macon County	1 446	766	2.19	4.5	1 079	913	140	3	19	4	118	168	222	23
Marion County	3 313	1 397	2.25	4.4	2 838	2 159	664	12	2	1	134	189	247	7
Monroe County	782	465	2.40	4.8	480	420	60	–	–	–	121	167	216	–
Montgomery County	915	540	2.47	4.7	638	556	82	–	–	–	120	176	225	2
Pike County	1 541	831	2.46	4.5	1 134	981	147	4	1	1	122	169	216	5
Ralls County	635	439	2.50	5.0	349	277	71	–	–	1	127	177	238	2
Randolph County	2 411	1 231	2.33	4.5	2 041	1 632	402	7	–	–	133	185	238	1
St. Charles County (pt.)	4 914	2 276	2.69	4.7	4 400	729	2 852	711	89	19	309	383	468	11
Scotland County	517	297	2.32	4.9	324	301	21	2	–	–	104	140	188	1
Shelby County	683	380	2.16	4.7	422	394	28	–	–	–	103	138	182	–
Warren County	1 357	577	2.48	4.5	1 054	483	556	13	1	1	187	259	322	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	14 533	3 051	2.06	4.1	14 064	4 109	8 771	1 009	95	80	234	306	378	127
Fulton city	1 302	532	2.19	4.3	1 213	835	374	4	–	–	136	205	267	3
Hannibal city	2 352	904	2.22	4.3	2 170	1 670	485	12	2	1	131	188	245	5
Jefferson City city (pt.)	21	13	2.38	4.5	19	14	5	–	–	–	154	181	256	–
Kirksville city	3 160	857	2.03	4.0	3 007	1 783	1 190	33	1	–	164	223	294	7
Mexico city	1 477	769	2.29	4.4	1 379	1 027	351	1	–	–	118	193	252	5
Moberly city	1 787	819	2.22	4.3	1 673	1 315	355	3	–	–	134	188	242	1
O'Fallon city (pt.)	1 512	506	2.54	4.4	1 443	107	1 127	202	7	–	329	380	444	3
St. Peters city (pt.)	453	245	2.83	4.9	431	49	242	125	11	4	349	450	545	1
Washington city	1 264	307	2.14	4.2	1 226	410	770	44	2	–	218	286	357	1

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	**1 961 206**	**1 747 422**	**188 853**	**7 298**	**11 584**	**6 049**	**18 444**	**1 735 995**	**188 084**	**7 056**	**11 275**	**352**
District 1	220 470	113 710	104 084	403	1 833	440	1 737	112 703	103 783	382	1 794	71
COUNTY												
St. Louis County (pt.)	134 878	92 473	40 696	219	1 243	247	1 053	91 790	40 569	209	1 217	40
St. Louis city (pt.)	85 592	21 237	63 388	184	590	193	684	20 913	63 214	173	577	31
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 454	4 165	278	4	5	2	19	4 148	278	4	5	–
Berkeley city (pt.)	3 949	1 635	2 292	6	12	4	23	1 621	2 288	6	11	–
Clayton city	5 384	5 164	56	4	151	9	64	5 109	56	4	151	–
Ferguson city	8 750	6 634	2 037	20	39	20	71	6 583	2 034	20	38	4
Florissant city (pt.)	5 660	5 307	309	12	21	11	43	5 278	306	10	21	2
Hazelwood city (pt.)	905	615	278	1	6	5	8	609	277	1	6	4
Jennings city	6 388	3 692	2 661	10	14	11	51	3 657	2 655	10	14	1
Overland city (pt.)	3 483	3 245	184	8	37	9	26	3 230	182	8	36	1
Richmond Heights city	4 728	4 042	611	6	62	7	45	4 013	604	6	60	–
St. Louis city (pt.)	85 592	21 237	63 388	184	590	193	684	20 913	63 214	173	577	31
Spanish Lake CDP	8 071	6 533	1 451	12	55	20	63	6 496	1 450	10	50	2
University City city (pt.)	16 538	9 357	6 789	18	337	37	150	9 272	6 759	17	334	6
Webster Groves city (pt.)	501	82	419	–	–	–	2	81	418	–	–	–
District 2	210 097	199 887	6 987	346	2 533	344	1 776	198 495	6 952	333	2 505	36
COUNTY												
St Charles County (pt.)	45 857	44 484	944	106	247	76	371	44 202	939	101	239	5
St. Louis County (pt.)	164 240	155 403	6 043	240	2 286	268	1 405	154 293	6 013	232	2 266	31
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bellwin city	7 849	7 619	110	6	107	7	68	7 560	109	6	106	–
Berkeley city (pt.)	331	174	154	1	1	1	4	171	154	1	1	–
Bridgeton city	6 793	6 485	226	11	64	7	57	6 437	225	11	62	1
Chesterfield city	13 115	12 511	210	7	368	19	135	12 395	208	7	366	4
Creve Coeur city	5 106	4 851	117	4	131	3	37	4 819	116	4	129	1
Florissant city (pt.)	13 517	13 021	404	20	49	23	108	12 942	401	19	46	1
Hazelwood city (pt.)	5 450	5 028	351	4	49	18	65	4 983	348	4	49	1
Kirkwood city (pt.)	10 609	10 043	501	10	46	9	55	9 997	501	10	46	–
Maryland Heights city	10 667	10 076	347	19	195	30	109	10 001	343	18	194	2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	3 686	3 426	215	13	25	7	18	3 414	215	11	25	3
St Ann city	6 319	5 832	399	21	44	23	65	5 789	396	20	44	5
St Charles city	21 670	20 929	539	62	104	36	182	20 792	535	60	99	2
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 517	11 126	259	25	86	21	105	11 047	259	22	84	–
Sappington CDP (pt.)	184	182	–	–	2	–	2	181	–	–	1	–
University City city (pt.)	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	306	275	26	–	5	–	–	275	26	–	5	–
District 3	225 237	218 561	4 368	517	1 326	465	2 188	216 906	4 332	493	1 288	30
COUNTY												
Jefferson County	59 199	58 459	395	174	110	61	316	58 214	389	170	107	3
Ste. Genevieve County	5 707	5 673	19	8	3	4	17	5 660	19	8	3	–
St. Louis County (pt.)	80 992	79 767	492	98	515	120	634	79 266	486	93	507	6
St Louis city (pt.)	79 339	74 662	3 462	237	698	280	1 221	73 766	3 438	222	671	21
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Affton CDP	8 919	8 849	16	9	37	8	55	8 802	16	8	37	1
Arnold city	6 664	6 607	8	26	12	11	50	6 567	8	26	12	1
Concord CDP	7 452	7 390	5	7	44	6	33	7 366	5	7	41	–
Crestwood city	4 508	4 450	23	4	26	5	29	4 427	23	3	26	–
Kirkwood city (pt.)	603	574	21	2	6	–	3	572	20	2	6	–
Lemay CDP	7 405	7 333	32	10	15	15	74	7 276	32	8	15	–
Mehlville CDP	11 307	11 092	92	18	80	25	120	11 000	90	17	79	1
Oakville CDP	10 547	10 430	25	14	62	16	89	10 357	25	14	61	1
St. Louis city (pt.)	79 339	74 662	3 462	237	698	280	1 221	73 766	3 438	222	671	21
Sappington CDP (pt.)	4 190	4 141	7	5	34	3	25	4 119	7	5	34	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	8 142	7 944	129	9	49	11	45	7 908	129	9	49	2
District 4	211 458	204 651	4 745	892	631	539	1 564	203 698	4 703	872	597	24
COUNTY												
Bates County	5 918	5 846	44	22	2	4	14	5 837	44	21	2	–
Benton County	5 764	5 712	7	34	8	3	28	5 687	7	34	8	–
Camden County	11 305	11 228	18	42	11	6	46	11 189	18	41	10	1
Cass County	22 892	22 440	208	125	44	75	209	22 311	207	122	40	3
Cole County	22 976	21 743	1 072	69	64	28	121	21 660	1 060	68	64	3
Dallas County	4 899	4 867	4	24	2	2	22	4 848	4	23	2	–
Henry County	8 189	8 061	85	31	8	4	40	8 026	85	31	7	–
Hickory County	3 183	3 157	2	21	–	3	8	3 153	2	20	–	–
Jackson County (pt.)	8 935	8 768	62	33	40	32	84	8 718	62	33	36	2
Johnson County	14 579	13 642	661	65	139	72	186	13 537	654	63	135	4
Laclede County	10 420	10 301	44	53	12	10	41	10 272	44	53	10	–
Lafayette County	11 732	11 383	289	35	13	12	46	11 349	289	34	13	1
Maries County	3 028	3 006	7	9	3	3	11	2 997	7	9	3	1
Miller County	7 977	7 924	5	37	5	6	32	7 899	5	35	4	2
Moniteau County	4 583	4 528	26	22	6	1	11	4 519	26	21	6	–
Morgan County	6 269	6 197	41	23	5	3	13	6 188	41	22	5	–
Osage County	4 262	4 249	4	5	1	3	16	4 237	4	4	1	–
Pettis County	14 056	13 500	467	40	24	25	84	13 444	466	39	21	2
Pulaski County	12 397	10 648	1 245	75	215	214	423	10 466	1 227	74	203	4
St. Clair County	3 499	3 474	6	16	2	1	12	3 465	6	16	–	–
Saline County	8 903	8 415	438	19	10	21	53	8 385	435	19	10	1

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Con.												
COUNTY—Con.												
Vernon County	7 301	7 239	5	41	12	4	38	7 206	5	40	12	–
Webster County	8 391	8 323	5	51	5	7	26	8 305	5	50	5	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Belton city	6 393	6 166	117	41	23	46	114	6 102	116	39	20	2
Blue Springs city (pt.)	3 961	3 848	50	21	26	16	49	3 816	50	21	23	2
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 775	1 863	703	13	59	137	230	1 785	694	13	52	1
Jefferson City city (pt.)	14 048	12 950	981	41	53	23	89	12 894	969	40	53	3
Kansas City city (pt.)	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	144	140	2	–	1	1	1	140	2	–	1	–
Marshall city	4 712	4 384	291	16	10	11	26	4 370	290	16	10	–
Sedalia city	8 416	7 922	434	23	18	19	63	7 880	433	22	16	2
Warrensburg city	5 002	4 579	291	18	93	21	66	4 538	287	18	90	3
District 5	230 604	176 673	48 425	1 073	1 733	2 700	5 524	174 105	48 187	1 022	1 657	109
COUNTY												
Jackson County (pt.)	230 604	176 673	48 425	1 073	1 733	2 700	5 524	174 105	48 187	1 022	1 657	109
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Blue Springs city (pt.)	122	118	1	2	–	1	5	114	1	2	–	–
Grandview city	9 271	7 752	1 357	52	67	43	113	7 686	1 353	50	67	2
Independence city (pt.)	44 953	43 591	559	251	276	276	649	43 229	554	246	269	6
Kansas City city (pt.)	140 890	90 873	45 850	647	1 259	2 261	4 448	88 922	45 624	608	1 197	91
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	17 488	17 068	258	46	68	48	117	17 003	256	46	63	3
Raytown city	12 697	12 199	371	43	40	44	121	12 122	370	40	38	6
District 6	216 556	210 417	3 793	799	794	753	2 372	208 873	3 757	769	763	22
COUNTY												
Andrew County	5 429	5 390	10	14	3	12	31	5 371	10	14	3	–
Atchison County	2 961	2 946	9	1	–	5	20	2 931	9	1	–	–
Buchanan County	32 486	31 242	899	102	71	172	517	30 914	892	92	67	4
Caldwell County	3 222	3 207	3	8	–	4	11	3 199	3	8	–	1
Carroll County	4 332	4 232	84	9	4	3	10	4 225	84	9	4	–
Chariton County	3 661	3 496	153	9	1	2	9	3 491	153	7	1	–
Clay County	58 915	57 110	921	261	301	322	1 044	56 416	908	251	289	7
Clinton County	6 112	5 949	122	28	4	9	20	5 937	122	28	4	1
Cooper County	5 359	5 037	294	17	5	6	27	5 016	294	17	5	–
Daviess County	3 040	3 027	1	4	3	5	16	3 016	1	4	3	–
DeKalb County	3 054	3 042	1	8	2	1	9	3 033	1	8	2	1
Gentry County	2 756	2 743	–	12	–	1	6	2 738	–	12	–	–
Grundy County	4 346	4 313	4	17	6	6	22	4 297	4	17	6	–
Harrison County	3 574	3 552	2	14	4	2	11	3 544	2	14	2	1
Holt County	2 440	2 430	4	5	–	1	5	2 425	4	5	–	1
Howard County	3 571	3 267	285	11	4	4	14	3 255	285	11	4	2
Jackson County (pt.)	13 043	12 579	270	63	89	42	133	12 496	266	62	86	–
Linn County	5 704	5 633	51	11	5	4	33	5 607	48	11	5	–
Livingston County	5 645	5 556	68	11	6	4	20	5 541	67	11	6	–
Mercer County	1 577	1 574	2	1	–	–	4	1 570	2	1	–	–
Nodaway County	7 620	7 495	38	14	55	18	37	7 479	36	12	54	2
Platte County	22 142	21 226	456	118	224	118	320	21 040	450	115	216	1
Putnam County	2 166	2 161	–	5	–	–	9	2 153	–	4	–	–
Ray County	8 020	7 844	115	45	7	9	31	7 823	115	44	6	1
Schuyler County	1 729	1 725	–	3	–	1	3	1 723	–	3	–	–
Sullivan County	2 615	2 607	–	7	–	1	8	2 600	–	7	–	–
Worth County	1 037	1 034	1	1	–	1	2	1 033	1	1	–	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Blue Springs city (pt.)	9 446	9 035	259	39	78	35	108	8 970	255	38	75	–
Excelsior Springs city	3 854	3 747	71	15	12	9	20	3 734	71	15	12	2
Gladstone city	10 535	10 255	115	50	55	60	202	10 115	114	50	54	–
Independence city (pt.)	369	364	2	3	–	–	1	363	2	3	–	–
Kansas City city (pt.)	36 702	35 192	721	177	345	267	797	34 684	715	168	332	6
Liberty city	7 175	6 913	199	28	16	19	75	6 862	196	26	16	–
Maryville city	3 545	3 436	38	6	51	14	28	3 425	36	4	50	2
St. Joseph city	28 411	27 190	893	97	69	162	488	26 880	886	89	65	3
District 7	222 201	217 386	1 774	2 057	663	321	1 257	216 506	1 764	2 018	635	21
COUNTY												
Barry County	10 858	10 735	7	92	15	9	38	10 710	6	90	12	2
Barton County	4 524	4 472	1	40	5	6	13	4 464	1	40	5	1
Cedar County	5 003	4 962	1	32	5	3	15	4 950	1	32	5	–
Christian County	11 937	11 830	10	62	17	18	60	11 789	10	62	16	–
Dade County	2 976	2 939	9	27	–	1	19	2 923	9	25	–	–
Douglas County	4 587	4 543	1	34	5	4	26	4 522	1	33	5	–
Greene County	81 463	79 220	1 224	477	412	130	524	78 853	1 217	463	398	8
Jasper County	36 134	34 987	436	556	90	65	232	34 829	435	549	85	4
Lawrence County	11 724	11 597	5	91	11	20	66	11 552	5	88	11	2
McDonald County	6 386	6 199	1	173	5	8	30	6 176	1	172	5	2
Newton County	16 886	16 426	63	317	54	26	96	16 364	62	312	51	1
Ozark County	3 486	3 460	1	18	2	5	20	3 445	1	18	2	–
Polk County	8 031	7 955	11	38	20	7	36	7 928	11	37	18	1
Stone County	7 885	7 833	1	43	4	4	27	7 812	1	41	4	–
Taney County	10 321	10 228	3	57	18	15	55	10 189	3	56	18	–

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 7—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Carthage city	4 306	4 179	81	31	8	7	17	4 169	80	31	8	1
Joplin city	17 474	16 692	346	325	70	41	147	16 595	346	319	65	2
Springfield city	57 353	55 367	1 161	362	356	107	421	55 079	1 154	350	342	7
District 8	216 430	207 371	7 583	669	642	165	805	206 795	7 551	646	624	9
COUNTY												
Ballinger County	3 946	3 927	–	12	4	3	22	3 908	–	12	4	–
Butler County	15 334	14 557	690	53	29	5	68	14 504	683	51	28	–
Cape Girardeau County	23 390	22 249	933	38	145	25	75	22 203	932	36	143	1
Carter County	2 128	2 104	–	17	3	4	10	2 098	–	17	3	–
Crawford County	7 299	7 274	1	17	5	2	38	7 240	1	17	3	–
Dent County	5 327	5 289	2	24	7	5	20	5 276	2	23	6	–
Dunklin County	13 128	12 279	789	36	15	9	51	12 242	787	34	14	–
Howell County	12 283	12 174	24	64	15	6	45	12 136	24	63	15	–
Iron County	3 995	3 966	17	8	3	1	11	3 957	17	8	2	–
Madison County	4 344	4 313	6	11	8	6	19	4 300	6	11	8	–
Mississippi County	5 411	4 530	863	12	3	3	17	4 519	860	12	3	–
New Madrid County	7 795	6 712	1 055	12	9	7	30	6 693	1 051	12	9	–
Oregon County	3 851	3 824	1	22	2	2	8	3 819	1	20	2	1
Pemiscot County	8 210	6 436	1 747	15	8	4	25	6 425	1 739	14	7	–
Perry County	6 111	6 072	5	12	20	2	24	6 051	4	12	20	–
Phelps County	13 277	12 766	138	64	285	24	80	12 717	138	58	282	2
Reynolds County	2 542	2 531	1	7	1	2	11	2 523	1	6	–	1
Ripley County	4 788	4 759	1	26	2	–	16	4 743	1	26	2	–
St Francois County	17 670	17 545	42	39	31	13	58	17 501	42	39	30	–
Scott County	14 761	13 619	1 076	31	17	18	62	13 582	1 071	30	16	–
Shannon County	2 917	2 904	2	10	1	–	3	2 901	2	10	1	–
Stoddard County	11 383	11 221	122	21	9	10	35	11 197	121	21	8	1
Texas County	8 441	8 390	6	33	10	2	23	8 370	6	32	10	–
Washington County	6 982	6 902	48	20	7	5	24	6 886	48	18	5	1
Wayne County	4 607	4 581	1	22	1	2	12	4 570	1	22	1	1
Wright County	6 510	6 447	13	43	2	5	18	6 434	13	42	2	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Cape Girardeau city	13 442	12 383	871	28	141	19	46	12 361	870	26	139	–
Farmington city	3 749	3 694	26	8	16	5	16	3 683	26	8	16	–
Kennett city	4 408	4 027	357	11	12	1	17	4 016	355	9	11	–
Poplar Bluff city	7 077	6 543	483	25	21	5	43	6 511	480	23	20	–
Rolla city	5 318	4 900	114	20	267	17	44	4 875	114	19	264	2
Sikeston city	6 793	5 847	905	20	12	9	33	5 829	900	19	12	–
District 9	208 153	198 766	7 094	542	1 429	322	1 221	197 914	7 055	521	1 412	30
COUNTY												
Adair County	9 060	8 847	77	17	99	20	57	8 812	75	16	98	2
Audrain County	9 205	8 626	538	12	22	7	29	8 604	538	12	22	–
Boone County	41 937	37 652	2 953	146	1 069	117	376	37 413	2 934	143	1 057	14
Calloway County	11 552	10 987	494	37	22	12	44	10 958	494	34	22	–
Clark County	2 859	2 855	1	3	–	–	5	2 851	1	2	–	–
Franklin County	28 856	28 480	265	54	32	25	110	28 398	263	51	32	2
Gasconade County	5 543	5 524	3	9	4	3	17	5 512	2	8	4	–
Knox County	1 819	1 812	2	5	–	–	2	1 810	2	5	–	–
Lewis County	3 745	3 629	105	7	4	–	10	3 619	105	7	4	–
Lincoln County	10 316	10 045	200	42	10	19	73	9 996	199	37	10	1
Macon County	6 160	6 000	134	19	5	2	12	5 990	134	19	5	–
Marion County	10 728	10 236	428	29	31	4	31	10 210	426	29	31	1
Monroe County	3 471	3 342	120	5	3	1	14	3 330	120	5	2	–
Montgomery County	4 341	4 213	112	5	5	6	10	4 208	112	5	5	1
Pike County	6 083	5 705	353	14	7	4	33	5 681	350	13	6	–
Ralls County	3 226	3 164	51	9	1	1	4	3 161	51	9	1	–
Randolph County	8 943	8 504	377	32	22	8	51	8 461	377	32	22	–
St. Charles County (pt.)	28 474	27 540	688	78	88	80	290	27 334	681	76	87	6
Scotland County	1 956	1 955	–	1	–	–	6	1 949	–	1	–	–
Shelby County	2 809	2 775	23	8	–	3	4	2 772	23	8	–	2
Warren County	7 070	6 875	170	10	5	10	43	6 845	168	9	4	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Columbia city	25 841	22 224	2 427	94	1 000	96	277	22 055	2 414	92	989	14
Fulton city	3 419	3 036	361	5	15	2	16	3 023	361	4	15	–
Hannibal city	7 094	6 654	391	22	23	4	23	6 636	389	22	23	1
Jefferson City city (pt.)	114	108	4	2	–	–	–	108	4	2	–	–
Kirksville city	6 286	6 087	73	11	97	18	50	6 057	71	10	97	1
Mexico city	4 589	4 150	411	6	17	5	15	4 140	411	6	17	–
Moberly city	5 216	4 863	307	18	22	6	33	4 836	307	18	22	–
O'Fallon city (pt.)	6 366	6 218	90	26	13	19	89	6 151	87	25	13	1
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 706	3 609	68	4	15	10	34	3 587	67	3	15	–
Washington city	4 099	4 052	32	6	9	–	17	4 037	31	5	9	–

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 472**	**568 449**	**568 105**	**569 295**	**569 289**	**568 823**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 238**
Urban	3 515 882	563 985	550 313	477 692	222 243	562 584	355 598	295 547	211 783	276 137
Inside urbanized area	2 782 750	563 985	545 612	452 366	34 950	562 584	271 419	219 765	–	132 069
Outside urbanized area	733 132	–	4 701	25 326	187 293	–	84 179	75 782	211 783	144 068
Rural	1 601 191	4 487	18 136	90 413	347 052	6 705	213 225	272 470	356 602	292 101
Farm	180 097	28	885	1 914	43 333	221	38 383	29 752	30 627	34 954
ANCESTRY										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 472**	**568 449**	**568 105**	**569 295**	**569 289**	**568 823**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 238**
Ancestry specified	4 491 399	523 384	532 549	530 171	487 581	489 906	494 830	468 727	461 897	502 354
Single ancestry	2 747 397	406 853	288 315	297 367	299 549	314 415	285 780	259 778	289 292	306 048
Multiple ancestry	1 744 002	116 531	244 234	232 804	188 032	175 491	209 050	208 949	172 605	196 306
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	625 674	45 088	35 900	37 934	81 714	79 383	73 993	99 290	106 488	65 884
Total ancestries reported	**6 235 401**	**639 915**	**776 783**	**762 975**	**675 613**	**665 397**	**703 880**	**677 676**	**634 502**	**698 660**
Arab	9 172	826	2 034	2 228	524	1 088	512	617	366	977
Austrian	11 787	1 433	2 789	2 494	760	1 026	1 052	831	583	819
Belgian	5 522	260	914	541	460	1 126	1 036	364	344	477
Canadian	4 446	382	579	348	613	713	552	609	189	461
Czech	29 133	2 313	5 136	8 839	1 900	2 072	2 355	2 365	1 168	2 985
Danish	20 695	1 212	2 588	1 647	2 357	3 095	3 693	2 733	1 151	2 219
Dutch	153 961	6 432	12 663	12 732	20 563	15 724	22 215	26 179	20 686	16 767
English	743 247	39 131	94 234	68 229	89 014	81 528	100 867	108 684	75 528	86 032
Finnish	3 583	354	590	270	394	618	358	364	211	424
French (except Basque)	268 344	18 417	37 088	51 140	24 825	21 115	25 354	26 709	35 569	28 127
French Canadian	20 934	1 016	2 565	2 355	2 675	2 245	2 949	2 954	1 961	2 214
German	1 844 192	123 913	264 978	284 115	221 987	148 775	209 110	174 585	164 351	252 378
Greek	13 294	1 564	2 826	3 148	688	1 615	985	935	517	1 016
Hungarian	14 843	2 078	3 949	4 310	844	753	639	752	462	1 056
Irish	1 038 117	68 958	131 696	133 342	113 114	99 746	124 122	125 595	128 012	113 532
Italian	162 122	17 924	32 267	37 484	9 704	18 362	14 231	9 811	7 579	14 760
Lithuanian	6 283	887	1 950	1 125	456	500	326	416	169	454
Norwegian	29 531	1 689	3 968	2 208	3 700	3 892	4 349	4 190	1 711	3 824
Polish	95 900	12 504	22 245	18 454	6 767	7 532	8 187	6 724	4 163	9 324
Portuguese	3 086	233	445	272	414	236	358	570	180	378
Romanian	3 733	338	1 296	641	128	265	254	257	41	513
Russian	27 501	5 907	12 580	1 815	1 170	2 310	930	842	475	1 472
Scotch-Irish	129 228	6 445	12 883	9 736	16 492	16 326	19 997	20 131	12 371	14 847
Scottish	94 211	5 578	13 396	8 636	10 897	11 448	13 351	12 712	7 016	11 177
Slovak	17 261	1 469	3 595	4 054	1 332	1 572	1 656	1 134	842	1 607
Subsaharan African	7 206	2 782	454	190	525	1 236	430	224	551	814
Swedish	69 039	2 756	8 827	4 797	8 599	10 202	11 982	10 017	4 034	7 825
Swiss	26 697	1 712	3 640	4 177	4 136	2 341	4 178	2 516	1 363	2 634
Ukrainian	4 766	524	1 447	927	213	228	599	293	202	333
United States or American	329 895	15 613	17 830	22 639	47 821	24 523	52 164	41 522	63 119	44 664
Welsh	40 516	2 601	4 664	3 372	4 561	5 891	6 793	5 112	2 727	4 795
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3 035	625	260	57	299	653	218	512	273	138
Yugoslavian	4 468	336	992	1 295	328	384	388	294	163	288
Other ancestries	999 653	291 703	69 415	65 358	77 353	176 257	67 690	86 123	96 425	69 329
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP										
Persons under 18 years	**1 315 470**	**149 512**	**147 184**	**139 398**	**148 808**	**140 669**	**148 463**	**139 510**	**150 482**	**151 444**
Citizen	1 310 854	148 899	146 246	138 648	148 602	140 047	148 179	139 190	150 353	150 690
Native	1 309 690	148 780	146 047	138 498	148 481	139 814	148 070	139 053	150 326	150 621
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 164	119	199	150	121	233	109	137	27	69
Foreign born, not a citizen	4 616	613	938	750	206	622	284	320	129	754
Persons 18 years and over	**3 801 603**	**418 960**	**421 265**	**428 707**	**420 487**	**428 620**	**420 360**	**428 507**	**417 903**	**416 794**
Citizen	3 768 269	413 821	415 743	424 451	417 974	422 865	417 927	426 512	416 192	412 784
Native	3 723 750	407 979	406 470	416 559	414 471	416 018	414 271	423 879	414 282	409 821
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	44 519	5 842	9 273	7 892	3 503	6 847	3 656	2 633	1 910	2 963
Foreign born, not a citizen	33 334	5 139	5 522	4 256	2 513	5 755	2 433	1 995	1 711	4 010
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 378 020**	**139 767**	**156 782**	**153 268**	**156 612**	**148 092**	**156 729**	**158 218**	**158 505**	**150 047**
With own children under 18 years	660 408	66 736	76 698	71 987	75 802	68 912	76 231	72 417	75 654	75 971
Number of own children under 18 years	1 212 442	123 468	140 491	130 588	140 155	123 908	140 483	130 677	139 078	143 594
Married-couple families	**1 123 569**	**87 485**	**135 820**	**125 642**	**135 673**	**108 862**	**133 873**	**135 172**	**132 194**	**128 848**
With own children under 18 years	516 877	37 866	66 060	58 272	62 984	46 889	62 549	59 070	60 135	63 052
Number of own children under 18 years	966 512	70 458	123 798	108 617	118 630	85 803	117 841	109 041	111 068	121 256
Female householder, no husband present	**203 365**	**44 485**	**16 397**	**21 361**	**16 229**	**32 421**	**17 450**	**17 829**	**21 019**	**16 174**
With own children under 18 years	119 792	25 828	8 753	11 072	10 254	19 177	10 940	10 499	12 911	10 358
Number of own children under 18 years	210 340	48 503	14 016	17 996	17 808	33 867	18 379	17 369	23 932	18 470
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 896 781**	**198 323**	**213 063**	**210 445**	**218 068**	**208 400**	**212 276**	**213 747**	**210 546**	**211 913**
Never married	510 386	74 813	54 788	56 536	52 866	62 624	50 855	50 459	49 433	58 012
Now married, except separated	1 160 481	91 784	139 349	128 834	141 392	113 845	137 799	138 619	136 413	132 446
Separated	31 722	7 632	2 101	3 335	2 967	4 760	2 675	2 708	3 124	2 420
Widowed	50 003	7 095	3 722	5 979	5 497	5 965	5 314	5 718	6 121	4 592
Divorced	144 189	16 999	13 103	15 761	15 346	21 206	15 633	16 243	15 455	14 443
Females 15 years and over	**2 112 281**	**243 845**	**231 026**	**238 543**	**225 992**	**241 063**	**232 191**	**238 028**	**233 513**	**228 080**
Never married	434 419	76 566	46 989	50 526	36 140	56 616	40 504	41 415	36 794	48 869
Now married, except separated	1 151 857	91 927	138 456	128 836	137 835	112 722	136 891	138 156	135 333	131 701
Separated	43 919	12 158	3 211	3 981	3 329	7 109	3 212	3 557	4 232	3 130
Widowed	280 818	35 779	22 425	32 691	30 515	32 241	30 677	32 793	36 836	26 861
Divorced	201 268	27 415	19 945	22 509	18 173	32 375	20 907	22 107	20 318	17 519
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	322	417	151	298	345	417	304	306	414	239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 427	1 390	1 125	1 260	1 646	1 317	1 486	1 502	1 696	1 533
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 024	1 997	1 881	1 891	2 181	1 854	2 061	2 051	2 250	2 120

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**5 117 073**	**568 472**	**568 449**	**568 105**	**569 295**	**569 289**	**568 823**	**568 017**	**568 385**	**568 238**
Native	5 033 440	556 759	552 517	555 057	562 952	555 832	562 341	562 932	564 608	560 442
Born in State of residence	3 563 820	395 201	374 360	447 943	393 168	355 576	400 387	358 505	423 531	415 149
Born in a different State	1 442 722	159 289	174 480	104 711	164 384	197 322	159 431	201 398	138 984	142 723
Born abroad	26 898	2 269	3 677	2 403	5 400	2 934	2 523	3 029	2 093	2 570
Foreign born	83 633	11 713	15 932	13 048	6 343	13 457	6 482	5 085	3 777	7 796
Naturalized citizen	45 683	5 961	9 472	8 042	3 624	7 080	3 765	2 770	1 937	3 032
Not a citizen	37 950	5 752	6 460	5 006	2 719	6 377	2 717	2 315	1 840	4 764
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 748 704**	**524 623**	**526 925**	**526 552**	**528 723**	**526 452**	**528 899**	**530 683**	**529 628**	**526 219**
Speak a language other than English	178 210	22 296	24 525	21 712	18 612	30 343	15 788	13 698	12 683	18 553
Do not speak English "very well"	62 938	8 057	7 472	7 969	6 451	11 772	5 674	4 629	4 392	6 522
Linguistically isolated	23 882	3 594	2 895	3 799	1 985	4 373	2 057	1 458	1 092	2 629
Speak Spanish	59 585	7 622	5 736	4 717	5 575	14 865	6 264	4 955	4 353	5 498
Do not speak English "very well"	20 962	2 905	1 625	1 550	1 823	6 211	2 172	1 451	1 628	1 597
Linguistically isolated	5 877	880	338	558	316	2 384	559	327	206	309
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	26 394	3 648	5 251	3 156	2 322	3 731	1 907	1 890	1 444	3 045
Do not speak English "very well"	12 852	1 741	2 210	1 748	1 068	1 862	888	844	727	1 764
Linguistically isolated	6 939	1 154	1 233	1 214	278	770	416	389	399	1 086
Linguistically isolated households	13 063	2 356	1 417	2 050	930	2 484	981	790	691	1 364
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 292 623**	**155 129**	**151 843**	**132 757**	**137 660**	**136 542**	**142 944**	**139 339**	**137 567**	**158 842**
Preprimary school	95 247	11 518	14 781	11 892	8 549	10 637	11 008	8 029	8 661	10 172
Public school	55 545	6 539	6 162	5 045	5 959	6 102	7 205	5 335	6 758	6 440
Elementary or high school	860 230	99 310	95 929	88 051	98 122	88 343	98 346	91 735	102 446	97 948
Public school	752 676	83 481	73 803	61 646	91 300	76 837	92 450	87 358	97 118	88 683
College	337 146	44 301	41 133	32 814	30 989	37 562	33 590	39 575	26 460	50 722
Public college	252 726	25 380	27 503	22 255	26 056	29 082	27 471	29 107	24 053	41 819
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 291 579**	**358 509**	**372 546**	**378 883**	**362 009**	**373 649**	**366 928**	**366 031**	**363 959**	**349 065**
Less than 9th grade	380 613	42 187	20 089	46 376	47 184	25 649	34 174	41 105	80 693	43 156
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	477 755	63 286	30 563	55 615	54 044	53 594	45 056	58 011	68 464	49 122
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 090 940	97 002	93 276	122 417	138 959	120 942	140 450	129 441	124 084	124 369
Some college, no degree	607 163	69 277	81 771	70 837	60 513	79 514	71 266	69 828	45 852	58 305
Associate degree	149 347	16 697	21 771	18 359	15 295	19 273	17 219	14 260	10 155	16 318
Bachelor's degree	383 678	42 269	83 382	44 432	29 954	49 703	40 232	34 965	22 532	36 209
Graduate or professional degree	202 083	27 791	41 694	20 847	16 060	24 974	18 531	18 421	12 179	21 586
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.9	70.6	86.4	73.1	72.0	78.8	78.4	72.9	59.0	73.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	19.5	33.6	17.2	12.7	20.0	16.0	14.6	9.5	16.6
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 748 704**	**524 623**	**526 925**	**526 552**	**528 723**	**526 452**	**528 899**	**530 683**	**529 628**	**526 219**
Same house	2 576 348	305 796	287 467	307 498	271 331	279 689	282 415	268 547	301 266	272 339
Different house in the United States	2 138 305	214 338	234 662	215 799	249 994	243 249	244 362	260 124	225 957	249 820
Same county	1 117 818	119 455	117 496	110 846	115 149	164 535	122 229	126 254	122 798	119 056
Different county	1 020 487	94 883	117 166	104 953	134 845	78 714	122 133	133 870	103 159	130 764
Same State	572 207	57 631	57 361	74 455	77 077	26 317	68 401	67 045	60 397	83 523
Different State	448 280	37 252	59 805	30 498	57 768	52 397	53 732	66 825	42 762	47 241
Northeast	23 526	3 585	5 388	2 054	3 036	1 895	1 919	2 223	1 111	2 315
Midwest	187 490	16 361	25 334	12 737	21 156	26 367	27 665	22 471	12 824	22 575
South	157 217	11 711	20 170	10 943	20 759	15 494	14 691	28 419	20 741	14 289
West	80 047	5 595	8 913	4 764	12 817	8 641	9 457	13 712	8 086	8 062
Puerto Rico	504	48	98	7	181	86	59	10	6	9
U.S. outlying area	482	60	10	16	149	52	55	71	64	5
Elsewhere	33 065	4 381	4 688	3 232	7 068	3 376	2 008	1 931	2 335	4 046
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**2 345 816**	**244 676**	**298 683**	**271 992**	**252 936**	**272 979**	**265 748**	**255 662**	**220 789**	**262 351**
Car, truck, or van	2 128 121	209 963	283 880	252 391	225 222	245 148	242 090	231 788	201 305	236 334
Drove alone	1 816 079	179 947	257 868	217 549	183 289	208 064	207 012	199 433	165 995	196 922
Carpooled	312 042	30 016	26 012	34 842	41 933	37 084	35 078	32 355	35 310	39 412
Public transportation	47 129	19 485	1 884	6 661	1 438	12 548	1 645	1 175	957	1 336
Walked	66 553	8 455	3 383	5 324	10 146	6 859	7 260	7 974	6 892	10 260
Other means	20 315	2 319	1 738	1 753	2 491	2 250	2 285	2 349	2 469	2 661
Worked at home	83 698	4 454	7 798	5 863	13 639	6 174	12 468	12 376	9 166	11 760
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.6	22.2	22.7	24.0	21.3	21.6	20.5	19.9	19.5	21.8
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE										
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	**613 859**	**61 359**	**69 119**	**71 077**	**72 249**	**69 231**	**69 025**	**70 759**	**67 352**	**63 688**
May 1975 or later service only	70 189	8 901	6 614	7 612	8 780	9 235	7 080	7 581	7 543	6 843
September 1980 or later service only	38 409	4 768	3 527	4 017	4 957	5 114	3 829	4 099	4 405	3 693
Served 2 or more years	30 786	4 019	2 986	2 986	3 946	4 179	3 029	3 228	3 420	2 993
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	169 920	16 365	21 072	19 475	19 568	18 274	19 546	18 647	17 779	19 194
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	10 554	561	832	542	2 475	962	1 051	1 867	1 420	844
February 1955 to July 1964 only	65 692	5 421	9 075	7 961	6 939	7 471	7 666	7 078	6 909	7 172
Korean conflict, no World War II	88 542	8 777	10 084	10 507	10 281	9 556	10 226	10 070	9 710	9 331
Korean conflict and World War II	13 373	1 081	1 682	1 546	1 461	1 595	1 495	1 870	1 531	1 112
World War II, no Korean conflict	190 355	19 726	19 349	22 877	22 092	21 517	21 361	22 927	21 830	18 676
World War I	1 451	137	70	152	136	241	188	190	172	165
Other service	3 783	390	341	405	517	380	412	529	458	351
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 172 236**	**351 548**	**374 387**	**356 327**	**332 692**	**361 569**	**349 092**	**352 755**	**338 715**	**355 151**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	136 887	24 510	9 647	12 993	12 574	19 455	12 785	13 340	18 996	12 587
With a mobility limitation	69 326	10 000	4 510	7 224	7 138	8 443	5 979	7 963	11 648	6 421
In labor force	13 724	2 085	1 007	1 683	1 367	2 168	1 185	1 352	1 575	1 302
With a self-care limitation	98 782	19 415	7 213	8 957	8 443	14 796	9 504	8 755	12 700	8 999
With a work disability	270 892	31 773	18 925	26 701	32 185	30 748	26 392	34 309	42 920	26 939
In labor force	106 279	11 253	9 193	11 636	12 992	13 603	11 302	12 571	12 014	11 715
Prevented from working	139 182	17 860	7 432	12 937	15 814	14 448	12 458	18 316	27 180	12 737
No work disability	2 901 344	319 775	355 462	329 626	300 507	330 821	322 700	318 446	295 795	328 212
In labor force	2 334 528	254 889	294 656	272 488	238 237	274 010	262 879	252 427	223 274	261 668
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**670 909**	**76 223**	**53 473**	**78 888**	**77 750**	**73 321**	**75 420**	**83 516**	**85 659**	**66 659**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	139 290	18 196	8 224	15 995	15 630	16 128	14 171	17 285	20 491	13 170
With a mobility limitation	107 813	13 984	6 458	12 371	12 288	12 118	10 761	13 840	15 874	10 119
With a self-care limitation	81 561	10 904	4 552	8 900	9 194	9 901	7 982	9 880	12 464	7 784

Table 15. **Labor Force Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 939 284**	**434 365**	**436 513**	**442 262**	**435 885**	**442 490**	**436 580**	**444 040**	**435 434**	**431 715**
In labor force	2 541 352	275 831	313 581	292 906	273 803	297 581	284 739	275 395	244 719	282 797
Civilian labor force	2 522 783	274 940	312 487	292 360	260 703	296 982	283 964	274 984	244 026	282 337
Employed	2 367 395	248 617	302 161	276 461	244 212	276 825	269 090	259 502	223 929	266 598
Unemployed	155 388	26 323	10 326	15 899	16 491	20 157	14 874	15 482	20 097	15 739
Females 16 years and over	**2 078 092**	**239 871**	**227 286**	**235 156**	**221 972**	**237 727**	**228 330**	**234 238**	**229 373**	**224 139**
In labor force	1 172 207	139 255	141 673	134 349	120 628	143 781	129 284	125 245	109 079	128 913
Civilian labor force	1 170 520	138 986	141 475	134 309	119 780	143 697	129 186	125 234	109 013	128 840
Employed	1 102 173	126 817	137 205	127 458	112 498	135 076	122 910	118 018	100 196	121 995
Unemployed	68 347	12 169	4 270	6 851	7 282	8 621	6 276	7 216	8 817	6 845
With own children under 6 years	311 450	34 921	35 952	35 686	34 100	34 575	34 811	32 385	33 193	35 827
In labor force	200 827	23 187	22 650	23 199	22 199	23 402	22 987	19 775	19 344	24 084
With own children 6 to 17 years only	354 211	37 923	41 115	36 319	40 437	36 181	40 659	39 279	42 648	39 650
In labor force	273 646	30 063	31 066	27 572	31 844	29 585	32 063	30 259	29 958	31 236
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	**330 754**	**24 979**	**43 362**	**39 905**	**39 836**	**32 135**	**39 182**	**35 840**	**34 167**	**41 348**
Both parents in labor force	197 400	16 041	24 889	23 953	23 640	20 115	24 382	20 096	18 513	25 771
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	**100 478**	**24 443**	**5 588**	**9 057**	**7 891**	**16 903**	**8 340**	**8 373**	**11 591**	**8 292**
Parent in labor force	66 000	14 814	4 573	6 381	5 541	11 331	5 680	5 675	6 261	5 744
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	**640 388**	**46 218**	**80 989**	**69 188**	**79 167**	**54 299**	**79 057**	**73 691**	**77 511**	**80 268**
Both parents in labor force	439 601	32 658	53 238	46 427	56 407	39 314	56 119	49 606	48 981	56 851
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	**194 694**	**44 923**	**14 470**	**16 981**	**16 775**	**29 698**	**17 556**	**16 495**	**20 647**	**17 149**
Parent in labor force	150 172	32 467	12 550	14 027	13 262	23 472	14 348	13 067	13 121	13 858
Persons 16 to 19 years	**292 011**	**33 558**	**29 245**	**26 975**	**34 435**	**29 096**	**32 690**	**35 151**	**34 713**	**36 148**
Not enrolled in school	68 196	7 749	4 781	6 714	9 496	8 223	6 923	8 508	8 894	6 908
Unemployed or not in labor force	29 402	4 633	1 810	2 705	3 203	3 596	3 014	3 385	4 463	2 593
Not high school graduate	33 249	4 497	2 267	3 668	3 551	4 040	3 130	4 023	4 718	3 355
Employed	13 096	1 349	1 067	1 706	1 445	1 750	1 062	1 698	1 477	1 542
Unemployed	6 575	854	360	666	644	784	609	837	1 151	670
Not in labor force	13 399	2 294	838	1 290	1 316	1 491	1 459	1 479	2 089	1 143
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 367 395**	**248 617**	**302 161**	**276 461**	**244 212**	**276 825**	**269 090**	**259 502**	**223 929**	**266 598**
Private wage and salary workers	1 864 659	201 304	260 083	234 883	170 054	220 593	209 333	202 231	165 000	201 178
Local government workers	129 726	16 417	13 308	13 321	13 213	17 356	15 366	13 152	13 232	14 361
State government workers	102 431	7 526	5 025	5 135	21 622	7 297	10 013	10 095	14 125	21 593
Federal government workers	77 727	13 106	7 348	9 218	9 478	15 798	7 286	4 151	5 426	5 916
Self-employed workers	178 906	9 760	15 487	13 270	27 374	14 814	25 002	27 460	24 096	21 643
Unpaid family workers	13 946	504	910	634	2 471	967	2 090	2 413	2 050	1 907
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 367 395**	**248 617**	**302 161**	**276 461**	**244 212**	**276 825**	**269 090**	**259 502**	**223 929**	**266 598**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	573 918	66 871	109 022	67 513	48 112	70 134	59 839	52 424	39 671	60 332
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	262 108	26 907	52 403	33 190	22 662	32 530	29 274	23 788	15 935	25 419
Professional specialty occupations	311 810	39 964	56 619	34 323	25 450	37 604	30 565	28 636	23 736	34 913
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	746 949	82 224	110 322	95 634	68 212	99 194	84 512	76 233	55 187	75 431
Technicians and related support occupations	84 770	10 521	12 638	11 209	7 250	10 631	8 991	7 659	6 167	9 704
Sales occupations	275 368	25 272	46 454	32 650	24 655	31 929	30 847	32 790	23 469	27 302
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	386 811	46 431	51 230	51 775	36 307	56 634	44 674	35 784	25 551	38 425
Service occupations	323 423	42 774	29 504	35 868	35 539	39 550	34 978	36 568	31 752	36 890
Private household occupations	8 446	1 657	495	693	809	977	905	1 142	933	835
Protective service occupations	34 104	4 471	3 568	4 410	3 614	5 088	3 893	2 996	2 523	3 541
Service occupations, except protective and household	280 873	36 646	25 441	30 765	31 116	33 485	30 180	32 430	28 296	32 514
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	73 871	1 584	1 803	2 524	14 473	2 012	13 546	11 990	13 567	12 372
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	262 488	19 627	25 640	33 833	32 467	26 559	30 814	30 983	28 899	33 666
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	386 746	35 537	25 870	41 089	45 409	39 376	45 401	51 304	54 853	47 907
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	177 415	16 343	10 203	18 543	20 793	17 064	19 194	24 644	26 991	23 640
Transportation and material moving occupations	107 045	9 217	7 447	10 774	12 911	11 078	13 721	13 789	15 568	12 540
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	102 286	9 977	8 220	11 772	11 705	11 234	12 486	12 871	12 294	11 727
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 367 395**	**248 617**	**302 161**	**276 461**	**244 212**	**276 825**	**269 090**	**259 502**	**223 929**	**266 598**
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	85 560	1 621	2 927	3 459	15 863	2 441	15 355	13 035	16 103	14 756
Construction	136 352	9 075	14 932	17 225	18 921	13 963	14 908	14 660	14 382	18 286
Manufacturing	439 651	43 098	61 222	51 179	42 182	40 551	45 779	53 661	49 903	52 076
Nondurable goods	180 794	15 763	19 769	22 032	16 933	18 331	23 713	23 056	23 108	18 089
Durable goods	258 857	27 335	41 453	29 147	25 249	22 220	22 066	30 605	26 795	33 987
Transportation	123 645	14 287	14 393	13 152	10 851	14 521	21 197	12 180	11 581	11 483
Communications and other public utilities	68 971	7 299	9 475	9 574	6 481	10 269	7 145	6 563	4 512	7 653
Wholesale trade	107 238	9 836	18 176	14 717	8 645	13 062	14 519	11 748	7 543	8 992
Retail trade	407 433	39 151	51 262	49 877	41 457	47 144	44 185	50 784	39 339	44 234
Finance, insurance, and real estate	149 271	16 061	26 603	20 361	11 888	23 295	17 773	11 856	8 362	13 072
Business and repair services	101 645	12 834	14 898	13 606	8 250	14 801	10 827	9 803	7 319	9 307
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	96 689	11 985	10 630	10 996	9 995	13 458	10 166	11 984	7 856	9 619
Professional and related services	548 966	70 807	68 652	61 303	52 022	65 901	56 688	57 020	49 175	67 398
Health services	218 280	28 865	25 117	25 447	19 865	26 191	21 923	23 129	20 198	27 545
Educational services	189 452	24 398	22 719	17 820	19 277	18 606	20 224	20 357	19 374	26 677
Other professional and related services	141 234	17 544	20 816	18 036	12 880	21 104	14 541	13 534	9 603	13 176
Public administration	101 974	12 563	8 991	11 012	17 657	17 419	10 548	6 208	7 854	9 722
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 756 714**	**291 063**	**335 325**	**311 739**	**303 245**	**313 624**	**313 331**	**303 663**	**268 555**	**316 169**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 139 044	224 478	260 061	242 209	238 380	251 502	244 832	231 301	207 092	239 189
50 to 52 weeks	1 534 403	160 061	204 929	184 291	163 628	182 558	176 876	159 635	135 461	166 964
40 to 49 weeks	238 585	25 977	25 256	26 080	27 508	29 169	26 542	26 965	24 555	26 533
27 to 39 weeks	131 659	11 788	11 266	11 629	17 285	14 348	15 328	16 470	17 493	16 052
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	304 572	32 258	39 305	36 780	31 029	30 898	32 547	35 110	29 016	37 629
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	182 482	21 798	12 023	19 757	21 339	19 526	18 097	23 641	29 317	16 984
Mean family income (dollars)	19 050	16 081	35 786	22 162	17 750	20 018	18 803	18 301	13 884	18 139
1 worker	380 900	42 681	40 751	40 975	42 471	42 233	41 624	44 218	46 726	39 221
Mean family income (dollars)	31 649	28 999	60 223	33 329	26 309	29 757	29 599	27 370	22 419	28 900
2 or more workers	814 638	75 288	104 008	92 536	92 802	86 333	97 008	90 359	82 462	93 842
Mean family income (dollars)	46 663	48 861	67 664	49 421	39 188	48 620	44 971	38 767	36 136	43 096

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 961 364**	**219 949**	**210 213**	**225 057**	**212 295**	**230 285**	**216 406**	**222 544**	**216 593**	**208 022**
Less than $5,000	140 008	22 069	4 425	9 392	14 882	17 613	13 443	18 218	25 812	14 154
$5,000 to $9,999	208 126	25 573	7 080	18 300	24 942	22 214	22 388	28 734	36 272	22 623
$10,000 to $14,999	202 269	22 198	9 946	19 733	26 064	22 246	21 746	28 186	29 994	22 156
$15,000 to $24,999	379 975	40 260	25 464	41 393	48 346	44 079	41 650	51 724	46 131	40 928
$25,000 to $34,999	324 025	34 239	30 113	40 112	36 810	38 946	36 989	38 876	32 244	35 696
$35,000 to $49,999	334 793	35 666	44 283	45 720	34 038	40 969	39 531	31 381	26 489	36 716
$50,000 to $74,999	247 577	26 538	50 177	36 042	19 497	30 413	28 271	17 171	13 857	25 611
$75,000 to $99,999	69 445	7 535	19 196	9 067	4 607	7 791	7 696	4 069	3 203	6 281
$100,000 or more	55 146	5 871	19 529	5 298	3 109	6 014	4 692	4 185	2 591	3 857
Median (dollars)	26 362	24 963	43 957	30 863	23 064	26 968	27 165	21 712	18 207	26 055
Mean (dollars)	33 441	32 169	55 572	35 688	28 609	33 433	32 846	27 776	24 053	31 391
Families	**1 378 020**	**139 767**	**156 782**	**153 268**	**156 612**	**148 092**	**156 729**	**158 218**	**158 505**	**150 047**
Less than $5,000	57 295	10 373	1 746	4 086	5 803	7 592	5 227	6 330	10 836	5 302
$5,000 to $9,999	83 953	9 881	2 093	5 229	10 592	7 633	9 002	12 176	18 770	8 577
$10,000 to $14,999	115 726	11 786	4 391	8 808	16 806	10 787	12 463	17 025	21 005	12 655
$15,000 to $24,999	256 260	24 324	13 921	23 673	36 418	25 200	28 961	38 198	36 873	28 692
$25,000 to $34,999	248 655	22 616	19 743	28 619	31 061	26 608	29 499	32 955	28 371	29 183
$35,000 to $49,999	282 029	27 411	34 806	37 623	30 690	32 118	34 218	28 214	24 329	32 620
$50,000 to $74,999	221 942	22 276	44 442	32 408	18 121	26 229	25 959	15 810	13 073	23 624
$75,000 to $99,999	62 837	6 366	17 659	8 133	4 294	6 774	7 144	3 726	2 858	5 883
$100,000 or more	49 323	4 734	17 981	4 689	2 827	5 151	4 256	3 784	2 390	3 511
Median (dollars)	31 838	30 858	50 632	36 896	27 440	33 443	32 516	26 368	22 406	31 682
Mean (dollars)	38 856	37 683	63 285	41 605	32 774	39 470	37 867	32 524	27 977	36 560
Nonfamily households	**583 344**	**80 182**	**53 431**	**71 789**	**55 683**	**82 193**	**59 677**	**64 326**	**58 088**	**57 975**
Median (dollars)	14 284	15 425	25 878	17 670	11 699	16 668	13 877	11 042	8 092	12 333
Mean (dollars)	19 799	21 409	32 000	22 212	16 192	21 553	18 790	15 488	12 736	17 211
Per capita income (dollars)	12 989	12 632	20 654	14 272	10 984	13 650	12 641	11 029	9 300	11 741
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 105	12 724	20 869	14 361	11 081	13 760	12 792	11 114	9 388	11 810
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 961 364**	**219 949**	**210 213**	**225 057**	**212 295**	**230 285**	**216 406**	**222 544**	**216 593**	**208 022**
With earnings	1 544 081	166 161	184 423	177 719	164 997	182 437	174 224	170 154	154 820	169 146
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 148	33 770	53 023	36 482	28 698	34 049	33 476	27 958	25 481	31 760
With Social Security income	568 143	65 226	43 266	66 328	65 917	62 070	61 995	70 801	75 968	56 572
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 615	7 618	8 855	8 272	7 295	7 851	7 577	7 330	6 722	7 601
With public assistance income	135 453	25 162	4 927	10 113	13 073	16 802	11 845	15 841	26 370	11 320
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 314	3 464	3 803	3 578	3 169	3 444	3 165	3 222	3 127	3 224
With retirement income	293 574	36 231	28 984	38 601	33 598	36 202	29 292	32 149	31 471	27 046
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 932	7 497	10 593	7 440	7 976	8 323	7 638	8 122	6 882	7 097
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**38 856**	**37 683**	**63 285**	**41 605**	**32 774**	**39 470**	**37 867**	**32 524**	**27 977**	**36 560**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 098	34 229	62 202	41 076	32 390	37 001	38 171	32 365	27 889	36 590
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 554	40 840	64 323	42 074	33 135	41 618	37 579	32 658	28 057	36 529
Married-couple families (dollars)	**42 682**	**47 192**	**67 738**	**45 054**	**34 959**	**45 590**	**40 568**	**34 912**	**30 651**	**39 267**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 999	47 937	67 901	46 373	35 930	46 300	42 513	36 263	32 161	40 761
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 560	46 623	67 582	43 913	34 117	45 053	38 862	33 862	29 390	37 836
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 081**	**20 307**	**31 011**	**23 985**	**16 808**	**20 734**	**20 042**	**16 775**	**13 055**	**18 019**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 329	15 195	24 780	16 880	13 619	15 935	16 513	13 078	9 940	14 332
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 893	27 382	38 145	31 631	22 280	27 683	25 973	22 070	18 014	24 586
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 378 020**	**139 767**	**156 782**	**153 268**	**156 612**	**148 092**	**156 729**	**158 218**	**158 505**	**150 047**
With related children under 18 years	698 539	76 035	79 538	75 503	78 845	75 128	79 372	75 595	79 772	78 751
With related children under 5 years	287 335	32 676	32 928	32 692	31 721	32 746	31 679	29 902	30 283	32 708
Married-couple families	**1 123 569**	**87 485**	**135 820**	**125 642**	**135 673**	**108 862**	**133 873**	**135 172**	**132 194**	**128 848**
With related children under 18 years	535 899	40 957	67 785	60 173	64 907	49 583	64 381	60 967	62 407	64 739
With related children under 5 years	228 458	18 186	29 775	27 299	27 073	22 619	26 888	24 786	23 834	27 998
Female householder, no husband present	**203 365**	**44 485**	**16 397**	**21 361**	**16 229**	**32 421**	**17 450**	**17 829**	**21 019**	**16 174**
With related children under 18 years	135 494	31 118	9 606	12 364	11 157	22 157	11 965	11 485	14 436	11 206
With related children under 5 years	49 368	13 030	2 493	4 271	3 727	8 822	3 920	3 983	5 383	3 739
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**733 272**	**103 301**	**67 856**	**87 960**	**68 364**	**105 711**	**73 194**	**80 558**	**70 705**	**75 623**
Nonfamily householder	583 344	80 182	53 431	71 789	55 683	82 193	59 677	64 326	58 088	57 975
Persons 65 years and over	237 961	30 429	15 292	28 456	27 123	28 327	26 463	28 714	30 465	22 692
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 970 573**	**554 801**	**558 714**	**559 451**	**543 357**	**558 655**	**550 923**	**549 550**	**551 911**	**543 211**
Persons under 18 years	1 296 368	146 418	145 745	137 635	146 665	137 819	146 567	137 512	148 364	149 643
Persons under 5 years	363 104	42 886	41 144	41 078	40 116	41 969	39 402	36 767	38 214	41 528
Related children under 18 years	1 289 705	145 499	145 390	136 911	145 843	136 967	145 932	136 690	147 432	149 041
Related children 5 to 17 years	926 601	102 613	104 246	95 833	105 727	94 998	106 530	99 923	109 218	107 513
Persons 65 years and over	670 886	76 205	53 473	78 888	77 750	73 321	75 420	83 516	85 659	66 654
Persons 75 years and over	281 554	33 081	19 164	33 767	33 005	30 343	32 353	35 233	36 004	28 604
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**139 463**	**21 153**	**3 909**	**9 224**	**16 095**	**15 438**	**13 614**	**17 580**	**28 656**	**13 794**
Percent below poverty level	10.1	15.1	2.5	6.0	10.3	10.4	8.7	11.1	18.1	9.2
With related children under 18 years	102 664	17 601	2 928	7 097	11 172	12 264	9 665	12 040	19 895	10 002
With related children under 5 years	53 031	9 313	1 401	3 755	6 015	6 826	4 865	6 341	9 294	5 221
Married-couple families	**67 866**	**4 127**	**1 832**	**3 730**	**10 101**	**4 924**	**7 783**	**10 628**	**17 028**	**7 713**
With related children under 18 years	40 272	2 548	1 157	2 265	5 993	2 928	4 581	6 130	9 990	4 680
With related children under 5 years	21 744	1 345	669	1 266	3 481	1 732	2 446	3 325	4 813	2 667
Female householder, no husband present	**63 941**	**15 917**	**1 847**	**4 792**	**5 205**	**9 696**	**4 995**	**5 852**	**10 335**	**5 302**
With related children under 18 years	56 922	14 321	1 636	4 352	4 561	8 756	4 472	5 092	8 956	4 776
With related children under 5 years	28 721	7 618	660	2 203	2 234	4 895	2 197	2 616	4 026	2 272
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**193 576**	**27 695**	**7 597**	**14 214**	**20 461**	**24 028**	**18 439**	**27 790**	**29 084**	**24 268**
Nonfamily householder	129 825	17 427	4 277	8 960	14 543	15 363	12 950	19 224	21 915	15 166
Persons 65 years and over	68 336	8 761	2 029	4 758	8 785	6 991	7 555	9 980	13 323	6 154
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**663 075**	**105 745**	**20 445**	**43 968**	**74 492**	**77 577**	**63 055**	**83 782**	**123 736**	**70 275**
Percent below poverty level	13.3	19.1	3.7	7.9	13.7	13.9	11.4	15.2	22.4	12.9
Persons under 18 years	230 058	43 058	6 425	15 053	25 376	28 416	21 088	25 262	42 988	22 392
Persons under 5 years	74 243	13 430	1 894	5 176	8 502	9 930	6 573	8 433	12 945	7 360
Related children under 18 years	224 532	42 214	6 134	14 493	24 700	27 733	20 508	24 556	42 258	21 936
Related children 5 to 17 years	150 289	28 784	4 240	9 317	16 198	17 803	13 935	16 123	29 313	14 576
Persons 65 years and over	99 306	12 255	2 728	6 492	12 803	9 591	11 020	14 577	20 574	9 266
Persons 75 years and over	55 501	6 240	1 412	3 635	7 393	4 958	6 436	8 857	11 126	5 444
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	282 524	54 280	9 498	19 594	26 979	39 345	25 246	30 349	47 779	29 454
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	895 025	132 880	28 475	61 498	105 414	102 607	86 714	117 547	164 691	95 199
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 644 909	214 156	64 427	127 174	209 788	179 678	170 692	222 680	275 391	180 923

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Missouri					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**4 486 850**	**546 850**	**22 334**	**39 580**	**60 429**	**263 150**	**296 988**	**1 289**	**5 356**	**4 519**
Male	2 168 898	253 470	11 750	18 882	30 786	125 288	132 794	677	2 744	2 253
Female	2 317 952	293 380	10 584	20 698	29 643	137 862	164 194	612	2 612	2 266
Under 5 years	310 256	51 184	1 396	3 172	6 449	16 238	26 905	49	390	471
5 to 9 years	321 927	50 197	1 518	3 198	5 956	15 334	26 903	98	284	249
10 to 14 years	305 090	48 467	1 760	3 066	5 776	12 398	26 726	56	280	286
15 to 19 years	305 478	48 906	1 902	3 505	5 805	13 960	26 710	76	488	368
20 to 24 years	304 146	43 276	1 718	4 527	5 475	19 241	21 859	144	865	648
25 to 34 years	743 474	95 183	4 325	8 663	11 792	49 565	48 644	279	1 462	937
35 to 44 years	647 568	74 067	3 578	6 772	7 720	36 671	40 687	237	913	576
45 to 54 years	470 495	46 735	2 527	3 789	4 952	23 942	26 541	131	370	452
55 to 64 years	414 405	38 523	1 851	1 764	3 418	26 380	22 337	136	157	316
65 to 74 years	364 635	29 384	1 146	804	2 016	26 115	17 542	43	88	133
75 to 84 years	223 796	15 680	494	275	813	17 604	9 301	34	51	73
85 years and over	75 580	5 248	119	45	257	5 702	2 833	6	8	10
3 and 4 years	126 874	20 279	573	1 321	2 502	6 318	11 053	26	120	158
16 years and over	3 490 452	387 895	17 196	29 456	41 155	216 636	211 319	1 049	4 320	3 454
18 years and over	3 374 234	368 964	16 504	28 298	39 052	212 228	200 478	1 029	4 228	3 332
21 years and over	3 179 373	338 485	15 353	25 702	35 212	201 467	184 997	983	3 742	2 977
60 years and over	873 604	69 153	2 595	1 781	4 855	64 083	40 508	177	212	381
62 years and over	790 176	61 578	2 254	1 492	4 192	58 340	36 096	127	176	293
Median age	34.4	28.4	31.9	27.6	25.6	36.2	29.2	33.1	27.2	27.3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 230 128**	**129 545**	**5 842**	**7 913**	**12 813**	**66 668**	**71 458**	**370**	**1 039**	**908**
With own children under 18 years	574 595	74 522	3 185	5 117	7 702	26 270	39 546	231	577	442
Married-couple families	**1 047 683**	**61 171**	**4 605**	**6 557**	**9 874**	**54 288**	**31 934**	**212**	**872**	**641**
With own children under 18 years	476 042	31 688	2 409	4 362	5 883	21 186	15 948	138	503	307
Female householder, no husband present	**140 672**	**59 991**	**975**	**999**	**2 180**	**9 497**	**34 730**	**142**	**107**	**176**
With own children under 18 years	78 986	39 078	593	644	1 466	4 051	21 628	79	70	88
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 094 979**	**168 036**	**5 694**	**16 457**	**21 139**	**60 959**	**90 568**	**292**	**2 595**	**1 624**
Preprimary	81 931	11 590	302	841	1 348	5 017	6 299	21	84	106
Elementary or high school	722 793	120 625	4 128	7 705	13 745	31 134	66 932	168	680	708
College	290 255	35 821	1 264	7 911	6 046	24 808	17 337	103	1 831	810
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 939 953**	**304 820**	**14 040**	**22 112**	**30 968**	**185 979**	**167 885**	**866**	**3 049**	**2 497**
Less than 9th grade	337 790	36 749	1 963	2 254	4 523	19 970	21 749	94	226	400
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	401 590	69 783	2 934	1 832	4 454	23 364	39 507	149	185	278
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	992 796	87 381	4 098	3 487	8 534	49 932	46 333	261	353	368
Some college, no degree	537 222	62 373	2 797	2 797	6 084	34 261	34 374	223	284	421
Associate degree	132 358	14 433	698	1 285	1 787	8 789	7 719	15	135	173
Bachelor's degree	354 046	22 783	1 000	4 928	3 293	29 530	11 853	72	715	392
Graduate or professional degree	184 151	11 318	550	5 529	2 293	20 133	6 350	52	1 151	465
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.9	65.1	65.1	81.5	71.0	76.7	63.5	71.9	86.5	72.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.3	11.2	11.0	47.3	18.0	26.7	10.8	14.3	61.2	34.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 490 452**	**387 895**	**17 196**	**29 456**	**41 155**	**216 636**	**211 319**	**1 049**	**4 320**	**3 454**
In labor force	2 255 064	245 886	11 005	18 790	28 817	137 583	134 497	645	2 444	2 305
Civilian labor force	2 241 309	241 997	10 905	18 512	27 888	137 249	133 976	635	2 439	2 276
Employed	2 123 131	207 727	9 801	17 545	25 697	131 213	113 918	566	2 306	2 130
Unemployed	118 178	34 270	1 104	967	2 191	6 036	20 058	69	133	146
Not in labor force	1 235 388	142 009	6 191	10 666	12 338	79 053	76 822	404	1 876	1 149
Females 16 years and over	**1 833 484**	**214 078**	**8 321**	**15 563**	**20 493**	**115 648**	**121 159**	**522**	**2 090**	**1 669**
In labor force	1 023 254	131 152	4 529	8 845	12 722	63 937	73 691	297	1 068	977
Civilian labor force	1 022 300	130 473	4 523	8 817	12 674	63 905	73 459	297	1 063	977
Employed	971 603	114 078	4 131	8 336	11 770	61 195	64 097	293	977	934
Unemployed	50 697	16 395	392	481	904	2 710	9 362	4	86	43
Not in labor force	810 230	82 926	3 792	6 718	7 771	51 711	47 468	225	1 022	692
Persons 16 to 19 years	**246 353**	**39 799**	**1 438**	**2 817**	**4 712**	**11 416**	**21 575**	**39**	**406**	**309**
Not enrolled in school	56 188	10 705	494	364	1 272	2 084	5 617	2	18	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	21 874	6 985	249	158	501	673	3 936	2	–	34
Not high school graduate	26 487	5 995	345	200	662	986	3 489	2	1	31
Employed	11 421	1 336	138	73	321	530	812	–	1	16
Unemployed	5 295	1 183	70	5	132	199	653	2	–	–
Not in labor force	9 612	3 469	130	122	203	257	2 024	–	–	15
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**1 747 798**	**187 615**	**8 536**	**11 301**	**17 868**	**113 694**	**103 362**	**577**	**1 861**	**1 575**
Less than $5,000	106 431	30 436	1 002	1 734	1 401	5 128	16 456	66	363	167
$5,000 to $9,999	178 148	27 357	1 142	893	1 625	10 298	15 034	66	159	119
$10,000 to $14,999	177 406	22 342	1 030	927	1 679	9 737	12 138	50	196	199
$15,000 to $24,999	339 281	36 023	1 846	1 637	3 546	20 049	19 792	136	245	256
$25,000 to $34,999	293 109	26 431	1 512	1 731	3 114	19 237	14 446	142	324	287
$35,000 to $49,999	307 035	23 909	1 059	1 622	3 126	21 529	13 687	66	293	208
$50,000 to $74,999	228 886	16 075	598	1 292	2 310	17 206	9 056	41	192	144
$75,000 to $99,999	65 051	3 526	200	539	597	5 448	2 044	10	14	102
$100,000 or more	52 451	1 516	147	926	470	5 062	709	–	75	93
Mean income (dollars)	34 429	24 170	27 095	40 779	33 466	39 336	24 354	24 151	30 306	35 685
Per capita income (dollars)	13 563	8 576	10 072	12 666	10 191	17 255	8 595	9 683	11 086	12 877

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Missouri					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 230 128**	**129 545**	**5 842**	**7 913**	**12 813**	**66 668**	**71 458**	**370**	**1 039**	**908**
With related children under 18 years	599 999	86 786	3 366	5 196	8 237	27 704	47 369	253	577	516
With related children under 5 years	245 520	36 907	1 257	2 215	3 597	12 612	19 600	73	331	256
Married-couple families	**1 047 683**	**61 171**	**4 605**	**6 557**	**9 874**	**54 288**	**31 934**	**212**	**872**	**641**
With related children under 18 years	490 884	35 711	2 472	4 382	6 140	21 910	18 315	138	503	344
With related children under 5 years	209 786	14 594	891	2 024	2 805	10 741	7 062	32	302	197
Female householder, no husband present	**140 672**	**59 991**	**975**	**999**	**2 180**	**9 497**	**34 730**	**142**	**107**	**176**
With related children under 18 years	87 339	46 175	709	688	1 684	4 635	26 303	101	70	114
With related children under 5 years	28 323	20 368	291	161	636	1 507	11 468	30	25	48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 367 185**	**524 020**	**21 549**	**37 560**	**57 948**	**254 809**	**292 220**	**1 275**	**4 887**	**4 300**
Persons under 18 years	1 098 489	173 393	5 656	11 214	20 927	50 165	94 186	260	1 120	1 154
Persons under 5 years	306 621	49 706	1 366	3 167	6 269	16 038	26 147	49	390	460
Persons 65 years and over	619 974	47 483	1 720	1 096	2 997	47 231	28 705	83	147	216
Persons 75 years and over	261 606	18 893	595	292	1 006	21 539	11 435	40	59	83
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**102 452**	**33 923**	**1 132**	**1 274**	**1 736**	**2 627**	**18 235**	**52**	**192**	**142**
With related children under 18 years	71 241	29 123	860	833	1 383	1 802	15 606	52	99	111
With related children under 5 years	35 933	15 888	432	469	682	886	8 321	14	66	88
Married-couple families	**59 847**	**6 205**	**580**	**887**	**687**	**1 065**	**2 874**	**12**	**138**	**58**
With related children under 18 years	34 932	4 124	380	531	487	524	1 928	12	51	40
With related children under 5 years	18 814	2 216	207	349	267	293	979	6	41	40
Female householder, no husband present	**36 828**	**26 026**	**470**	**307**	**929**	**1 375**	**14 445**	**40**	**48**	**70**
With related children under 18 years	32 167	23 777	417	269	822	1 163	13 061	40	48	57
With related children under 5 years	15 148	13 118	190	114	389	528	7 057	8	25	48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**490 374**	**156 459**	**4 908**	**7 265**	**9 928**	**18 482**	**85 255**	**252**	**1 280**	**980**
Persons under 18 years	152 757	71 928	1 483	1 984	4 246	3 517	38 987	62	278	331
Persons under 5 years	48 560	23 879	456	750	1 432	1 120	12 087	8	136	139
Persons 65 years and over	84 494	14 106	444	133	591	3 967	8 244	6	30	41
Persons 75 years and over	48 723	6 506	164	36	287	2 377	3 844	6	13	25

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**536 190**	**20 824**	**970**	**9 286**	**5 997**	**547 414**	**13 173**	**1 650**	**4 469**	**6 353**
Male	260 882	10 205	540	4 454	2 959	261 578	6 191	773	2 190	3 201
Female	275 308	10 619	430	4 832	3 038	285 836	6 982	877	2 279	3 152
Under 5 years	38 987	1 641	86	675	664	39 004	1 830	133	410	722
5 to 9 years	39 467	1 655	51	885	588	39 251	1 318	87	353	657
10 to 14 years	37 557	1 882	57	960	548	34 455	1 311	116	370	427
15 to 19 years	34 191	1 707	87	766	483	32 026	1 057	128	378	649
20 to 24 years	32 438	1 716	30	468	436	34 350	1 352	105	506	384
25 to 34 years	94 139	3 968	207	1 633	1 189	98 918	2 759	388	873	1 300
35 to 44 years	90 890	3 682	175	2 174	918	81 142	1 734	256	711	757
45 to 54 years	63 622	2 266	147	994	631	54 112	778	152	426	547
55 to 64 years	47 772	1 214	79	466	317	51 040	448	134	273	468
65 to 74 years	34 245	583	30	195	143	45 243	292	103	93	302
75 to 84 years	17 256	375	21	49	66	28 455	175	35	70	121
85 years and over	5 626	135	–	21	14	9 418	119	13	6	19
3 and 4 years	16 094	678	43	335	297	15 573	685	44	198	303
16 years and over	413 178	15 323	757	6 564	4 101	428 389	8 446	1 298	3 229	4 407
18 years and over	398 971	14 675	704	6 226	3 924	415 549	8 012	1 244	3 044	4 173
21 years and over	380 058	13 642	684	5 896	3 662	396 518	7 421	1 158	2 869	3 850
60 years and over	80 417	1 742	81	428	343	109 613	759	177	227	689
62 years and over	70 712	1 478	71	372	300	98 992	692	164	206	629
Median age	34.1	29.3	33.1	31.2	27.2	34.6	24.0	31.0	27.6	27.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**148 995**	**5 133**	**230**	**2 191**	**1 347**	**148 587**	**2 942**	**390**	**1 013**	**1 506**
With own children under 18 years	71 875	2 966	128	1 578	816	68 766	2 242	178	590	836
Married-couple families	**130 086**	**3 390**	**210**	**1 942**	**1 123**	**123 122**	**1 169**	**286**	**786**	**1 206**
With own children under 18 years	62 523	1 852	108	1 443	692	56 712	794	117	479	649
Female householder, no husband present	**14 750**	**1 449**	**20**	**146**	**155**	**19 437**	**1 604**	**74**	**200**	**227**
With own children under 18 years	7 662	957	20	97	98	9 555	1 328	42	106	153
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**140 960**	**6 524**	**267**	**3 553**	**2 249**	**125 910**	**4 281**	**365**	**1 690**	**2 071**
Preprimary	13 944	467	31	268	179	11 343	329	33	125	185
Elementary or high school	88 899	4 170	181	2 338	1 342	83 300	3 164	269	982	1 332
College	38 117	1 887	55	947	728	31 267	788	63	583	554
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**353 550**	**12 223**	**659**	**5 532**	**3 278**	**368 328**	**6 305**	**1 081**	**2 452**	**3 514**
Less than 9th grade	18 914	775	37	296	161	44 858	735	162	486	554
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	28 523	1 632	99	248	321	53 660	1 460	242	187	455
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	89 933	2 443	118	623	656	119 962	1 646	286	347	929
Some college, no degree	77 771	3 084	160	632	775	68 614	1 555	190	324	698
Associate degree	20 493	803	82	366	249	17 786	300	94	148	154
Bachelor's degree	79 408	2 208	138	1 543	639	43 462	425	50	411	423
Graduate or professional degree	38 508	1 278	25	1 824	477	19 986	184	57	549	301
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	80.3	79.4	90.2	85.3	73.3	65.2	62.6	72.6	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.4	28.5	24.7	60.9	34.0	17.2	9.7	9.9	39.2	20.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**413 178**	**15 323**	**757**	**6 564**	**4 101**	**428 389**	**8 446**	**1 298**	**3 229**	**4 407**
In labor force	296 809	11 145	565	4 536	3 028	283 367	5 848	812	2 214	3 207
Civilian labor force	295 859	11 029	565	4 517	3 004	282 839	5 830	812	2 214	3 207
Employed	286 531	10 170	544	4 445	2 869	268 159	4 860	738	2 072	2 996
Unemployed	9 328	859	21	72	135	14 680	970	74	142	211
Not in labor force	116 369	4 178	192	2 028	1 073	145 022	2 598	486	1 015	1 200
Females 16 years and over	**215 192**	**7 885**	**339**	**3 545**	**2 188**	**227 752**	**4 640**	**693**	**1 647**	**2 154**
In labor force	133 690	5 548	212	2 007	1 378	129 633	3 082	347	1 007	1 375
Civilian labor force	133 513	5 527	212	2 007	1 378	129 600	3 075	347	1 007	1 375
Employed	129 776	5 063	197	1 976	1 317	123 453	2 470	324	945	1 279
Unemployed	3 737	464	15	31	61	6 147	605	23	62	96
Not in labor force	81 502	2 337	127	1 538	810	98 119	1 558	346	640	779
Persons 16 to 19 years	**27 190**	**1 384**	**68**	**564**	**387**	**25 711**	**789**	**112**	**271**	**509**
Not enrolled in school	4 366	359	–	54	79	6 398	193	73	31	115
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 496	260	–	54	14	2 511	146	33	15	31
Not high school graduate	2 026	187	–	54	25	3 412	157	67	31	40
Employed	1 038	29	–	–	25	1 616	33	40	16	9
Unemployed	332	28	–	–	–	604	53	9	–	18
Not in labor force	654	130	–	54	–	1 186	71	18	15	13
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**199 976**	**7 009**	**404**	**2 515**	**1 802**	**218 392**	**4 305**	**619**	**1 287**	**2 165**
Less than $5,000	3 908	398	8	105	90	8 477	732	17	149	91
$5,000 to $9,999	6 592	408	19	35	38	17 539	517	84	107	172
$10,000 to $14,999	9 378	470	26	72	104	18 902	645	76	80	170
$15,000 to $24,999	24 058	985	125	236	209	40 098	833	117	232	492
$25,000 to $34,999	28 588	1 079	60	322	301	38 857	788	164	223	380
$35,000 to $49,999	42 372	1 454	72	329	314	44 824	473	105	225	404
$50,000 to $74,999	48 050	1 423	38	622	383	35 580	259	51	116	282
$75,000 to $99,999	18 305	543	33	282	176	8 984	23	–	51	119
$100,000 or more	18 725	249	23	512	187	5 131	35	5	104	55
Mean income (dollars)	55 883	41 810	43 111	72 288	56 275	35 966	22 000	26 936	38 591	34 876
Per capita income (dollars)	20 933	14 243	17 625	20 206	16 525	14 477	7 431	9 501	12 203	11 227

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**148 995**	**5 133**	**230**	**2 191**	**1 347**	**148 587**	**2 942**	**390**	**1 013**	**1 506**
With related children under 18 years	74 466	3 203	135	1 583	864	72 102	2 355	206	624	877
With related children under 5 years	31 073	1 202	51	552	370	31 197	1 119	74	227	422
Married-couple families	**130 086**	**3 390**	**210**	**1 942**	**1 123**	**123 122**	**1 169**	**286**	**786**	**1 206**
With related children under 18 years	64 099	1 994	115	1 443	721	58 548	837	133	485	669
With related children under 5 years	28 374	776	43	536	307	26 565	420	44	198	322
Female householder, no husband present	**14 750**	**1 449**	**20**	**146**	**155**	**19 437**	**1 604**	**74**	**200**	**227**
With related children under 18 years	8 446	1 021	20	102	107	10 732	1 398	54	134	174
With related children under 5 years	2 118	356	8	7	32	3 584	637	18	29	66
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**528 200**	**19 382**	**928**	**9 054**	**5 872**	**539 749**	**12 278**	**1 636**	**4 423**	**6 275**
Persons under 18 years	136 109	5 867	266	3 029	2 018	130 332	4 967	398	1 425	2 140
Persons under 5 years	38 692	1 560	86	675	651	38 655	1 732	133	410	695
Persons 65 years and over	52 276	879	51	244	223	78 202	307	151	169	427
Persons 75 years and over	18 715	379	21	49	80	33 519	113	48	76	134
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**3 264**	**507**	**16**	**90**	**61**	**7 875**	**1 110**	**65**	**138**	**149**
With related children under 18 years	2 364	462	16	54	36	5 876	1 068	44	76	138
With related children under 5 years	1 111	231	16	41	9	3 045	651	34	25	74
Married-couple families	**1 626**	**99**	**8**	**80**	**18**	**3 438**	**163**	**39**	**64**	**57**
With related children under 18 years	1 004	82	8	44	18	2 042	153	18	29	46
With related children under 5 years	589	39	8	31	9	1 128	106	18	14	23
Female householder, no husband present	**1 428**	**391**	**8**	**7**	**26**	**3 826**	**883**	**14**	**59**	**81**
With related children under 18 years	1 245	363	8	7	18	3 424	857	14	47	81
With related children under 5 years	470	175	8	7	–	1 679	509	4	11	40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**17 397**	**2 446**	**64**	**424**	**290**	**38 160**	**4 620**	**300**	**698**	**857**
Persons under 18 years	5 115	1 118	30	109	48	12 110	2 472	140	228	462
Persons under 5 years	1 399	417	20	47	3	3 998	1 024	71	59	164
Persons 65 years and over	2 557	158	–	13	26	6 379	78	16	19	26
Persons 75 years and over	1 317	95	–	–	14	3 592	31	6	6	20

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**542 877**	**18 319**	**3 016**	**2 945**	**5 986**	**417 082**	**134 654**	**3 252**	**5 331**	**17 676**
Male	267 749	10 859	1 737	1 127	3 269	199 001	61 943	1 738	2 337	9 107
Female	275 128	7 460	1 279	1 818	2 717	218 081	72 711	1 514	2 994	8 569
Under 5 years	38 443	1 497	192	232	762	28 054	13 150	264	461	1 664
5 to 9 years	40 367	1 503	244	200	669	26 678	12 804	200	434	1 706
10 to 14 years	40 395	1 056	242	246	726	23 018	11 572	261	331	1 539
15 to 19 years	39 756	2 120	309	236	592	23 341	11 100	298	488	1 499
20 to 24 years	36 053	2 508	262	313	610	28 134	9 959	231	673	1 432
25 to 34 years	83 986	4 455	583	788	1 356	78 182	24 344	699	1 131	3 770
35 to 44 years	74 061	2 550	483	399	661	60 897	17 670	437	757	2 263
45 to 54 years	56 786	1 060	336	299	266	43 882	11 841	308	510	1 545
55 to 64 years	51 223	651	207	182	177	40 270	10 024	234	279	1 255
65 to 74 years	44 710	469	107	44	113	35 524	7 420	191	225	751
75 to 84 years	27 615	302	41	6	54	21 128	3 581	109	37	168
85 years and over	9 482	148	10	–	–	7 974	1 189	20	5	84
3 and 4 years	15 785	633	68	110	337	10 598	4 953	78	180	661
16 years and over	415 802	14 072	2 269	2 243	3 741	334 932	94 897	2 442	4 031	12 474
18 years and over	400 951	13 697	2 165	2 198	3 580	325 928	90 623	2 339	3 882	11 878
21 years and over	375 824	11 463	1 969	1 969	3 083	310 584	83 861	2 146	3 529	10 934
60 years and over	107 571	1 184	223	121	242	84 802	17 187	452	371	1 720
62 years and over	97 445	1 048	196	87	218	76 771	15 332	377	307	1 436
Median age	34 1	26.0	30.3	27.9	21.9	35.2	28.6	30.7	27.2	27.7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**151 813**	**3 143**	**802**	**369**	**1 145**	**111 098**	**33 102**	**753**	**1 133**	**3 862**
With own children under 18 years	72 739	2 014	476	251	773	47 518	19 091	402	663	2 202
Married-couple families	**132 218**	**2 101**	**661**	**269**	**949**	**90 547**	**15 476**	**547**	**866**	**2 760**
With own children under 18 years	60 887	1 288	357	172	624	37 239	7 906	287	528	1 609
Female householder, no husband present	**15 130**	**876**	**77**	**97**	**170**	**16 162**	**15 481**	**173**	**225**	**787**
With own children under 18 years	9 461	617	60	76	138	8 457	10 283	89	128	470
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**128 975**	**6 222**	**831**	**926**	**2 196**	**91 718**	**39 264**	**820**	**1 990**	**5 469**
Preprimary	8 051	414	23	45	104	7 733	2 617	36	72	333
Elementary or high school	93 503	3 091	624	473	1 519	56 247	28 547	612	948	3 778
College	27 421	2 717	184	408	573	27 738	8 100	172	970	1 358
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**347 863**	**9 635**	**1 767**	**1 718**	**2 627**	**287 857**	**76 069**	**1 998**	**2 944**	**9 836**
Less than 9th grade	45 839	823	225	235	167	17 485	6 547	198	324	2 020
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	51 393	1 875	358	305	344	34 943	17 091	431	339	1 643
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	134 664	2 840	645	494	787	93 859	24 363	528	660	3 094
Some college, no degree	57 383	2 305	280	244	731	61 696	16 116	452	522	1 609
Associate degree	14 360	655	70	103	244	14 792	3 996	125	168	355
Bachelor's degree	28 710	806	121	222	229	42 931	5 728	209	527	727
Graduate or professional degree	15 514	331	68	115	125	22 151	2 228	55	404	388
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.0	72.0	67.0	68.6	80.5	81.8	68.9	68.5	77.5	62.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.7	11.8	10.7	19.6	13.5	22.6	10.5	13.2	31.6	11.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**415 802**	**14 072**	**2 269**	**2 243**	**3 741**	**334 932**	**94 897**	**2 442**	**4 031**	**12 474**
In labor force	261 566	8 301	1 434	1 341	2 702	225 474	62 843	1 694	2 834	9 041
Civilian labor force	252 195	5 384	1 352	1 106	1 894	225 159	62 580	1 687	2 830	9 003
Employed	236 932	4 524	1 167	1 008	1 722	214 240	54 166	1 490	2 614	8 151
Unemployed	15 263	860	185	98	172	10 919	8 414	197	216	852
Not in labor force	154 236	5 771	835	902	1 039	109 458	32 054	748	1 197	3 433
Females 16 years and over	**213 594**	**5 331**	**1 052**	**1 452**	**1 641**	**178 135**	**53 203**	**1 111**	**2 257**	**6 161**
In labor force	115 649	3 270	560	811	1 006	105 640	33 938	641	1 458	3 968
Civilian labor force	115 191	2 915	554	797	965	105 613	33 881	641	1 458	3 968
Employed	108 617	2 416	483	716	854	101 274	29 916	563	1 376	3 709
Unemployed	6 574	499	71	81	111	4 339	3 965	78	82	259
Not in labor force	97 945	2 061	492	641	635	72 495	19 265	470	799	2 193
Persons 16 to 19 years	**31 886**	**1 929**	**240**	**212**	**504**	**18 941**	**8 869**	**213**	**414**	**1 206**
Not enrolled in school	8 435	808	88	70	187	5 307	2 584	97	52	402
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 915	230	36	10	43	1 889	1 578	39	34	149
Not high school graduate	3 315	179	38	10	38	2 601	1 229	68	14	258
Employed	1 411	28	6	–	5	1 288	330	33	9	156
Unemployed	623	12	7	2	8	531	243	10	–	35
Not in labor force	1 148	132	25	8	19	774	656	18	5	67
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**205 594**	**4 633**	**993**	**492**	**1 432**	**176 586**	**48 106**	**1 221**	**1 706**	**5 507**
Less than $5,000	14 226	443	107	54	127	8 847	8 179	149	282	414
$5,000 to $9,999	24 092	678	120	32	77	14 870	6 641	198	189	657
$10,000 to $14,999	25 078	715	147	78	128	16 117	5 661	110	144	462
$15,000 to $24,999	46 686	1 128	214	108	418	33 371	9 556	237	352	1 214
$25,000 to $34,999	35 625	834	134	91	270	30 874	6 983	224	316	1 006
$35,000 to $49,999	33 239	456	163	74	282	34 157	5 935	151	245	958
$50,000 to $74,999	19 109	287	66	23	113	25 868	4 019	84	97	679
$75,000 to $99,999	4 536	46	9	16	2	6 937	727	68	31	88
$100,000 or more	3 003	46	33	16	15	5 545	405	–	50	29
Mean income (dollars)	28 706	23 312	33 391	31 975	27 555	36 277	23 628	25 342	28 466	28 491
Per capita income (dollars)	11 101	8 634	10 034	7 355	8 116	15 458	8 592	10 292	10 122	9 221

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**151 813**	**3 143**	**802**	**369**	**1 145**	**111 098**	**33 102**	**753**	**1 133**	**3 862**
With related children under 18 years	75 595	2 159	497	251	794	50 538	22 120	432	684	2 420
With related children under 5 years	30 249	1 030	186	101	329	21 895	9 672	204	334	1 093
Married-couple families	**132 218**	**2 101**	**661**	**269**	**949**	**90 547**	**15 476**	**547**	**866**	**2 760**
With related children under 18 years	62 711	1 369	363	172	636	38 836	8 942	301	535	1 694
With related children under 5 years	26 076	640	129	95	281	17 778	3 951	123	290	802
Female householder, no husband present	**15 130**	**876**	**77**	**97**	**170**	**16 162**	**15 481**	**173**	**225**	**787**
With related children under 18 years	10 278	681	73	76	147	9 655	11 993	105	134	566
With related children under 5 years	3 331	337	34	3	44	3 299	5 288	64	44	237
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**523 748**	**12 523**	**2 788**	**2 563**	**5 268**	**409 702**	**131 785**	**3 194**	**5 241**	**17 257**
Persons under 18 years	139 922	4 538	808	747	2 372	89 469	43 010	890	1 438	5 648
Persons under 5 years	38 030	1 478	180	232	745	27 609	12 770	264	461	1 593
Persons 65 years and over	76 718	824	143	50	158	60 864	11 490	314	267	979
Persons 75 years and over	32 572	382	45	6	54	25 853	4 226	123	42	228
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**15 196**	**569**	**190**	**69**	**160**	**6 412**	**8 368**	**146**	**220**	**595**
With related children under 18 years	10 338	535	159	69	139	4 656	7 114	109	143	449
With related children under 5 years	5 491	377	83	21	69	2 513	4 011	79	92	208
Married-couple families	**9 731**	**185**	**101**	**40**	**69**	**2 986**	**1 625**	**40**	**134**	**252**
With related children under 18 years	5 672	165	72	40	58	1 745	962	29	83	169
With related children under 5 years	3 280	119	39	18	34	1 021	574	29	54	77
Female householder, no husband present	**4 748**	**336**	**65**	**29**	**84**	**3 050**	**6 339**	**90**	**86**	**305**
With related children under 18 years	4 114	328	63	29	79	2 661	5 841	71	60	254
With related children under 5 years	1 952	233	28	3	35	1 403	3 327	50	38	123
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**70 103**	**2 945**	**675**	**404**	**946**	**36 049**	**38 018**	**627**	**1 260**	**3 196**
Persons under 18 years	23 515	1 297	249	141	518	9 937	17 166	177	422	1 279
Persons under 5 years	7 755	602	53	34	158	3 260	6 181	81	182	446
Persons 65 years and over	12 558	217	28	–	17	5 982	3 395	99	28	218
Persons 75 years and over	7 265	126	2	–	15	3 453	1 429	29	9	72

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**548 772**	**12 138**	**1 868**	**2 967**	**8 676**	**552 701**	**4 991**	**6 505**	**2 758**	**4 092**
Male	264 939	6 650	964	1 400	4 383	265 895	2 682	3 385	1 294	2 068
Female	283 833	5 488	904	1 567	4 293	286 806	2 309	3 120	1 464	2 024
Under 5 years	38 355	1 011	99	181	917	36 091	423	364	275	493
5 to 9 years	41 286	987	88	295	951	38 262	415	524	256	431
10 to 14 years	39 781	908	186	284	944	38 047	374	528	212	466
15 to 19 years	38 600	1 252	134	260	934	41 435	451	540	372	445
20 to 24 years	34 914	1 363	136	229	818	41 439	478	487	373	403
25 to 34 years	87 820	2 452	350	662	1 426	83 604	839	1 192	419	726
35 to 44 years	80 127	1 834	377	455	1 211	75 715	928	947	419	450
45 to 54 years	58 684	856	224	403	636	57 847	250	775	235	300
55 to 64 years	48 742	551	174	113	418	52 648	270	543	136	207
65 to 74 years	43 254	580	79	60	228	48 427	247	397	41	92
75 to 84 years	27 374	235	5	25	148	29 565	243	164	16	63
85 years and over	9 835	109	16	–	45	9 621	73	44	4	16
3 and 4 years	15 906	384	39	69	316	15 029	127	159	168	151
16 years and over	421 774	9 087	1 461	2 149	5 663	432 787	3 727	4 985	1 967	2 614
18 years and over	406 280	8 624	1 410	2 065	5 328	417 744	3 570	4 784	1 838	2 503
21 years and over	383 270	7 613	1 315	1 897	4 748	389 101	3 162	4 471	1 541	2 152
60 years and over	105 326	1 163	184	123	656	114 421	707	827	161	269
62 years and over	95 090	1 022	156	98	550	104 103	664	751	126	250
Median age	34.3	27.1	33.8	28.6	23.5	34.7	29.5	32.0	23.2	22.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**152 193**	**2 673**	**579**	**574**	**1 903**	**154 781**	**1 052**	**1 674**	**538**	**807**
With own children under 18 years	73 310	1 689	332	391	1 209	70 450	636	827	360	579
Married-couple families	**130 765**	**1 581**	**468**	**486**	**1 511**	**132 654**	**628**	**1 376**	**371**	**640**
With own children under 18 years	60 620	910	278	337	918	57 719	329	650	258	447
Female householder, no husband present	**16 355**	**844**	**86**	**50**	**282**	**17 132**	**329**	**241**	**97**	**156**
With own children under 18 years	10 148	610	43	44	228	10 025	231	151	62	123
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**136 463**	**3 829**	**483**	**1 058**	**3 236**	**134 600**	**1 615**	**1 608**	**1 138**	**1 501**
Preprimary	10 730	179	6	14	254	7 809	45	76	79	77
Elementary or high school	94 054	2 520	337	686	2 264	88 685	911	1 262	595	994
College	31 679	1 130	140	358	718	38 106	659	270	464	430
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**355 836**	**6 617**	**1 225**	**1 718**	**4 112**	**357 427**	**2 850**	**4 062**	**1 270**	**1 854**
Less than 9th grade	33 186	556	112	191	434	39 880	341	610	159	266
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	43 013	1 393	236	157	609	56 353	520	934	120	336
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	136 993	2 120	422	322	1 444	126 970	875	1 166	350	446
Some college, no degree	69 000	1 384	262	282	858	68 164	582	832	190	348
Associate degree	16 672	309	46	106	290	13 798	160	196	83	136
Bachelor's degree	38 970	652	100	405	305	34 299	249	183	174	240
Graduate or professional degree	18 002	203	47	255	172	17 963	123	141	194	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.6	70.5	71.6	79.7	74.6	73.1	69.8	62.0	78.0	67.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	12.9	12.0	38.4	11.6	14.6	13.1	8.0	29.0	17.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**421 774**	**9 087**	**1 461**	**2 149**	**5 663**	**432 787**	**3 727**	**4 985**	**1 967**	**2 614**
In labor force	275 537	5 085	994	1 557	3 899	268 371	2 158	3 123	1 324	1 817
Civilian labor force	274 790	5 066	994	1 548	3 890	267 960	2 158	3 123	1 324	1 808
Employed	260 698	4 561	928	1 464	3 624	253 017	1 948	2 894	1 268	1 659
Unemployed	14 092	505	66	84	266	14 943	210	229	56	149
Not in labor force	146 237	4 002	467	592	1 764	164 416	1 569	1 862	643	797
Females 16 years and over	**221 627**	**3 887**	**708**	**1 164**	**2 800**	**228 759**	**1 679**	**2 474**	**1 022**	**1 390**
In labor force	125 160	2 332	391	748	1 770	122 117	942	1 349	665	853
Civilian labor force	125 078	2 325	391	739	1 770	122 106	942	1 349	665	851
Employed	119 034	2 156	366	734	1 677	115 105	867	1 274	622	779
Unemployed	6 044	169	25	5	93	7 001	75	75	43	72
Not in labor force	96 467	1 555	317	416	1 030	106 642	737	1 125	357	537
Persons 16 to 19 years	**31 024**	**1 107**	**100**	**202**	**733**	**33 921**	**399**	**436**	**324**	**357**
Not enrolled in school	6 509	278	29	42	220	8 266	42	135	63	83
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 720	235	20	19	127	3 278	24	71	10	42
Not high school graduate	2 861	204	20	26	98	3 846	23	108	44	63
Employed	1 025	15	3	9	29	1 603	7	54	34	33
Unemployed	581	14	5	–	30	797	13	24	3	18
Not in labor force	1 255	175	12	17	39	1 437	3	30	7	12
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**210 017**	**3 946**	**756**	**843**	**2 336**	**217 418**	**1 772**	**2 398**	**694**	**1 192**
Less than $5,000	12 792	481	46	86	136	17 538	243	334	76	117
$5,000 to $9,999	21 691	518	77	33	166	27 993	324	306	69	161
$10,000 to $14,999	21 076	442	63	65	233	27 409	291	314	132	178
$15,000 to $24,999	40 558	722	156	110	388	50 586	398	597	107	273
$25,000 to $34,999	35 718	715	217	190	371	38 112	252	361	92	240
$35,000 to $49,999	38 407	627	111	155	555	30 852	138	256	83	143
$50,000 to $74,999	27 648	326	56	106	412	16 884	99	140	42	59
$75,000 to $99,999	7 541	85	22	41	56	3 966	18	37	48	–
$100,000 or more	4 586	30	8	57	19	4 078	9	53	45	21
Mean income (dollars)	32 916	27 234	29 147	44 624	33 151	27 846	20 099	25 157	36 523	28 665
Per capita income (dollars)	12 737	9 157	11 313	13 577	9 123	11 101	7 382	9 121	9 901	8 727

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**152 193**	**2 673**	**579**	**574**	**1 903**	**154 781**	**1 052**	**1 674**	**538**	**807**
With related children under 18 years	76 307	1 790	350	394	1 266	73 492	723	869	367	620
With related children under 5 years	30 419	728	162	138	502	29 001	332	304	191	310
Married-couple families	**130 765**	**1 581**	**468**	**486**	**1 511**	**132 654**	**628**	**1 376**	**371**	**640**
With related children under 18 years	62 403	936	282	340	949	59 547	384	664	258	469
With related children under 5 years	26 051	379	126	131	414	24 188	173	217	142	244
Female householder, no husband present	**16 355**	**844**	**86**	**50**	**282**	**17 132**	**329**	**241**	**97**	**156**
With related children under 18 years	11 087	676	57	44	254	10 956	254	179	66	140
With related children under 5 years	3 577	271	34	7	76	3 752	108	80	35	64
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**533 522**	**9 941**	**1 796**	**2 833**	**8 275**	**535 327**	**4 234**	**6 325**	**2 652**	**3 966**
Persons under 18 years	140 821	3 331	450	895	3 292	133 115	1 358	1 646	920	1 558
Persons under 5 years	37 883	962	99	181	906	35 555	413	351	275	483
Persons 65 years and over	74 361	819	100	78	415	82 288	544	605	61	164
Persons 75 years and over	31 977	305	21	18	187	34 686	303	208	20	72
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**12 818**	**587**	**86**	**45**	**244**	**16 765**	**301**	**302**	**151**	**175**
With related children under 18 years	9 016	486	72	23	194	11 390	237	233	119	159
With related children under 5 years	4 518	236	56	10	89	6 036	131	102	49	69
Married-couple families	**7 558**	**139**	**40**	**26**	**89**	**10 216**	**125**	**178**	**78**	**79**
With related children under 18 years	4 434	84	32	13	53	5 841	69	126	63	63
With related children under 5 years	2 361	35	26	10	31	3 185	49	49	27	31
Female householder, no husband present	**4 480**	**411**	**46**	**–**	**155**	**5 522**	**161**	**103**	**36**	**85**
With related children under 18 years	4 006	376	40	–	141	4 782	153	91	36	85
With related children under 5 years	1 949	187	30	–	58	2 466	77	46	19	36
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**59 459**	**2 603**	**318**	**249**	**1 221**	**79 742**	**1 216**	**1 471**	**839**	**1 080**
Persons under 18 years	19 580	1 169	67	81	590	23 753	456	424	322	458
Persons under 5 years	6 112	371	20	37	166	7 945	181	122	71	164
Persons 65 years and over	10 720	236	26	14	78	14 269	142	139	17	69
Persons 75 years and over	6 319	85	8	–	37	8 681	100	58	8	35

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**538 504**	**24 940**	**2 179**	**1 970**	**2 976**	**540 160**	**20 823**	**1 605**	**4 498**	**4 154**
Male	260 132	11 824	1 169	1 076	1 473	263 434	10 322	767	2 260	2 073
Female	278 372	13 116	1 010	894	1 503	276 726	10 501	838	2 238	2 081
Under 5 years	35 522	2 868	133	131	383	39 562	1 859	76	417	373
5 to 9 years	38 911	2 727	109	110	287	42 371	1 885	117	381	418
10 to 14 years	40 385	2 843	164	138	328	39 054	1 795	150	245	512
15 to 19 years	40 144	2 681	194	220	375	42 025	1 828	136	297	460
20 to 24 years	34 072	2 066	166	399	302	43 505	1 975	157	701	442
25 to 34 years	77 792	3 790	304	405	392	89 468	3 932	323	1 290	696
35 to 44 years	71 131	2 381	378	234	250	76 934	2 601	288	710	634
45 to 54 years	58 114	1 604	289	214	261	53 506	1 539	165	338	314
55 to 64 years	53 057	1 610	210	74	128	43 273	1 418	134	84	132
65 to 74 years	49 350	1 239	143	38	144	37 767	1 012	53	20	110
75 to 84 years	30 914	806	83	7	83	23 885	662	2	14	37
85 years and over	9 112	325	6	–	43	8 810	317	4	1	26
3 and 4 years	14 825	1 078	76	17	156	16 746	688	40	124	123
16 years and over	415 664	16 041	1 716	1 533	1 911	411 290	14 983	1 219	3 420	2 790
18 years and over	399 348	14 984	1 657	1 479	1 727	397 235	14 301	1 172	3 338	2 607
21 years and over	375 931	13 276	1 546	1 229	1 494	366 620	13 050	1 081	3 030	2 312
60 years and over	115 982	3 206	349	78	334	91 389	2 697	125	60	221
62 years and over	105 475	2 877	310	68	306	83 248	2 369	102	52	210
Median age	35.3	23.1	35.5	24.6	21.1	32.2	27.9	30.2	26.4	23.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**151 992**	**5 444**	**640**	**270**	**519**	**144 001**	**4 598**	**404**	**786**	**816**
With own children under 18 years	71 483	3 507	364	183	308	72 184	2 831	247	524	537
Married-couple families	**128 962**	**2 354**	**513**	**248**	**389**	**125 041**	**2 538**	**332**	**717**	**655**
With own children under 18 years	58 278	1 303	282	172	226	60 878	1 358	192	470	411
Female householder, no husband present	**18 010**	**2 854**	**107**	**12**	**114**	**14 199**	**1 824**	**55**	**65**	**113**
With own children under 18 years	10 730	2 084	69	11	72	8 897	1 340	40	50	96
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**127 058**	**8 700**	**532**	**1 020**	**961**	**148 336**	**7 033**	**496**	**2 487**	**1 832**
Preprimary	7 679	908	25	33	31	9 625	332	51	121	79
Elementary or high school	94 913	6 612	368	331	743	92 058	4 678	307	672	1 065
College	24 466	1 180	139	656	187	46 653	2 023	138	1 694	688
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**349 470**	**11 755**	**1 413**	**972**	**1 301**	**333 643**	**11 481**	**969**	**2 457**	**1 949**
Less than 9th grade	76 501	3 591	442	90	320	41 157	1 632	83	247	201
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	64 588	3 430	259	94	264	45 753	2 875	226	197	204
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	120 605	3 005	318	112	313	119 878	3 756	354	226	497
Some college, no degree	44 350	1 199	208	61	182	55 983	1 774	190	258	462
Associate degree	9 820	167	55	72	79	15 848	324	15	104	107
Bachelor's degree	21 886	215	76	325	87	34 850	647	51	606	251
Graduate or professional degree	11 720	148	55	218	56	20 174	473	50	819	227
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	40.3	50.4	81.1	55.1	74.0	60.7	68.1	81.9	79.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.6	3.1	9.3	55.9	11.0	16.5	9.8	10.4	58.0	24.5
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**415 664**	**16 041**	**1 716**	**1 533**	**1 911**	**411 290**	**14 983**	**1 219**	**3 420**	**2 790**
In labor force	235 552	7 144	892	818	1 022	270 805	8 865	846	1 722	1 796
Civilian labor force	234 887	7 130	891	812	1 015	270 371	8 844	846	1 722	1 791
Employed	216 499	5 651	698	798	926	255 842	7 929	776	1 570	1 620
Unemployed	18 388	1 479	193	14	89	14 529	915	70	152	171
Not in labor force	180 112	8 897	824	715	889	140 485	6 118	373	1 698	994
Females 16 years and over	**218 964**	**8 721**	**798**	**653**	**1 016**	**213 813**	**7 573**	**624**	**1 733**	**1 474**
In labor force	104 435	3 868	335	314	507	122 993	4 481	397	767	888
Civilian labor force	104 369	3 868	335	314	507	122 925	4 481	397	767	883
Employed	96 464	3 053	256	312	449	116 685	4 040	375	678	772
Unemployed	7 905	815	79	2	58	6 240	441	22	89	111
Not in labor force	114 529	4 853	463	339	509	90 820	3 092	227	966	586
Persons 16 to 19 years	**32 122**	**2 220**	**137**	**162**	**308**	**34 142**	**1 527**	**93**	**262**	**399**
Not enrolled in school	8 241	567	38	17	92	6 582	257	32	17	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 979	431	38	5	48	2 413	145	10	11	13
Not high school graduate	4 251	401	30	5	87	3 189	126	12	15	22
Employed	1 406	50	–	–	39	1 504	32	2	4	9
Unemployed	986	152	13	–	10	642	15	–	–	13
Not in labor force	1 858	199	17	5	38	1 043	79	10	11	–
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**207 438**	**7 521**	**934**	**510**	**699**	**198 683**	**6 961**	**634**	**1 393**	**1 160**
Less than $5,000	23 064	2 363	228	137	150	12 451	1 141	47	482	109
$5,000 to $9,999	34 069	1 945	187	44	114	21 004	1 292	85	225	121
$10,000 to $14,999	28 823	954	142	49	77	20 886	1 026	102	111	128
$15,000 to $24,999	44 747	1 143	170	46	112	39 128	1 466	94	201	184
$25,000 to $34,999	31 590	455	102	56	78	34 508	879	108	117	181
$35,000 to $49,999	25 903	444	53	69	107	35 752	695	82	149	155
$50,000 to $74,999	13 575	195	30	26	47	24 966	411	92	68	191
$75,000 to $99,999	3 151	6	14	32	–	6 183	34	7	24	54
$100,000 or more	2 516	16	8	51	14	3 805	17	17	16	37
Mean income (dollars)	24 410	13 930	17 577	38 999	24 616	31 878	19 697	32 150	18 541	34 207
Per capita income (dollars)	9 524	4 553	7 731	11 073	6 505	11 922	7 977	11 625	7 726	9 978

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**151 992**	**5 444**	**640**	**270**	**519**	**144 001**	**4 598**	**404**	**786**	**816**
With related children under 18 years	75 118	3 959	375	190	332	74 677	3 108	249	526	548
With related children under 5 years	28 190	1 833	109	68	148	30 884	1 391	94	273	167
Married-couple families	**128 962**	**2 354**	**513**	**248**	**389**	**125 041**	**2 538**	**332**	**717**	**655**
With related children under 18 years	60 390	1 461	282	174	237	62 440	1 473	194	472	421
With related children under 5 years	23 035	589	89	68	102	26 978	604	88	262	136
Female householder, no husband present	**18 010**	**2 854**	**107**	**12**	**114**	**14 199**	**1 824**	**55**	**65**	**113**
With related children under 18 years	11 948	2 366	80	12	85	9 602	1 483	40	50	97
With related children under 5 years	4 145	1 191	17	–	41	3 010	712	6	11	28
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**524 308**	**22 923**	**2 108**	**1 790**	**2 853**	**517 820**	**18 734**	**1 499**	**4 117**	**3 882**
Persons under 18 years	137 268	9 742	514	485	1 243	141 288	6 394	424	1 155	1 502
Persons under 5 years	35 044	2 808	128	131	381	39 115	1 836	76	412	355
Persons 65 years and over	83 208	2 171	226	45	249	64 826	1 744	47	35	166
Persons 75 years and over	34 925	989	83	7	112	27 820	761	6	15	56
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**25 470**	**2 885**	**210**	**55**	**129**	**12 025**	**1 361**	**65**	**314**	**81**
With related children under 18 years	17 308	2 412	118	28	103	8 491	1 203	57	222	54
With related children under 5 years	7 952	1 262	32	19	50	4 381	668	16	146	26
Married-couple families	**16 202**	**638**	**128**	**46**	**44**	**7 025**	**357**	**34**	**281**	**21**
With related children under 18 years	9 490	418	51	19	25	4 180	263	32	189	15
With related children under 5 years	4 592	172	18	19	14	2 365	143	14	135	8
Female householder, no husband present	**8 078**	**2 154**	**75**	**9**	**75**	**4 321**	**906**	**29**	**33**	**48**
With related children under 18 years	6 927	1 936	67	9	71	3 845	862	23	33	36
With related children under 5 years	2 937	1 058	14	–	34	1 764	495	2	11	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**109 213**	**12 996**	**801**	**522**	**843**	**61 769**	**6 360**	**400**	**1 589**	**515**
Persons under 18 years	36 228	6 386	184	91	378	19 002	2 877	150	312	182
Persons under 5 years	10 829	2 006	37	37	122	6 142	1 010	44	147	70
Persons 65 years and over	19 363	1 081	126	4	80	8 699	555	4	8	36
Persons 75 years and over	10 517	556	53	–	51	5 202	240	2	–	18

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over				Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State	**5 117 073**	**1.6**	**5 033 440**	**70.8**	**4 748 704**	**45.7**	**33 731**	**36.3**	**144 479**	**35.1**	**1 378 020**	**47.9**	**1 123 569**	**46.0**	**203 365**	**58.9**
District 1	568 472	2.1	556 759	71.0	524 623	41.7	3 270	34.6	19 026	36.4	139 767	47.7	87 485	43.3	44 485	58.1
COUNTY																
St. Louis County (pt.)	346 739	2.4	338 344	72.2	321 727	40.1	2 068	33.2	11 980	35.3	91 365	46.9	66 989	45.0	20 067	54.7
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 733	1.5	218 415	69.1	202 896	44.3	1 202	36.9	7 046	38.3	48 402	49.3	20 496	37.7	24 418	60.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	10 922	.8	10 840	83.2	10 232	28.2	82	–	259	25.5	3 178	33.7	2 665	34.7	385	30.4
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 468	1.0	11 356	77.3	10 566	40.0	76	67.1	276	38.8	2 986	51.3	1 890	44.4	942	66.0
Clayton city	13 874	7.6	12 824	48.0	13 350	60.3	102	9.8	1 121	16.5	2 714	44.6	2 249	41.6	377	67.4
Ferguson city	22 286	1.3	21 993	76.5	20 558	38.3	123	23.6	481	36.8	6 173	47.4	4 550	46.4	1 333	50.4
Florissant city (pt.)	14 226	1.6	13 995	72.6	13 342	34.7	114	55.3	383	16.7	3 995	40.1	3 328	39.3	503	43.5
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 509	3.6	2 419	77.0	2 307	44.6	–	–	73	19.2	723	45.5	550	43.1	148	56.8
Jennings city	15 905	.9	15 755	77.5	14 694	37.5	46	21.7	392	35.5	4 249	50.3	2 850	46.8	1 225	60.0
Overland city (pt.)	8 696	2.8	8 453	81.5	8 041	37.1	62	45.2	223	52.9	2 385	45.7	1 740	42.1	486	57.8
Richmond Heights city	10 448	4.0	10 034	68.4	9 839	42.4	32	–	531	34.7	2 510	38.4	1 873	40.5	441	29.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 733	1.5	218 415	69.1	202 896	44.3	1 202	36.9	7 046	38.3	48 402	49.3	20 496	37.7	24 418	60.9
Spanish Lake COP	20 322	2.0	19 914	74.5	18 911	44.2	164	53.7	601	34.9	5 547	47.1	4 395	43.3	935	63.3
University City city (pt.)	40 053	6.3	37 544	63.8	37 201	42.1	388	25.5	2 514	35.6	10 361	44.9	7 258	43.5	2 532	52.8
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 334	2.5	1 300	72.5	1 237	26.3	15	46.7	20	70.0	353	45.6	194	47.9	139	48.9
District 2	568 449	2.8	552 517	67.8	526 925	45.4	4 935	25.6	19 590	31.7	156 782	48.9	135 820	48.6	16 397	53.4
COUNTY																
St. Charles County (pt.)	127 395	1.4	125 622	69.0	116 387	50.9	737	18.7	2 749	26.8	34 387	55.1	29 738	54.8	3 601	60.3
St. Louis County (pt.)	441 054	3.2	426 895	67.4	410 538	43.9	4 198	26.8	16 841	32.5	122 395	47.2	106 082	46.9	12 796	51.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Ballwin city	21 816	2.7	21 218	64.1	20 205	43.0	185	19.5	684	30.0	6 257	50.4	5 582	50.6	529	50.3
Berkeley city (pt.)	982	.5	977	78.2	906	27.2	8	100.0	24	66.7	244	52.9	133	41.4	111	66.7
Bridgeton city	17 779	1.6	17 497	74.7	16 735	42.4	162	32.7	598	24.9	4 887	41.6	4 057	40.8	597	52.1
Chesterfield city	37 991	5.9	35 734	53.5	35 800	49.6	528	19.7	2 167	30.2	10 503	51.5	9 699	51.7	616	53.6
Creve Coeur city	12 301	5.8	11 591	65.2	11 700	41.8	231	2.6	668	25.4	3 341	34.6	3 009	35.0	243	37.0
Florissant city (pt.)	36 980	1.3	36 513	77.5	34 387	31.2	147	40.1	818	42.5	10 617	42.5	8 953	42.3	1 312	44.3
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 815	2.1	12 543	69.6	11 997	42.1	110	20.9	424	40.1	3 450	41.1	2 717	39.4	598	53.2
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 702	2.1	25 161	68.7	23 977	36.3	205	60.5	869	27.2	7 170	43.1	5 979	42.2	894	49.8
Maryland Heights city	25 402	3.6	24 497	67.7	23 750	51.1	232	22.0	1 372	36.4	6 349	43.6	5 317	43.0	707	52.8
O'Fallon city (pt.)	8	–	8	100.0	8	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	9 298	2.2	9 093	77.8	8 544	36.3	28	64.3	242	31.8	2 623	43.6	2 059	42.9	447	48.8
St. Ann city	14 489	1.9	14 215	78.0	13 429	41.7	76	50.0	454	50.4	3 907	44.1	2 923	39.3	778	58.4
St. Charles city	54 555	1.2	53 921	68.2	50 367	56.3	283	20.1	1 131	33.2	14 301	49.6	11 743	47.9	2 013	60.1
St. Peters city (pt.)	34 808	1.6	34 256	69.1	31 064	52.3	235	23.8	813	22.6	9 538	63.3	8 620	63.7	712	62.8
Sappington COP (pt.)	613	7.2	569	84.5	587	50.4	9	100.0	36	–	179	44.1	151	47.0	28	28.6
University City city (pt.)	34	–	34	64.7	34	76.5	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	830	–	830	76.3	753	38.9	–	–	–	–	229	47.6	192	54.2	30	16.7
District 3	568 105	2.3	555 057	80.7	526 552	41.6	2 918	36.4	18 794	36.8	153 268	47.0	125 642	46.4	21 361	51.8
COUNTY																
Jefferson County	171 380	.8	170 000	81.3	156 985	45.1	643	32.8	2 701	28.2	47 541	54.8	40 485	53.6	5 206	63.2
Ste. Genevieve County	16 037	.3	15 993	87.8	14 881	35.5	82	84.1	332	38.6	4 463	49.7	4 026	47.5	323	71.5
St. Louis County (pt.)	205 736	2.4	200 828	79.4	192 553	37.8	967	30.7	6 551	30.7	57 919	42.7	49 892	42.8	6 320	43.5
St. Louis city (pt.)	174 952	3.8	168 236	81.0	162 133	43.2	1 226	39.5	9 210	43.5	43 345	43.7	31 239	42.6	9 512	50.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Affton COP	21 105	2.3	20 623	84.1	19 754	31.2	95	3.2	656	38.4	6 298	35.8	5 305	35.0	816	41.8
Arnold city	18 828	.6	18 721	80.4	17 417	41.3	84	29.8	312	30.1	5 358	50.2	4 474	48.6	677	62.5
Concord COP	19 859	2.6	19 339	82.2	18 768	31.4	103	7.8	812	21.1	6 078	38.5	5 350	39.3	594	32.5
Crestwood city	11 234	3.6	10 826	75.8	10 555	26.9	83	65.1	401	33.9	3 448	37.5	3 000	38.3	352	33.8
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 589	2.3	1 553	57.7	1 513	48.2	16	–	29	41.4	462	34.4	417	33.3	27	29.6
Lemay COP	18 027	1.5	17 750	84.6	16 834	33.5	84	27.4	481	38.5	5 013	42.3	4 053	41.0	756	50.4
Mehlville COP	27 557	2.4	26 886	80.3	25 852	41.4	136	34.6	849	32.4	7 682	41.5	6 566	41.0	878	49.0
Oakville COP	31 750	1.8	31 188	82.0	29 302	45.6	158	37.3	738	29.5	8 652	57.9	7 832	58.4	606	58.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	174 952	3.8	168 236	81.0	162 133	43.2	1 226	39.5	9 210	43.5	43 345	43.7	31 239	42.6	9 512	50.5
Sappington COP (pt.)	10 304	2.7	10 025	82.2	9 805	32.4	41	14.6	406	37.2	2 976	36.1	2 534	35.2	396	37.6

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households				
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 823	2.3	20 351	67.6	19 257	33.7	64	14.1	635	25.0	5 692	45.4	4 973	45.5	605	43.3
District 4	569 295	1.1	562 952	69.8	528 723	48.7	3 894	42.0	14 718	32.7	156 612	48.4	135 673	46.4	16 229	63.2
COUNTY															
Bates County	15 025	.2	14 999	75.2	14 044	42.6	57	35.1	256	31.3	4 326	44.8	3 746	44.0	414	53.9
Benton County	13 859	.3	13 821	68.3	13 153	44.7	21	42.9	427	23.7	4 149	34.6	3 718	33.1	332	48.2
Camden County	27 495	1.2	27 174	58.6	25 912	50.7	132	16.7	470	22.1	8 685	37.3	7 766	34.2	685	65.5
Cass County	63 808	1.0	63 147	66.6	58 642	50.7	335	48.4	1 210	34.3	18 025	52.6	15 724	50.2	1 876	71.6
Cole County	63 579	1.0	62 913	79.2	59 244	49.2	328	40.9	1 744	32.3	16 139	51.7	13 550	50.1	2 004	60.4
Dallas County	12 646	.7	12 554	65.5	11 745	45.1	243	72.4	374	49.2	3 619	45.1	3 123	43.5	337	60.2
Henry County	20 044	.4	19 968	78.5	18 769	41.5	99	26.3	198	32.8	5 679	43.4	4 860	41.0	631	59.6
Hickory County	7 335	.5	7 301	67.1	7 000	41.8	6	–	94	9.6	2 377	28.4	2 129	26.5	177	47.5
Jackson County (pt.)	24 641	.8	24 454	70.3	22 756	51.7	196	56.6	496	35.7	6 899	54.0	5 956	52.8	672	61.5
Johnson County	42 514	2.1	41 636	60.9	39 290	62.7	264	39.0	1 404	27.5	10 231	52.3	9 085	50.6	895	70.3
Laclede County	27 158	.7	26 963	71.3	25 190	47.5	38	50.0	295	19.0	7 831	47.7	6 837	45.8	821	60.7
Lafayette County	31 107	.7	30 880	81.3	28 945	42.8	142	50.0	728	30.6	8 736	47.3	7 546	46.4	932	55.6
Maries County	7 976	.6	7 927	81.6	7 433	40.0	45	68.9	165	41.8	2 280	45.1	2 010	43.4	185	60.5
Miller County	20 700	.5	20 594	77.3	19 165	43.9	46	4.3	316	17.4	5 832	50.1	4 867	48.6	666	58.7
Moniteau County	12 298	.2	12 268	82.6	11 444	37.5	100	37.0	262	27.1	3 369	50.6	3 013	49.6	273	61.2
Morgan County	15 574	.6	15 477	68.1	14 552	40.9	294	56.1	761	36.5	4 606	36.3	4 145	33.3	337	70.9
Osage County	12 018	.3	11 982	92.0	11 169	32.8	50	28.0	397	38.5	3 237	50.0	2 916	50.0	223	54.3
Pettis County	35 437	.7	35 172	76.4	32 901	44.1	319	38.9	680	43.2	9 976	46.8	8 521	44.1	1 161	63.8
Pulaski County	41 307	4.7	39 368	35.8	37 644	69.7	557	27.3	2 878	32.6	10 138	62.0	8 681	61.4	1 182	63.5
St. Clair County	8 457	.5	8 413	75.4	7 945	39.9	60	43.3	135	45.9	2 442	38.7	2 165	36.9	244	56.1
Saline County	23 523	.3	23 457	81.9	22 069	42.1	81	17.3	421	25.7	6 126	47.3	5 082	43.6	842	67.9
Vernon County	19 041	1.2	18 813	64.4	17 756	43.6	114	51.8	343	51.3	5 185	47.3	4 327	43.9	704	68.0
Webster County	23 753	.3	23 671	68.5	21 955	47.6	367	43.1	664	37.7	6 725	51.2	5 906	49.1	636	68.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Belton city	18 159	1.7	17 845	58.2	16 343	57.9	111	48.6	509	33.4	4 946	58.4	4 072	56.2	753	70.4
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 462	.9	10 368	65.9	9 678	54.9	130	64.6	275	37.8	2 863	55.5	2 477	54.3	272	59.6
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	15 863	5.8	14 948	8.6	14 033	94.3	281	19.6	1 562	30.2	2 878	83.1	2 759	82.6	51	100.0
Jefferson City city (pt.)	35 175	1.4	34 692	77.1	33 067	51.3	161	44.1	1 029	36.4	8 876	45.9	7 255	42.8	1 283	60.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	33	21.2	26	–	20	100.0	–	–	7	–	6	100.0	6	100.0	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	438	2.7	426	59.4	401	55.6	–	–	12	50.0	124	64.5	118	62.7	–	–
Marshall city	12 711	.3	12 668	77.7	11 917	49.2	40	–	264	22.3	3 090	50.0	2 457	43.8	560	76.8
Sedalia city	19 800	1.0	19 601	75.9	18 431	45.9	145	40.0	375	41.3	5 440	45.3	4 490	41.7	794	64.6
Warrensburg city	15 244	3.2	14 763	64.6	14 554	75.0	101	26.7	731	24.9	2 654	48.0	2 188	44.4	387	71.1
District 5	569 289	2.4	555 832	64.0	526 452	46.9	5 657	40.9	24 686	38.3	148 092	46.5	108 862	43.1	32 421	59.1
COUNTY															
Jackson County (pt.)	569 289	2.4	555 832	64.0	526 452	46.9	5 657	40.9	24 686	38.3	148 092	46.5	108 862	43.1	32 421	59.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Blue Springs city (pt.)	596	1.5	587	67.5	571	72.7	15	–	–	–	170	59.4	153	60.8	17	47.1
Grandview city	24 967	1.9	24 499	58.4	23 017	50.3	213	32.9	1 047	41.5	6 676	53.3	5 232	51.3	1 194	64.3
Independence city (pt.)	111 254	1.6	109 516	70.1	103 339	45.4	837	48.5	2 940	32.2	31 716	44.2	25 711	41.8	4 851	57.6
Kansas City city (pt.)	341 179	2.9	331 162	61.2	315 119	46.2	3 846	41.7	18 501	39.7	83 813	46.1	55 827	41.1	23 354	59.2
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 958	1.4	45 302	65.2	42 010	58.7	462	33.8	1 132	34.7	12 599	55.1	10 834	53.5	1 407	67.2
Raytown city	30 601	1.1	30 270	70.0	28 707	39.7	200	33.0	750	34.8	9 002	38.8	7 581	36.9	1 161	51.7
District 6	568 823	1.1	562 341	71.2	528 899	46.6	3 419	37.8	12 369	35.4	156 729	48.6	133 873	46.7	17 450	62.7
COUNTY															
Andrew County	14 632	.1	14 620	79.4	13 646	42.1	61	39.3	184	44.0	4 269	48.4	3 765	47.8	368	53.8
Atchison County	7 457	.3	7 434	62.6	7 059	38.6	13	15.4	121	22.3	2 066	43.4	1 815	40.5	206	68.9
Buchanan County	83 083	.8	82 447	78.2	77 134	44.6	393	37.7	1 598	31.4	22 410	48.2	17 854	45.5	3 661	61.9
Caldwell County	8 380	.2	8 365	80.5	7 795	40.1	19	10.5	95	36.8	2 385	45.2	2 124	43.4	183	66.1
Carroll County	10 748	.3	10 711	84.1	10 065	35.5	47	36.2	107	29.9	3 018	47.4	2 624	45.9	275	62.9
Chariton County	9 202	.3	9 177	87.2	8 572	31.5	29	6.9	89	36.0	2 593	43.3	2 302	41.6	166	53.0
Clay County	153 411	1.8	150 688	63.9	141 986	50.6	1 069	30.3	4 063	34.9	42 854	48.9	36 067	47.2	5 241	59.9
Clinton County	16 595	.5	16 505	73.5	15 403	44.4	54	5.6	242	31.4	4 663	48.9	4 061	47.7	404	59.2

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over				Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 6—Con.																
COUNTY—Con.																
Cooper County	14 835	.6	14 739	81.1	13 896	42.2	102	41.2	370	44.9	3 933	46.7	3 351	44.2	441	65.8
Daviess County	7 865	.3	7 841	80.7	7 320	35.0	247	76.1	344	45.9	2 197	45.7	1 976	45.3	160	48.8
DeKalb County	9 967	.6	9 904	77.1	9 411	51.4	29	51.7	319	19.7	2 239	45.8	2 025	44.4	159	68.6
Gentry County	6 848	.3	6 827	84.9	6 405	36.0	33	15.2	88	27.3	1 945	44.5	1 746	42.5	152	63.2
Grundy County	10 536	.4	10 494	79.0	9 883	41.3	133	78.9	274	34.3	2 969	44.3	2 584	41.1	275	70.2
Harrison County	8 469	.2	8 450	74.4	7 980	37.7	15	86.7	83	36.1	2 460	39.1	2 198	37.1	188	61.7
Holt County	6 034	.3	6 017	81.5	5 638	33.4	16	37.5	55	43.6	1 709	44.9	1 548	43.5	118	62.7
Howard County	9 631	.4	9 588	82.6	9 024	40.0	49	34.7	112	17.0	2 547	45.8	2 157	43.7	279	63.1
Jackson County (pt.)	39 302	1.7	38 615	66.8	35 970	55.4	418	26.6	922	33.1	10 856	61.4	9 354	59.3	1 172	74.1
Linn County	13 885	.4	13 829	82.5	13 014	37.8	33	33.3	175	33.7	3 805	45.9	3 277	43.2	384	63.0
Livingston County	14 592	.5	14 514	82.0	13 656	42.6	100	52.0	263	38.0	3 976	47.6	3 436	45.0	419	69.2
Mercer County	3 723	.2	3 716	72.3	3 541	40.7	2	–	50	38.0	1 081	37.9	986	36.7	57	63.2
Nodaway County	21 709	1.0	21 494	70.2	20 462	50.1	62	61.3	426	43.9	5 023	48.1	4 408	46.1	448	63.6
Platte County	57 867	2.4	56 456	54.4	53 699	56.5	338	33.7	1 996	38.3	16 174	50.9	13 937	49.7	1 696	64.6
Putnam County	5 079	.2	5 069	69.8	4 798	33.8	19	26.3	46	58.7	1 507	39.8	1 339	39.0	129	45.7
Ray County	21 971	.4	21 888	79.4	20 337	42.5	90	43.3	193	36.8	6 293	49.3	5 605	47.1	561	67.6
Schuyler County	4 236	.1	4 232	72.4	3 934	37.9	26	26.9	31	22.6	1 235	43.5	1 096	41.1	121	66.9
Sullivan County	6 326	.4	6 299	84.3	5 992	33.7	13	15.4	102	49.0	1 839	40.8	1 636	38.9	135	62.2
Worth County	2 440	.7	2 422	66.0	2 279	39.7	9	–	21	52.4	683	42.2	602	40.4	52	36.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 066	1.9	28 507	64.0	26 407	58.3	372	23.1	727	29.3	7 940	66.0	6 863	64.3	847	78.7
Excelsior Springs city	10 353	.5	10 303	75.2	9 581	49.7	63	11.1	171	30.4	2 742	52.4	2 113	47.6	540	66.9
Gladstone city	26 243	1.6	25 828	61.0	24 552	46.3	109	24.8	692	26.9	7 623	44.0	6 515	42.4	899	53.9
Independence city (pt.)	1 047	2.1	1 025	74.9	991	48.9	29	48.3	52	59.6	298	49.0	271	46.5	14	50.0
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 929	2.5	91 566	59.8	86 566	54.7	726	29.5	3 071	33.5	26 387	50.0	22 109	48.6	3 314	60.0
Liberty city	20 363	1.6	20 046	65.4	18 752	55.2	201	44.8	457	49.9	5 320	52.6	4 596	50.4	543	70.2
Maryville city	10 663	1.4	10 510	61.4	10 207	65.0	43	44.2	307	44.0	1 860	47.5	1 534	43.2	262	69.5
St. Joseph city	71 852	.8	71 291	78.3	66 627	46.4	338	35.8	1 450	32.9	19 155	48.5	14 933	45.5	3 449	62.2
District 7	568 017	.9	562 932	63.7	530 683	49.4	3 097	37.1	10 601	32.8	158 218	45.8	135 172	43.7	17 829	58.9
COUNTY																
Barry County	27 547	.5	27 411	58.2	25 768	44.5	140	19.3	419	40.6	7 999	42.9	6 968	41.2	745	56.9
Barton County	11 312	.2	11 284	69.3	10 546	38.1	69	34.8	116	28.4	3 224	45.7	2 902	44.5	239	58.6
Cedar County	12 093	.4	12 048	71.1	11 377	43.3	58	25.9	103	44.7	3 574	39.2	3 092	35.7	330	66.7
Christian County	32 644	.6	32 451	68.6	30 214	53.6	138	45.7	471	44.4	9 580	51.6	8 454	49.2	858	68.6
Dade County	7 449	.7	7 396	76.1	6 931	39.0	37	24.3	112	25.9	2 105	44.2	1 846	42.2	166	67.5
Douglas County	11 876	.4	11 828	62.8	11 057	37.6	32	81.3	132	17.4	3 435	45.9	3 013	45.0	270	60.0
Greene County	207 949	1.2	205 361	66.3	194 692	54.5	1 153	30.9	4 321	32.0	54 849	46.8	45 615	44.6	7 351	57.7
Jasper County	90 465	1.0	89 542	65.5	84 284	47.7	417	38.1	1 756	38.4	25 080	47.9	20 842	45.4	3 487	61.9
Lawrence County	30 236	.4	30 117	69.5	28 104	45.1	260	50.4	589	30.9	8 560	46.8	7 326	44.5	927	62.1
McDonald County	16 938	.6	16 843	41.5	15 622	49.3	98	43.9	264	26.9	4 787	48.1	4 114	45.1	441	64.2
Newton County	44 445	.7	44 134	62.4	41 241	44.6	283	32.9	913	29.8	12 841	47.8	11 180	46.9	1 273	52.2
Ozark County	8 598	.5	8 555	50.3	8 167	36.1	5	–	104	33.7	2 652	37.1	2 354	36.9	197	43.7
Polk County	21 826	.6	21 692	67.1	20 410	48.2	260	53.1	544	29.8	5 927	45.5	5 287	44.0	460	61.3
Stone County	19 078	1.0	18 893	52.5	18 060	46.1	66	57.6	271	31.4	6 035	35.5	5 427	34.3	441	47.8
Taney County	25 561	.7	25 377	46.4	24 210	51.8	81	33.3	486	22.0	7 570	36.0	6 752	33.9	644	54.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Carthage city	10 747	1.9	10 547	68.0	10 116	45.6	46	23.9	250	56.0	2 889	44.4	2 383	42.2	372	58.6
Joplin city	40 956	1.4	40 375	60.2	38 030	54.0	133	56.4	1 027	40.0	11 048	46.9	8 695	43.4	1 958	59.8
Springfield city	140 494	1.5	138 403	65.3	131 805	57.7	807	39.9	3 318	35.7	34 808	44.5	27 675	41.8	5 720	55.6
District 8	568 385	.7	564 608	75.0	529 628	43.1	2 570	34.9	10 113	34.5	158 505	47.7	132 194	45.5	21 019	61.4
COUNTY																
Bollinger County	10 619	.3	10 591	82.4	9 875	35.1	57	36.8	115	36.5	3 032	44.7	2 714	44.1	205	56.6
Butler County	38 765	.7	38 500	72.8	36 228	46.1	236	39.0	619	35.4	11 044	46.4	8 823	42.9	1 812	63.0
Cape Girardeau County	61 633	1.1	60 961	77.6	57 516	46.7	425	34.1	1 705	36.0	16 199	48.2	13 724	46.4	2 068	63.2
Carter County	5 515	.2	5 503	75.2	5 124	38.8	44	70.5	64	18.8	1 493	49.8	1 245	47.6	180	61.1
Crawford County	19 173	.5	19 086	82.4	17 877	43.2	64	45.3	205	55.1	5 466	46.6	4 832	46.0	453	59.2
Dent County	13 702	.7	13 603	76.5	12 851	45.0	61	27.9	312	42.3	4 015	44.5	3 457	42.4	476	61.3
Dunklin County	33 112	.3	33 022	66.4	30 892	42.9	145	44.1	402	28.9	9 370	47.0	7 372	45.1	1 632	55.9
Howell County	31 447	.6	31 270	64.3	29 319	42.9	134	28.4	460	28.0	9 217	46.3	7 912	43.5	961	66.8

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households				
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 8—Con.																
COUNTY—Con.																
Iron County	10 726	.4	10 678	83.4	10 055	40.9	57	12.3	110	17.3	2 957	46.3	2 538	45.9	327	53.5
Madison County	11 127	.4	11 081	84.5	10 385	36.7	27	3.7	150	28.0	3 217	46.2	2 703	42.5	379	66.0
Mississippi County	14 442	.2	14 410	73.5	13 385	39.2	66	24.2	135	19.3	4 042	51.4	2 995	46.3	875	66.6
New Madrid County	20 928	.2	20 885	73.0	19 451	41.4	53	28.3	285	37.9	5 804	51.1	4 548	48.0	1 038	62.5
Oregon County	9 470	.2	9 448	57.3	8 938	40.5	22	54.5	99	36.4	2 785	40.9	2 379	39.8	263	47.9
Pemiscot County	21 921	.3	21 857	61.7	20 072	42.3	48	4.2	248	41.5	5 815	49.0	4 235	44.4	1 353	63.8
Perry County	16 648	.7	16 532	87.5	15 453	34.7	78	43.6	911	26.1	4 512	49.6	3 873	49.5	433	52.7
Phelps County	35 248	3.1	34 167	69.9	32 949	51.5	193	24.4	1 310	45.3	9 266	49.1	7 944	46.4	1 091	66.0
Reynolds County	6 661	–	6 661	82.8	6 244	39.0	26	26.9	110	20.9	1 978	45.0	1 738	43.6	182	60.4
Ripley County	12 303	.5	12 241	63.4	11 471	43.9	43	41.9	144	25.0	3 530	45.0	2 954	42.3	432	60.6
St. Francois County	48 904	.4	48 691	85.0	45 732	45.1	178	43.8	736	32.2	13 138	48.1	11 022	45.4	1 753	61.6
Scott County	39 376	.2	39 281	76.3	36 354	41.9	178	47.8	617	33.7	11 028	51.5	8 977	49.5	1 684	61.7
Shannon County	7 613	.4	7 579	78.9	7 056	39.3	17	23.5	112	19.6	2 212	47.6	1 995	45.9	175	69.7
Stoddard County	28 895	.2	28 827	75.9	27 140	39.7	128	15.6	294	21.8	8 483	45.5	7 153	44.3	1 059	53.2
Texas County	21 476	1.1	21 250	71.6	20 024	41.7	74	18.9	322	37.6	6 203	46.2	5 427	44.3	578	59.9
Washington County	20 380	.5	20 275	87.2	18 832	40.8	100	36.0	357	35.3	5 487	55.2	4 624	53.7	656	67.4
Wayne County	11 543	.1	11 529	78.2	10 847	41.1	31	25.8	132	43.2	3 441	39.9	2 839	37.1	464	56.5
Wright County	16 758	.5	16 680	68.4	15 558	45.2	85	67.1	159	36.5	4 771	47.8	4 171	46.3	490	61.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Cape Girardeau city	34 438	1.8	33 814	73.3	32 311	53.3	266	39.8	1 144	37.8	8 235	46.3	6 643	43.2	1 352	65.2
Farmington city	11 598	.6	11 523	79.7	11 024	52.3	56	37.5	231	30.7	2 528	47.3	2 145	44.1	315	62.5
Kennett city	10 941	.3	10 904	65.7	10 148	44.6	28	35.7	167	21.6	3 035	50.1	2 274	47.9	654	57.3
Poplar Bluff city	16 996	1.1	16 807	72.0	15 774	51.5	98	39.8	340	36.5	4 598	47.8	3 334	43.5	1 078	60.9
Rolla city	14 090	6.0	13 243	62.8	13 248	66.9	95	6.3	927	47.9	3 051	50.6	2 504	46.6	499	68.3
Sikeston city	17 642	.2	17 611	71.2	16 208	46.2	97	46.4	283	35.7	4 931	51.7	3 840	49.1	969	61.4
District 9	568 238	1.4	560 442	74.1	526 219	48.2	3 971	37.5	14 582	34.5	150 047	50.6	128 848	48.9	16 174	64.0
COUNTY																
Adair County	24 577	1.6	24 196	68.7	23 208	55.7	80	12.5	721	38.1	5 403	46.4	4 643	43.7	585	67.0
Audrain County	23 599	.6	23 457	83.5	22 035	37.6	415	61.0	528	48.9	6 701	47.1	5 733	44.2	748	66.7
Boone County	112 379	4.1	107 754	67.4	104 599	63.7	1 074	30.0	5 452	38.0	25 939	52.3	20 943	48.8	3 943	69.8
Calloway County	32 809	.8	32 536	76.5	30 415	45.8	170	43.5	731	23.8	8 743	51.3	7 570	49.1	930	63.8
Clark County	7 547	.3	7 523	39.9	7 048	38.9	104	63.5	139	66.9	2 176	44.8	1 859	43.0	213	58.7
Franklin County	80 603	.8	79 973	82.8	74 417	42.8	570	35.6	1 629	35.3	22 251	50.4	19 226	49.3	2 219	60.2
Gasconade County	14 006	.7	13 903	85.8	13 055	38.7	85	45.9	410	26.1	3 968	44.3	3 436	43.8	347	55.0
Knox County	4 482	.5	4 460	76.3	4 195	30.2	39	5.1	78	10.3	1 279	43.1	1 132	41.8	102	61.8
Lewis County	10 233	.4	10 195	45.7	9 624	42.2	52	26.9	155	22.6	2 685	44.0	2 348	41.8	235	63.4
Lincoln County	28 892	.6	28 729	80.3	26 436	44.2	168	38.1	510	29.6	7 895	53.2	6 858	52.7	763	61.5
Macon County	15 345	.1	15 322	80.8	14 457	36.7	117	64.1	311	40.2	4 349	43.9	3 814	42.1	409	65.0
Marion County	27 682	.7	27 481	72.5	25 776	43.5	171	35.1	327	29.1	7 481	50.1	6 373	48.3	929	60.4
Monroe County	9 104	.2	9 090	80.5	8 445	38.9	107	58.9	151	24.5	2 409	45.1	2 225	45.8	133	39.8
Montgomery County	11 355	.4	11 312	85.0	10 572	37.5	59	28.8	160	20.6	3 161	46.0	2 729	44.7	306	57.2
Pike County	15 969	.5	15 887	80.5	14 824	41.3	121	37.2	330	37.6	4 391	47.0	3 796	45.7	457	57.5
Rolls County	8 476	–	8 472	86.6	7 940	34.5	19	10.5	100	31.0	2 495	45.7	2 206	46.5	201	46.3
Randolph County	24 370	.6	24 218	76.1	22 808	45.0	76	61.8	460	31.5	6 238	49.4	5 306	47.0	761	64.3
St. Charles County (pt.)	85 512	.9	84 751	67.8	77 474	52.8	405	21.0	1 701	26.6	23 821	58.0	21 001	57.3	2 182	67.4
Scotland County	4 822	.1	4 815	64.6	4 470	35.4	40	85.0	166	48.8	1 327	44.1	1 171	41.8	119	59.7
Shelby County	6 942	.2	6 927	81.5	6 467	31.9	30	6.7	76	47.4	1 905	46.2	1 708	44.0	150	61.3
Warren County	19 534	.5	19 441	78.1	17 954	44.1	69	15.9	447	28.4	5 430	48.3	4 771	47.3	442	58.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Columbia city	69 101	6.0	64 939	63.7	64 986	72.6	792	32.6	4 641	41.2	13 762	49.5	10 576	45.3	2 506	67.1
Fulton city	10 033	1.1	9 923	70.3	9 453	51.2	47	57.4	292	19.5	2 274	45.7	1 784	41.5	436	60.1
Hannibal city	17 951	.8	17 804	75.8	16 727	46.9	161	37.3	246	22.8	4 701	50.8	3 846	48.5	730	62.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	319	.9	316	85.1	305	43.3	3	–	8	62.5	69	63.8	46	67.4	14	28.6
Kirksville city	17 152	2.1	16 789	64.2	16 285	64.0	52	11.5	632	35.9	3 233	45.9	2 633	41.2	476	70.8
Mexico city	11 305	.9	11 207	82.7	10 582	43.5	49	46.9	188	33.5	3 130	49.1	2 539	45.3	478	65.3
Moberly city	12 839	.7	12 743	76.0	11 952	49.2	52	86.5	194	50.5	3 329	49.5	2 714	46.0	520	68.3
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 690	1.2	18 474	68.8	16 713	56.7	56	7.1	392	20.7	5 171	59.0	4 436	58.4	547	69.3
St. Peters city (pt.)	10 971	.8	10 884	58.4	9 841	64.7	49	53.1	186	23.1	3 083	61.4	2 667	60.8	341	70.1
Washington city	10 704	.9	10 603	86.1	9 883	46.8	68	44.1	198	28.8	2 985	46.9	2 522	44.6	383	62.1

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
		Elementary or high school				Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate								
	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
The State	**95 247**	**860 230**	**12.5**	**337 146**	**292 011**	**33 249**	**13 096**	**6 575**	**13 399**	**3 291 579**	**73.9**	**17.8**	**613 859**	**160 455**
District 1	11 518	99 310	15.9	44 301	33 558	4 497	1 349	854	2 294	358 509	70.6	19.5	61 359	16 573
COUNTY														
St Louis County (pt.)	7 334	57 327	21.6	28 472	19 266	1 669	666	330	673	225 328	76.8	22.3	40 902	11 144
St Louis city (pt.)	4 184	41 983	8.2	15 829	14 292	2 828	683	524	1 621	133 181	60.1	14.9	20 457	5 429
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	221	1 324	54.0	595	343	39	12	16	11	8 110	66.2	11.6	1 606	684
Berkeley city (pt.)	287	2 496	10.6	713	891	74	–	22	52	6 755	71.9	8.6	1 281	265
Clayton city	291	1 556	16.8	3 835	2 176	29	–	–	29	8 241	96.4	67.0	1 095	362
Ferguson city	533	3 568	18.9	1 514	985	93	67	21	5	14 775	76.8	16.7	2 831	837
Florissant city (pt.)	305	1 984	27.7	1 023	601	31	21	–	10	9 930	78.9	18.1	2 231	767
Hazelwood city (pt.)	43	456	17.5	162	128	16	16	–	–	1 603	83.0	17.3	353	79
Jennings city	388	2 888	19.3	1 035	834	77	58	14	5	10 332	66.6	8.2	1 747	521
Overland city (pt.)	137	1 455	21.0	346	315	40	10	19	11	5 749	68.3	9.2	1 196	378
Richmond Heights city	244	1 231	48.5	984	372	33	23	10	–	7 480	85.3	40.8	1 040	322
St. Louis city (pt.)	4 184	41 983	8.2	15 829	14 292	2 828	683	524	1 621	133 181	60.1	14.9	20 457	5 429
Spanish Lake COP	394	3 220	25.4	1 425	983	46	20	10	16	13 345	77.1	20.1	2 557	619
University City city (pt.)	862	6 153	23.0	4 492	1 966	146	78	21	47	26 460	83.6	41.1	3 946	1 152
Webster Groves city (pt.)	–	255	16.1	65	60	–	–	–	–	823	68.8	10.3	174	42
District 2	14 781	95 929	23.1	41 133	29 245	2 267	1 067	360	838	372 546	86.4	33.6	69 119	15 469
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	3 072	23 392	21.6	8 730	6 991	651	357	49	245	78 767	83.7	22.7	15 120	2 391
St. Louis County (pt.)	11 709	72 537	23.5	32 403	22 254	1 616	710	311	593	293 779	87.1	36.5	53 999	13 078
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	667	3 740	20.6	1 649	1 145	78	48	–	30	14 131	90.4	36.3	2 596	564
Berkeley city (pt.)	15	172	12.2	43	52	7	–	7	–	593	61.2	3.0	83	10
Bridgeton city	349	2 615	24.9	1 241	890	46	24	22	–	12 313	81.4	23.3	2 363	607
Chesterfield city	1 364	7 496	21.0	3 013	2 400	122	29	15	78	24 572	92.9	53.7	4 390	917
Creve Coeur city	249	1 518	48.5	1 101	609	10	–	5	5	9 005	92.4	55.9	1 596	480
Florissant city (pt.)	746	5 827	24.4	2 372	1 976	184	100	20	64	24 676	80.8	15.6	5 458	1 377
Hazelwood city (pt.)	170	1 891	15.7	989	534	42	28	7	7	8 707	82.3	20.8	1 768	269
Kirkwood city (pt.)	629	3 849	27.4	1 617	1 092	53	21	10	22	18 201	87.9	42.3	3 227	1 128
Maryland Heights city	513	3 080	14.5	2 347	1 197	155	74	41	40	17 266	86.4	33.5	2 632	456
O'Fallon city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	100.0	100.0	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	185	1 216	24.0	355	393	79	63	–	16	6 389	71.6	12.2	1 364	403
St. Ann city	274	1 915	19.2	873	629	148	72	37	39	9 888	72.8	9.0	2 049	635
St. Charles city	1 109	8 457	24.2	4 117	2 784	296	185	13	98	34 936	79.9	22.9	6 628	1 252
St Peters city (pt.)	1 101	7 269	18.5	2 256	1 935	144	74	17	53	20 495	90.0	24.8	3 779	495
Sappington COP (pt.)	27	117	53.0	108	57	–	–	–	–	388	92.3	25.0	73	31
University City city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	100.0	76.5	8	8
Webster Groves city (pt.)	43	117	31.6	62	–	–	–	–	–	580	91.9	44.5	84	35
District 3	11 892	88 051	30.0	32 814	26 975	3 668	1 706	666	1 290	378 883	73.1	17.2	71 077	19 203
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	3 411	33 030	10.7	8 183	10 098	1 308	563	312	427	104 226	71.6	9.0	20 565	3 716
Ste. Genevieve County	259	2 919	25.8	430	890	90	34	22	34	10 251	62.8	7.4	1 988	544
St. Louis County (pt.)	4 997	30 519	36.6	14 211	9 472	725	442	80	203	141 802	81.3	25.3	27 671	8 443
St Louis city (pt.)	3 225	21 583	50.7	9 990	6 515	1 545	667	252	626	122 604	65.7	15.8	20 853	6 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton CDP	485	2 593	38.8	1 254	838	59	45	–	14	15 207	75.5	18.2	3 092	1 186
Arnold city	330	3 361	12.8	1 001	1 152	153	53	31	69	11 716	71.8	9.2	2 157	388
Concord COP	437	2 907	38.2	1 413	983	62	27	–	35	13 748	84.3	24.0	2 897	803
Crestwood city	242	1 462	42.7	701	454	31	22	8	1	8 266	83.3	29.3	1 836	630
Kirkwood city (pt.)	12	247	25.1	142	65	–	–	–	–	1 174	92.9	51.9	253	94
Lemay CDP	330	2 584	26.9	795	887	163	100	23	40	12 542	63.2	8.2	2 563	909
Mehlville COP	612	3 811	37.9	1 941	1 277	150	99	13	38	18 704	80.5	17.8	3 764	967
Oakville COP	998	6 561	38.2	2 086	1 855	103	62	19	22	19 293	87.8	26.2	3 298	549
St. Louis city (pt.)	3 225	21 583	50.7	9 990	6 515	1 545	667	252	626	122 604	65.7	15.8	20 853	6 500
Sappington COP (pt.)	252	1 358	42.3	726	485	25	17	–	8	7 491	82.9	27.8	1 478	424
Webster Groves city (pt.)	654	3 230	29.8	1 925	895	50	21	9	20	14 334	90.6	49.0	2 436	853
District 4	8 549	98 122	7.0	30 989	34 435	3 551	1 445	644	1 316	362 009	72.0	12.7	72 249	18 831
COUNTY														
Bates County	144	2 794	4.1	336	747	55	21	5	29	10 089	66.9	8.4	1 760	627
Benton County	197	2 116	2.6	379	688	50	8	23	19	10 013	64.5	7.7	2 402	853
Camden County	325	4 085	3.7	686	1 189	142	70	19	53	19 732	73.6	12.4	4 877	1 612
Cass County	1 045	11 997	6.5	3 143	3 734	302	150	60	87	39 787	80.0	13.0	8 132	1 646
Cole County	1 079	10 816	21.2	4 061	3 351	345	150	37	158	41 262	77.3	22.3	7 763	1 748
Dallas County	122	2 143	6.9	272	724	142	65	19	58	8 328	63.0	6.5	1 623	464
Henry County	235	3 330	2.6	632	1 030	145	52	41	52	13 607	67.6	10.3	2 547	848
Hickory County	58	970	2.7	109	273	34	19	–	15	5 547	60.4	6.4	1 380	576
Jackson County (pt.)	462	4 749	6.9	1 594	1 385	139	52	40	47	15 378	84.1	16.2	2 920	619
Johnson County	733	6 308	1.1	8 564	4 306	159	52	44	63	22 252	80.7	21.4	4 603	819
Laclede County	345	4 907	1.5	699	1 391	130	36	48	46	17 456	64.4	8.0	3 400	942
Lafayette County	550	5 419	7.3	1 295	1 741	248	99	52	97	20 215	71.1	11.5	3 723	1 016
Maries County	40	1 412	7.3	303	489	39	14	6	19	5 237	61.2	8.3	1 069	300
Miller County	170	3 917	2.6	364	1 103	143	71	22	50	13 204	63.0	7.5	2 567	681
Moniteau County	198	2 174	13.0	311	734	144	77	11	56	7 862	67.8	8.7	1 444	379
Morgan County	149	2 277	9.4	338	765	181	125	21	35	10 837	64.3	7.2	2 433	841
Osage County	101	2 208	22.9	579	810	56	17	21	18	7 377	65.0	7.1	1 379	368
Pettis County	748	5 929	6.7	1 773	1 903	243	76	69	98	23 146	72.2	12.5	4 586	1 206
Pulaski County	719	7 216	.9	2 434	3 602	320	65	34	80	22 343	78.5	12.8	4 725	742
St. Clair County	85	1 344	4.8	167	467	33	23	–	10	5 933	60.8	7.9	1 171	453
Saline County	398	4 150	5.7	1 509	1 460	101	20	19	62	15 299	67.3	11.9	2 577	761
Vernon County	316	3 373	5.3	775	1 175	179	66	32	81	12 304	67.8	13.1	2 296	687

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
		Elementary or high school				Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate								
	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Webster County	330	4 488	3.4	666	1 368	221	117	21	83	14 801	66.8	8.5	2 872	643
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	311	3 407	10.3	1 126	1 058	129	57	30	42	10 613	80.5	11.6	2 161	323
Blue Springs city (pt.)	202	1 936	5.6	759	583	32	8	–	24	6 570	88.2	19.8	1 236	247
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	377	2 065	.9	1 491	2 060	204	31	10	22	6 460	95.5	15.7	765	–
Jefferson City city (pt.)	559	5 175	18.5	2 644	1 790	210	79	22	109	23 852	78.3	27.7	4 757	1 304
Kansas City city (pt.)	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	20	100.0	–	6	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	16	109	21.1	30	29	–	–	–	–	265	96.2	32.1	59	6
Marshall city	231	2 214	7.5	1 214	913	48	7	9	32	8 008	66.4	15.2	1 331	380
Sedalia city	448	3 009	7.1	1 026	1 013	113	11	50	52	13 305	69.1	11.3	2 715	804
Warrensburg city	179	1 309	.4	6 889	2 727	28	6	10	12	6 370	84.0	35.1	1 344	260
District 5	10 637	88 343	13.0	37 562	29 096	4 040	1 750	784	1 491	373 649	78.8	20.0	69 231	18 230
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	10 637	88 343	13.0	37 562	29 096	4 040	1 750	784	1 491	373 649	78.8	20.0	69 231	18 230
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10	182	–	40	43	–	–	–	–	319	92.5	32.3	51	14
Grandview city	336	4 393	6.8	1 897	1 548	238	135	35	68	15 245	85.3	17.6	3 446	527
Independence city (pt.)	2 258	16 592	9.5	5 292	5 701	843	468	162	205	74 088	78.3	13.7	14 669	3 792
Kansas City city (pt.)	6 160	52 053	16.1	24 384	17 223	2 504	893	510	1 094	223 958	76.4	21.6	39 714	11 162
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	1 188	8 074	6.8	3 207	2 331	186	121	27	38	29 210	89.9	27.2	4 932	862
Raytown city	430	4 328	8.9	1 851	1 336	143	64	37	42	21 646	84.8	18.1	4 521	1 520
District 6	11 008	98 346	6.0	33 590	32 690	3 130	1 062	609	1 459	366 928	78.4	16.0	69 025	18 037
COUNTY														
Andrew County	291	2 683	3.8	560	813	111	31	32	48	9 492	78.6	13.5	1 662	460
Atchison County	124	1 131	.7	645	481	21	4	5	12	4 970	76.8	14.2	914	287
Buchanan County	1 643	14 278	8.0	4 240	4 585	587	160	167	260	53 549	72.1	13.5	9 894	3 064
Caldwell County	113	1 484	2.2	308	429	44	8	16	20	5 580	75.4	8.1	1 034	308
Carroll County	122	2 062	1.5	263	610	38	14	2	22	7 185	70.3	11.7	1 298	401
Chariton County	184	1 583	9.2	198	410	25	2	–	23	6 216	71.3	10.4	1 078	383
Clay County	3 192	25 445	7.9	10 216	8 213	797	331	149	317	98 948	84.7	20.0	19 636	4 265
Clinton County	294	3 104	1.8	598	936	68	18	24	26	10 737	77.1	10.3	2 096	493
Cooper County	244	2 483	12.3	735	1 164	279	33	23	223	9 232	70.9	11.5	1 652	586
Daviess County	87	1 364	9.8	207	423	77	24	12	41	5 196	70.6	8.9	920	291
DeKalb County	133	1 539	4.5	369	452	33	15	4	14	6 811	73.1	8.3	1 387	323
Gentry County	114	1 121	–	202	339	48	23	2	23	4 725	71.0	10.3	724	311
Grundy County	125	1 704	2.5	528	625	48	9	18	21	7 315	71.3	10.1	1 401	478
Harrison County	175	1 267	.6	233	376	23	–	8	15	5 989	71.6	8.3	1 074	373
Holt County	84	1 060	.6	184	313	10	2	4	4	4 072	75.4	12.2	601	207
Howard County	170	1 533	10.4	910	654	55	20	18	17	6 153	69.9	16.8	1 149	389
Jackson County (pt.)	1 088	8 851	5.7	2 380	2 672	226	125	13	88	22 838	87.8	22.1	4 237	560
Linn County	192	2 300	1.8	343	608	103	35	12	56	9 502	70.8	10.6	1 648	557
Livingston County	235	2 585	7.8	498	709	44	4	17	23	9 827	71.7	12.5	1 819	612
Mercer County	105	618	.3	84	154	–	–	–	–	2 686	71.0	8.2	466	181
Nodaway County	367	3 261	5.3	4 785	2 347	60	22	–	38	11 798	80.7	17.5	1 825	584
Platte County	1 262	9 918	5.9	3 880	3 226	195	79	43	73	37 465	87.8	25.6	7 868	1 431
Putnam County	36	797	–	147	273	53	18	2	33	3 579	64.5	8.7	598	243
Ray County	431	4 124	3.1	752	1 245	142	58	34	50	14 023	71.2	8.4	2 654	679
Schuyler County	82	674	2.7	111	218	15	10	–	5	2 884	68.0	8.0	456	206
Sullivan County	60	1 003	.7	151	311	11	9	2	–	4 453	65.8	6.8	625	240
Worth County	55	374	–	63	104	17	8	2	7	1 703	74.3	8.7	309	125
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	922	6 804	5.9	1 855	2 005	156	81	9	66	16 438	90.8	25.3	2 941	326
Excelsior Springs city	241	1 914	1.6	473	735	147	40	10	97	6 370	69.4	11.8	1 313	282
Gladstone city	605	3 951	10.9	1 662	1 311	66	20	13	33	17 727	87.9	23.0	3 639	951
Independence city (pt.)	14	207	–	92	60	–	–	–	–	654	85.2	19.0	118	31
Kansas City city (pt.)	1 937	15 249	8.6	6 126	4 535	405	201	100	104	60 993	87.4	23.6	11 875	2 308
Liberty city	411	3 423	7.4	2 278	1 368	121	47	20	54	12 199	87.6	25.5	2 515	565
Maryville city	186	1 199	4.8	4 225	1 761	33	–	–	33	4 694	83.3	26.6	709	238
St. Joseph city	1 421	12 197	8.4	3 792	3 957	532	139	151	242	46 227	71.5	13.3	8 463	2 697
District 7	8 029	91 735	4.8	39 575	35 151	4 023	1 698	837	1 479	366 031	72.9	14.6	70 759	20 143
COUNTY														
Barry County	298	4 699	1.6	628	1 512	316	119	83	114	18 539	67.4	8.5	3 566	1 268
Barton County	148	1 950	2.3	404	563	43	7	17	19	7 530	68.2	8.2	1 355	457
Cedar County	173	1 940	3.5	274	606	68	28	25	15	8 472	63.9	7.6	1 652	606
Christian County	590	6 323	4.3	1 240	1 868	173	82	48	43	20 518	76.6	12.5	3 851	787
Dade County	78	1 217	6.2	210	347	39	11	9	19	5 078	71.8	9.0	851	311
Douglas County	178	2 109	4.8	298	665	73	–	35	38	7 876	59.8	7.5	1 392	479
Greene County	3 054	31 252	6.5	23 145	14 539	1 307	550	285	466	129 726	78.9	20.7	24 919	6 289
Jasper County	1 521	15 160	4.0	5 230	5 145	726	400	106	220	58 533	71.4	13.4	11 002	3 177
Lawrence County	431	5 290	5.2	886	1 753	267	132	62	70	19 670	68.9	9.7	3 753	1 146
McDonald County	170	2 955	4.2	457	905	210	65	45	100	10 770	61.1	6.6	2 004	524
Newton County	609	7 600	5.0	2 258	2 707	344	158	74	112	28 517	72.8	12.1	5 531	1 404
Ozark County	81	1 437	.8	256	429	66	33	5	28	6 072	60.9	8.0	1 286	450
Polk County	197	3 394	3.3	2 165	1 697	164	29	–	135	13 381	67.0	12.0	2 496	771
Stone County	156	2 864	2.2	423	920	107	47	15	45	13 639	70.6	11.1	3 107	1 088
Taney County	345	3 545	3.8	1 701	1 495	120	37	28	55	17 710	70.8	14.3	3 994	1 386

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
		Elementary or high school				Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate								
	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	191	1 688	1.8	473	550	86	47	–	39	7 294	69.4	12.3	1 203	428
Joplin city	722	5 695	5.8	3 192	2 240	388	218	62	108	26 869	73.0	16.5	5 073	1 553
Springfield city	1 818	18 262	7.2	19 583	10 688	1 035	396	222	411	86 535	77.0	20.7	16 519	4 610
District 8	8 661	102 446	5.2	26 460	34 713	4 718	1 477	1 151	2 089	363 959	59.0	9.5	67 352	18 627
COUNTY														
Ballinger County	73	1 879	3.0	311	644	97	35	14	48	6 930	52.7	6.9	1 278	404
Butler County	636	6 785	3.3	1 501	2 182	362	102	79	181	25 486	56.8	8.6	4 969	1 386
Cape Girardeau County	1 081	9 650	14 1	7 048	4 412	310	158	59	93	37 822	74.4	19.2	6 641	1 644
Carter County	97	1 073	2.2	133	289	39	6	18	15	3 544	56.0	8.8	716	224
Crowford County	250	3 648	1 4	534	1 042	143	49	45	49	12 559	58.6	7.1	2 453	720
Dent County	134	2 573	.4	328	834	92	24	29	39	9 070	53.9	7.9	1 691	528
Dunklin County	417	6 214	2.0	1 117	2 055	343	65	92	186	21 522	51.2	8.0	3 460	1 016
Howell County	369	5 417	4.4	1 029	1 732	287	116	41	130	20 594	61.2	8.7	4 182	1 186
Iron County	161	1 982	1.6	319	630	75	30	17	28	7 034	56.3	6.8	1 412	431
Madison County	133	1 897	.3	419	621	81	38	21	22	7 371	54.4	6.7	1 390	407
Mississippi County	353	2 933	2.7	360	927	122	20	45	57	9 042	49.2	7.2	1 279	352
New Madrid County	355	4 266	3.8	578	1 227	191	70	38	82	13 020	52.0	6.7	1 971	496
Oregon County	101	1 588	2.5	290	547	75	32	10	33	6 495	59.3	7.8	1 356	354
Pemiscot County	514	4 357	1.0	699	1 387	339	72	95	172	13 204	49.5	6.8	1 975	575
Perry County	277	3 170	23.4	402	919	96	45	11	40	10 602	56.4	6.4	1 913	587
Phelps County	555	5 646	4.7	4 849	2 616	105	33	23	49	21 343	70.1	18.3	4 509	1 249
Reynolds County	117	1 186	–	162	389	48	8	6	34	4 414	53.1	6.5	793	226
Ripley County	126	2 249	4 4	329	737	155	12	67	76	8 033	48.5	6.1	1 570	484
St. Francois County	757	8 389	6.3	2 067	2 793	484	129	118	237	31 916	62.5	9.1	6 622	1 826
Scott County	712	7 676	7.2	1 125	2 431	371	140	58	173	24 664	62.4	9.5	4 121	1 062
Shannon County	117	1 344	5.3	199	405	50	22	13	15	4 985	54.0	6.0	894	303
Stoddard County	392	5 086	1.3	848	1 803	261	73	79	109	19 189	55.9	8.2	3 420	836
Texas County	262	4 057	4.1	542	1 115	101	12	29	60	14 113	60.9	7.0	2 771	797
Washington County	282	4 209	5.6	603	1 480	221	65	60	96	12 397	50.8	5.7	2 401	510
Wayne County	185	1 901	3.3	305	594	86	24	36	26	7 873	48.9	5.9	1 560	500
Wright County	205	3 271	2.5	363	902	184	97	48	39	10 737	59.7	7.4	2 005	524
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	616	4 700	16.5	5 891	2 847	186	96	44	46	20 365	77.0	24.3	3 697	977
Farmington city	188	1 520	12.8	664	551	87	14	6	67	8 040	64.4	14.8	1 476	408
Kennett city	129	2 149	1.3	381	646	76	32	24	20	6 972	54.3	10.9	1 153	339
Poplar Bluff city	382	2 714	5.6	604	962	220	79	52	89	11 187	58.1	11.8	2 307	756
Rollo city	254	1 712	4.4	3 919	1 456	29	7	7	15	7 508	76.8	28.3	1 355	359
Sikeston city	439	3 307	1.8	558	1 015	192	67	29	96	11 096	65.0	13.8	1 752	483
District 9	10 172	97 948	9.5	50 722	36 148	3 355	1 542	670	1 143	349 065	73.6	16.6	63 688	15 342
COUNTY														
Adair County	425	3 253	5.6	6 013	3 078	94	27	18	49	13 091	74.3	22.7	2 037	629
Audrain County	340	4 192	8.5	614	1 250	134	62	–	72	15 722	68.0	10.9	2 987	1 006
Boone County	2 160	15 612	4.8	25 179	9 724	592	364	93	135	62 424	84.8	36.5	10 134	2 170
Calloway County	626	5 593	7.2	2 433	2 198	253	143	29	81	20 493	70.1	13.9	3 882	878
Clark County	102	1 387	3.2	241	399	81	18	12	51	4 867	67.4	7.9	760	199
Franklin County	1 144	14 968	12.9	3 569	4 681	638	278	201	159	50 038	67.5	9.3	9 618	2 115
Gascanade County	210	2 333	6.1	395	601	76	46	9	21	9 518	61.1	8.0	1 859	678
Knox County	54	749	7.5	125	231	25	13	2	10	3 116	72.2	8.1	517	168
Lewis County	157	1 619	3.1	972	846	42	9	5	28	6 385	71.7	10.3	1 025	325
Lincoln County	529	5 528	12.0	962	1 352	231	94	61	76	17 875	66.8	8.0	3 408	689
Macon County	193	2 755	5.0	439	786	66	14	4	48	10 391	70.3	11.5	1 802	576
Marion County	481	4 999	5.8	1 241	1 588	174	59	31	84	17 891	70.9	12.9	3 381	1 021
Monroe County	113	1 757	10.9	300	447	31	4	7	20	5 965	69.8	8.1	1 021	323
Montgomery County	141	2 012	1.5	271	534	62	32	14	16	7 559	62.6	7.8	1 505	449
Pike County	275	2 941	8.2	406	838	78	47	11	20	10 394	67.5	10.6	1 968	502
Ralls County	139	1 557	3.4	255	445	36	10	3	23	5 606	70.2	7.8	1 153	302
Randolph County	408	4 314	4.7	1 316	1 245	133	48	37	48	15 976	68.4	10.8	2 911	824
St. Charles County (pt.)	2 224	16 911	16.4	5 071	4 366	362	150	69	143	51 229	82.6	18.9	9 776	1 324
Scotland County	50	725	7.2	123	217	57	43	10	4	3 276	69.5	8.5	555	190
Shelby County	92	1 148	.7	203	323	35	12	4	19	4 734	74.2	8.0	874	286
Warren County	309	3 595	19.7	594	999	155	69	50	36	12 515	68.0	9.1	2 515	688
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	1 169	7 772	5.1	22 166	7 619	314	160	67	87	35 530	87.2	45.0	5 311	1 339
Fulton city	204	1 247	6.2	1 615	950	86	50	–	36	6 164	66.5	15.5	992	265
Hannibal city	271	3 268	5.6	859	1 054	122	29	27	66	11 590	68.4	13.9	2 327	721
Jefferson City city (pt.)	7	67	–	2	47	22	15	7	–	185	44.9	–	35	6
Kirksville city	234	1 884	3.8	5 740	2 660	72	17	16	39	8 219	74.2	26.4	1 228	400
Mexico city	166	1 906	5.1	311	607	50	9	–	41	7 703	70.0	13.9	1 507	604
Moberly city	258	2 141	4.4	715	701	89	35	29	25	8 309	68.6	14.2	1 453	466
O'Fallon city (pt.)	576	3 198	11.1	1 061	841	107	55	21	31	10 921	79.7	12.3	2 126	311
St. Peters city (pt.)	317	2 261	16.3	791	490	14	2	6	6	6 640	89.0	27.8	1 042	121
Washington city	200	1 704	37.6	556	471	68	19	20	29	7 002	75.0	14.0	1 142	358

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
							Means of transportation to work								
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
The State	**3 939 284**	**2 078 092**	**64.5**	**56.4**	**2 522 783**	**6.2**	**2 345 816**	**90.7**	**13.3**	**2.0**	**2 756 714**	**2 077 560**	**1 534 403**	**311 450**	**64.5**	**263 400**
District 1	434 365	239 871	63.5	58.1	274 940	9.6	244 676	85.8	12.3	8.0	291 063	218 296	160 061	34 921	66.4	30 855
COUNTY																
St. Louis County (pt.)	269 028	146 537	67.6	61.5	181 116	6.7	166 493	91.7	11.2	3.1	193 658	150 749	112 615	21 131	71.4	19 557
St. Louis city (pt.)	165 337	93 334	56.9	52.6	93 824	15.0	78 183	73.3	14.6	18.3	97 405	67 547	47 446	13 790	58.7	11 298
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	8 950	4 798	54.8	48.4	4 892	5.0	4 613	94.2	11.0	1.4	5 299	4 319	3 244	583	70.8	573
Berkeley city (pt.)	8 485	4 604	70.9	66.2	5 993	11.9	5 213	90.0	13.7	4.4	6 218	4 628	3 495	699	77.5	661
Cloyton city	11 894	6 447	60.7	56.9	7 224	2.7	6 865	76.5	5.5	2.0	9 478	5 909	4 136	388	70.6	404
Ferguson city	17 055	9 288	66.1	58.9	11 250	6.6	10 357	92.2	10.2	2.3	11 970	9 566	7 051	1 468	70.2	1 335
Florissant city (pt.)	11 483	6 200	65.6	56.3	7 506	2.8	7 226	96.2	9.2	1.2	8 102	6 484	4 847	885	70.5	691
Hazelwood city (pt.)	1 911	1 026	65.8	58.8	1 258	3.3	1 149	93.5	7.7	2.6	1 356	1 095	830	162	51.2	101
Jennings city	12 031	6 755	64.5	59.0	7 750	10.6	6 762	92.8	15.5	4.5	8 042	6 073	4 438	1 050	75.2	1 063
Overland city (pt.)	6 630	3 500	65.1	57.5	4 298	6.8	3 965	91.9	9.2	2.2	4 489	3 595	2 697	534	83.5	644
Richmond Heights city	8 627	4 852	69.8	62.6	6 013	4.2	5 672	90.9	8.6	2.4	6 369	5 175	3 883	552	60.3	414
St. Louis city (pt.)	165 337	93 334	56.9	52.6	93 824	15.0	78 183	73.3	14.6	18.3	97 405	67 547	47 446	13 790	58.7	11 298
Spanish Lake COP	15 898	8 446	70.3	61.9	11 095	5.1	10 548	96.9	10.7	1.1	11 761	9 715	7 385	1 127	70.2	1 098
University City city (pt.)	31 660	17 616	69.4	65.2	21 865	6.5	20 146	87.5	10.5	5.0	23 582	18 145	13 077	2 593	68.1	2 042
Webster Groves city (pt.)	970	576	64.3	58.3	624	14.9	520	81.9	16.5	8.1	655	460	328	72	68.1	56
District 2	436 513	227 286	71.8	62.3	312 487	3.3	298 683	95.0	8.7	.6	335 325	269 490	204 929	35 952	63.0	29 462
COUNTY																
St. Charles County (pt.)	94 160	48 131	76.0	67.2	71 269	3.5	67 962	95.1	10.3	.3	75 418	60 965	46 159	9 259	65.7	8 173
St. Louis County (pt.)	342 353	179 155	70.7	61.0	241 218	3.2	230 721	95.0	8.2	.7	259 907	208 525	158 770	26 693	62.1	21 289
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Ballwin city	16 473	8 537	74.5	66.0	12 234	2.2	11 752	95.2	10.3	1.0	13 119	10 608	8 017	1 376	60.4	1 137
Berkeley city (pt.)	723	417	64.5	57.3	459	11.5	378	96.3	9.8	3.7	498	367	294	77	49.4	53
Bridgeton city	14 338	7 660	69.6	61.6	9 952	3.1	9 528	95.1	9.9	.8	10 680	8 739	6 771	932	70.7	728
Chesterfield city	29 021	14 974	67.9	54.6	19 702	2.3	19 015	94.3	6.1	.5	21 799	17 050	12 886	1 947	47.0	1 190
Creve Coeur city	10 394	5 499	63.5	50.1	6 567	1.8	6 352	91.4	4.2	.3	7 414	5 775	4 272	507	53.6	376
Florissant city (pt.)	29 052	15 252	69.3	59.9	20 079	3.8	19 078	96.4	10.3	.9	21 352	17 298	12 842	2 201	64.4	1 871
Hazelwood city (pt.)	10 351	5 443	77.0	71.2	7 940	4.1	7 551	95.9	7.7	.5	8 310	6 821	5 324	691	75.8	648
Kirkwood city (pt.)	20 331	11 165	65.7	56.2	13 355	3.2	12 679	94.0	7.7	1.5	14 583	11 622	8 859	1 424	58.2	1 096
Maryland Heights city	20 894	10 575	79.7	72.0	16 573	2.7	16 040	96.7	7.9	.2	17 228	14 423	11 518	1 472	69.6	1 226
O'Fallon city (pt.)	8	–	100.0	–	8	100.0	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	7 335	3 946	68.7	61.2	5 011	5.9	4 656	94.9	12.0	1.5	5 368	4 291	3 345	692	74.9	627
St. Ann city	11 647	6 161	69.1	62.1	8 002	6.0	7 413	94.8	9.4	1.2	8 445	6 916	5 295	958	69.4	801
St. Charles city	42 346	21 906	74.0	65.7	31 162	3.8	29 654	93.8	9.8	.5	33 136	26 562	19 609	3 521	66.3	3 095
St. Peters city (pt.)	24 086	12 283	80.4	71.7	19 337	3.1	18 482	96.8	11.7	–	20 260	16 813	13 382	3 045	67.8	2 873
Sappington COP (pt.)	510	264	69.2	56.4	353	2.5	344	92.7	2.9	–	384	283	206	26	65.4	26
University City city (pt.)	34	22	58.8	36.4	20	–	20	100.0	–	–	20	20	12	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	603	334	76.1	68.6	459	1.7	444	100.0	10.1	–	484	429	299	73	74.0	75
District 3	442 262	235 156	66.2	57.1	292 360	5.4	271 992	92.8	12.8	2.4	311 739	247 151	184 291	35 686	65.0	30 334
COUNTY																
Jefferson County	125 583	64 043	70.3	60.6	88 060	6.5	80 695	95.7	15.2	.3	93 788	72 856	53 995	12 495	64.4	10 536
Ste. Genevieve County	12 029	6 096	63.9	52.3	7 678	6.4	7 113	92.4	17.7	.2	8 292	6 370	4 625	1 066	67.3	862
St. Louis County (pt.)	163 679	87 234	66.8	57.9	109 140	3.6	103 868	94.5	10.0	1.3	117 236	94 440	70 525	11 596	64.5	9 656
St. Louis city (pt.)	140 971	77 783	62.2	53.7	87 482	6.6	80 316	87.7	13.6	6.2	92 423	73 485	55 146	10 529	66.0	9 280
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Affton COP	17 278	9 358	62.8	55.0	10 825	3.2	10 334	94.8	9.5	1.2	11 652	9 405	6 899	1 154	65.5	972
Arnold city	14 284	7 390	71.6	62.9	10 170	5.7	9 495	95.3	12.5	1.0	10 781	8 643	6 481	1 121	67.4	1 049
Concord COP	16 024	8 326	68.5	59.8	10 975	3.3	10 440	95.3	10.6	1.2	11 799	9 704	7 135	988	69.3	917
Crestwood city	9 190	4 858	63.5	54.6	5 834	4.2	5 570	94.8	8.2	1.2	6 477	5 145	3 813	624	51.8	404
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 307	679	65.6	53.3	846	2.5	820	90.7	8.8	1.7	915	706	559	50	70.0	60
Lemay COP	14 419	7 840	61.0	53.2	8 789	6.7	8 054	92.7	12.3	2.2	9 332	7 278	5 457	1 007	63.3	891
Mehlville COP	22 209	11 737	71.3	63.9	15 811	4.3	14 902	95.2	11.1	1.3	16 766	13 391	10 111	1 463	72.4	1 400

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
			Labor force							Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				
								Means of transportation to work							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
District 3—Con															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
Oakville COP	22 985	11 772	76.8	67.0	17 553	3.0	16 955	95.8	10.9	.9	18 600	15 146	11 580	2 233	60.1	1 701
St. Louis city (pt.)	140 971	77 783	62.2	53.7	87 482	6.6	80 316	87.7	13.6	6.2	92 423	73 485	55 146	10 529	66.0	9 280
Sappington COP (pt.)	8 566	4 737	59.7	49.9	5 114	3.2	4 837	95.4	4.8	.6	5 785	4 627	3 368	444	67.6	418
Webster Groves city (pt.)	16 126	8 794	64.7	54.9	10 422	3.1	9 955	91.3	8.5	1.8	11 207	8 957	6 532	1 408	67.5	1 184
District 4	435 885	221 972	62.8	54.3	260 703	6.3	252 936	89.0	16.6	.6	303 245	222 165	163 628	34 100	65.1	29 181
COUNTY																
Bates County	11 515	6 079	55.4	44.4	6 376	6.9	5 846	86.5	16.9	.7	7 208	5 149	3 587	788	59.0	644
Benton County	11 276	5 873	47.4	40.9	5 320	9.2	4 788	85.0	11.9	.2	6 298	4 058	2 745	570	60.0	448
Camden County	22 135	11 306	55.4	49.1	12 250	5.8	11 424	89.8	13.6	.4	13 832	9 747	7 121	1 353	64.2	1 131
Cass County	47 216	24 601	70.6	61.0	32 963	5.6	31 001	93.5	17.4	.4	35 838	27 396	20 645	4 102	61.3	3 432
Cole County	49 305	24 278	65.5	64.4	32 126	4.2	30 508	92.8	17.8	1.1	36 730	28 600	22 545	3 816	79.4	4 018
Dallas County	9 674	5 052	54.9	43.6	5 301	6.7	4 874	84.2	18.8	.4	5 694	4 102	3 005	724	56.6	507
Henry County	15 639	8 290	56.5	46.4	8 786	6.9	8 079	89.2	13.8	.3	9 827	7 127	5 111	1 067	64.6	828
Hickory County	6 068	3 146	41.6	35.3	2 520	6.7	2 315	80.7	15.4	.3	3 009	2 006	1 267	298	58.7	215
Jackson County (pt.)	18 332	9 543	69.8	60.8	12 773	4.5	12 040	95.3	13.4	.7	13 800	10 789	7 955	1 546	70.2	1 394
Johnson County	33 058	16 454	65.5	56.9	19 177	7.7	19 839	86.5	16.3	.2	25 859	16 937	11 784	2 747	57.6	2 106
Laclede County	20 535	10 746	60.7	51.2	12 412	6.6	11 505	91.5	15.2	.2	13 477	10 042	7 422	1 718	64.8	1 441
Lafayette County	23 734	12 277	62.3	53.0	14 750	6.1	13 677	89.5	16.1	.5	16 566	12 384	8 981	1 848	63.7	1 576
Maries County	6 181	3 170	59.0	49.8	3 624	5.7	3 366	86.7	27.2	.7	3 919	2 806	2 031	470	72.3	372
Miller County	15 507	8 052	61.8	53.6	9 563	7.2	8 737	90.6	21.9	.1	10 475	7 570	5 355	1 222	68.4	1 190
Moniteau County	9 328	4 813	63.8	56.0	5 941	4.4	5 612	90.9	22.2	–	6 650	5 093	3 830	757	74.6	708
Morgan County	12 363	6 431	55.6	48.0	6 857	6.2	6 323	84.6	18.6	.3	7 592	5 465	3 887	772	66.5	775
Osage County	9 055	4 377	66.8	59.9	6 040	2.6	5 823	89.0	32.8	.4	6 602	5 108	3 946	764	78.1	826
Pettis County	27 181	14 356	64.0	55.3	17 164	7.7	15 828	89.2	10.9	.3	19 042	13 929	9 996	2 118	67.8	1 870
Pulaski County	30 511	13 178	72.9	55.5	12 727	11.3	20 088	80.0	16.5	1.6	22 973	16 612	12 560	3 242	54.4	2 226
St. Clair County	6 755	3 585	51.0	44.6	3 439	7.3	3 162	83.6	17.3	1.0	3 909	2 735	1 899	381	62.5	304
Saline County	18 287	9 642	61.1	52.7	11 156	5.6	10 376	86.4	13.8	.4	12 570	9 224	6 917	1 159	76.8	1 250
Vernon County	14 571	7 889	59.1	52.4	8 609	7.1	7 865	86.7	13.0	.7	9 439	6 638	4 881	1 178	62.4	881
Webster County	17 659	8 834	61.3	52.2	10 829	7.1	9 860	90.0	16.1	.2	11 936	8 648	6 158	1 460	56.9	1 039
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Belton city	12 965	6 803	76.6	66.9	9 588	5.7	9 166	94.4	16.4	.3	10 468	8 289	6 371	1 309	58.4	1 149
Blue Springs city (pt.)	7 904	4 188	69.3	61.5	5 463	3.8	5 179	94.9	11.1	.9	5 964	4 623	3 402	670	73.9	595
Fort Leonard Wood COP	11 586	3 259	86.2	53.1	1 776	21.8	9 004	63.3	15.3	3.0	9 894	6 966	5 247	1 554	38.5	853
Jefferson City city (pt.)	28 377	14 608	62.7	60.0	17 720	4.8	16 757	91.7	15.3	1.8	20 615	16 054	12 509	1 806	77.8	1 829
Kansas City city (pt.)	20	14	65.0	50.0	13	–	13	100.0	46.2	–	20	7	–	7	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	299	163	73.6	60.7	220	2.7	214	93.9	18.2	–	252	216	142	24	25.0	9
Marshall city	9 940	5 226	60.2	53.0	5 982	5.4	5 577	89.7	15.5	.4	6 779	4 873	3 609	662	76.4	668
Sedalia city	15 568	8 418	61.3	53.2	9 426	9.2	8 532	91.4	12.2	.5	10 400	7 508	5 189	1 171	72.0	1 018
Warrensburg city	13 179	6 754	57.3	53.5	7 269	8.4	6 769	80.0	11.3	.3	10 604	5 437	3 174	629	57.1	451
District 5	442 490	237 727	67.3	60.5	296 982	6.8	272 979	89.8	13.6	4.6	313 624	242 625	182 558	34 575	67.7	31 446
COUNTY																
Jackson County (pt.)	442 490	237 727	67.3	60.5	296 982	6.8	272 979	89.8	13.6	4.6	313 624	242 625	182 558	34 575	67.7	31 446
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Blue Springs city (pt.)	402	186	88.1	81.7	354	11.0	307	94.8	14.3	–	354	224	171	43	76.7	35
Grandview city	18 902	9 771	76.6	70.6	14 434	5.0	13 496	94.2	12.3	.8	15 382	11 980	9 071	1 623	76.5	1 563
Independence city (pt.)	87 410	46 831	67.4	59.9	58 868	5.4	54 950	94.9	14.0	1.3	62 519	49 469	37 727	6 696	71.0	6 089
Kansas City city (pt.)	265 910	143 556	65.7	59.6	174 227	8.2	157 716	86.1	14.0	7.3	183 203	139 195	103 321	20 556	65.5	18 376
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	34 150	18 452	72.7	63.3	24 754	3.6	23 589	95.3	12.0	.1	26 206	21 282	16 458	3 240	68.7	3 077
Raytown city	24 738	13 387	66.3	58.7	16 372	3.9	15 484	94.2	11.5	1.0	17 526	14 123	10 977	1 512	70.1	1 434
District 6	436 580	228 330	65.2	56.6	283 964	5.2	265 748	91.1	13.2	.6	313 331	235 965	176 876	34 811	66.0	30 062

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
			Labor force							Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				
								Means of transportation to work							Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
District 6—Con.															
COUNTY															
Andrew County	11 128	5 808	63.5	53.2	7 055	5.8	6 589	91.5	14.1	–	7 706	5 897	4 543	825	65.1	733
Atchison County	5 964	3 114	56.7	45.3	3 383	3.7	3 216	81.6	12.0	–	4 008	2 622	1 842	359	49.9	220
Buchanan County	63 644	34 231	61.6	52.5	39 080	8.0	35 432	93.7	13.3	.7	42 283	31 122	22 904	5 198	62.6	4 339
Caldwell County	6 422	3 416	56.0	44.4	3 588	6.5	3 315	85.7	17.9	.6	4 079	2 782	1 932	502	54.2	331
Carroll County	8 296	4 400	54.6	45.3	4 527	7.1	4 167	86.4	10.2	.1	5 296	3 629	2 595	611	58.3	436
Chariton County	7 058	3 688	59.3	48.0	4 182	4.1	3 971	82.2	13.7	.1	4 718	3 351	2 356	539	68.8	519
Clay County	117 906	61 841	72.3	64.6	84 992	4.2	80 205	94.1	12.5	1.2	91 287	72 118	56 165	9 890	69.3	8 897
Clinton County	12 513	6 577	62.9	51.1	7 856	5.4	7 315	90.3	17.8	.4	8 754	6 395	4 780	953	60.2	822
Cooper County	11 673	5 599	58.4	55.2	6 792	5.5	6 348	87.5	17.7	.7	7 908	5 796	4 092	795	73.2	847
Daviess County	5 980	3 187	54.9	44.1	3 280	6.7	3 036	83.7	15.6	–	3 770	2 666	1 792	451	58.3	339
DeKalb County	8 084	3 258	44.8	48.1	3 612	5.4	3 376	86.6	12.5	.2	5 061	3 382	2 434	523	66.0	422
Gentry County	5 358	2 915	56.1	44.5	2 998	4.0	2 851	85.3	14.2	.1	3 344	2 492	1 776	417	62.6	313
Grundy County	8 374	4 580	55.9	45.7	4 680	5.6	4 383	85.6	9.7	.3	5 237	3 722	2 721	503	50.7	346
Harrison County	6 739	3 576	56.9	47.8	3 828	3.9	3 660	84.8	12.7	.3	4 388	3 155	2 299	494	72.9	432
Holt County	4 677	2 454	55.9	45.5	2 609	6.1	2 416	86.3	13.0	–	3 069	2 201	1 523	374	71.4	327
Howard County	7 508	3 934	60.7	53.3	4 551	5.1	4 265	84.8	18.7	–	5 252	3 732	2 647	543	70.9	531
Jackson County (pt.)	27 727	14 278	75.9	67.3	20 989	4.5	19 833	94.5	12.8	.4	22 148	17 460	13 544	2 869	66.7	2 503
Linn County	10 732	5 811	56.1	47.3	6 021	5.2	5 649	84.4	14.2	.3	6 772	4 953	3 568	816	81.3	823
Livingston County	11 294	6 278	57.6	45.8	6 481	4.9	6 109	88.0	14.2	.1	7 474	5 491	4 078	869	68.1	692
Mercer County	2 963	1 547	50.8	39.2	1 504	9.3	1 338	81.2	16.1	–	1 780	1 183	813	164	66.5	167
Nodaway County	17 349	9 077	62.4	56.1	10 793	4.6	10 175	80.5	10.1	–	13 079	8 304	5 354	1 087	67.9	980
Platte County	44 372	22 550	75.5	67.6	33 316	4.0	31 716	93.9	10.5	.5	35 864	28 826	22 484	3 652	67.4	3 294
Putnam County	4 088	2 161	51.6	41.2	2 110	6.8	1 952	82.1	18.7	.1	2 464	1 683	1 180	258	62.0	180
Roy County	16 411	8 539	61.6	49.9	10 097	7.6	9 186	92.6	19.6	.6	11 189	8 282	6 133	1 422	54.7	1 021
Schuyler County	3 307	1 768	57.9	48.8	1 912	7.4	1 749	83.6	16.1	–	2 101	1 529	1 033	258	71.7	231
Sullivan County	5 100	2 701	53.7	44.8	2 735	4.4	2 567	81.5	13.2	.5	3 121	2 321	1 713	304	68.1	239
Worth County	1 913	1 042	51.9	41.4	993	5.5	929	86.5	17.1	–	1 179	871	575	135	45.2	78
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Blue Springs city (pt.)	20 036	10 339	79.0	70.8	15 769	3.6	15 057	95.3	12.3	.5	16 591	13 236	10 426	2 315	66.8	1 975
Excelsior Springs city	7 840	4 275	60.9	52.3	4 778	6.2	4 401	94.7	14.8	1.5	5 261	3 844	2 957	760	64.2	567
Gladstone city	20 885	11 063	72.4	66.4	15 096	3.1	14 498	94.2	12.0	1.5	16 191	12 837	10 054	1 489	72.7	1 407
Independence city (pt.)	800	427	72.8	65.1	582	9.5	520	85.8	15.4	–	606	403	277	34	79.4	49
Kansas City city (pt.)	71 890	37 305	75.6	67.8	54 137	4.3	51 004	94.9	12.2	1.1	57 847	46 871	37 130	6 360	69.1	5 823
Liberty city	15 441	8 064	70.9	62.6	10 938	3.8	10 391	91.6	11.2	.2	11 983	9 141	6 746	1 290	66.5	1 117
Maryville city	9 064	4 929	59.9	57.8	5 423	5.6	5 018	80.4	8.0	–	7 161	3 790	2 117	399	77.7	420
St. Joseph city	55 093	29 977	60.7	51.7	33 293	8.4	30 068	93.8	13.6	.8	35 984	26 446	19 453	4 516	62.1	3 794
District 7	444 040	234 238	62.0	53.5	274 984	5.6	255 662	90.7	12.7	.5	303 663	221 710	159 635	32 385	61.1	25 771
COUNTY															
Barry County	21 416	11 242	58.5	50.9	12 525	7.1	11 484	88.8	17.0	.4	13 492	9 950	7 264	1 444	63.8	1 319
Barton County	8 651	4 555	61.1	50.0	5 278	4.2	5 011	87.5	16.2	–	5 671	4 274	3 272	735	64.5	539
Cedar County	9 615	5 137	52.2	44.8	5 006	7.0	4 602	87.4	18.6	.3	5 489	4 003	2 840	645	62.8	483
Christian County	24 281	12 686	68.7	60.2	16 655	4.6	15 731	93.2	12.5	.2	17 902	13 685	10 127	2 224	65.3	1 920
Dade County	5 766	3 097	56.1	44.9	3 235	4.6	3 053	84.9	20.6	–	3 520	2 642	1 919	413	65.4	366
Douglas County	9 086	4 713	56.6	46.7	5 143	7.5	4 646	83.4	19.0	.9	5 637	3 962	2 767	761	52.7	504
Greene County	165 270	87 639	65.0	57.0	107 255	5.1	100 080	92.3	10.6	.8	119 469	86 796	61 852	11 483	61.7	9 040
Jasper County	69 774	37 295	62.5	52.2	43 531	5.5	40 599	92.2	11.0	.2	46 979	35 340	25 918	5 469	59.2	4 230
Lawrence County	23 123	12 135	60.4	50.7	13 900	5.3	13 016	89.9	14.2	.2	15 395	11 688	8 699	1 795	59.8	1 426
McDonald County	12 707	6 556	58.4	48.4	7 420	6.6	6 810	88.1	17.9	.2	8 263	6 007	4 415	1 060	53.4	739
Newton County	34 007	17 683	63.9	54.1	21 706	5.9	20 141	92.3	10.9	.2	23 655	17 576	13 160	2 735	60.2	2 258
Ozark County	6 869	3 497	51.3	46.0	3 519	6.9	3 216	78.2	17.3	1.4	3 946	2 834	1 954	329	67.8	288
Polk County	17 112	8 905	56.4	47.7	9 637	4.5	9 023	85.2	17.1	–	11 009	7 535	5 271	1 207	57.5	931
Stone County	15 465	8 027	53.1	46.6	8 207	7.6	7 446	86.7	16.5	–	9 680	6 541	4 474	835	64.6	704
Taney County	20 898	11 071	57.3	52.3	11 967	8.5	10 804	85.8	14.5	.2	13 556	8 877	5 703	1 250	63.4	1 024
PLACE AND CDUNTY SUBDIVISIDN															
Carthage city	8 461	4 532	56.8	46.6	4 795	5.4	4 472	90.5	12.4	.2	5 093	3 876	2 983	471	60.5	484
Joplin city	32 392	17 736	61.0	50.3	19 719	6.0	18 313	92.2	10.0	.4	21 523	16 032	11 425	2 694	56.9	1 951
Springfield city	114 558	61 632	62.6	55.4	71 634	5.7	66 282	91.4	11.0	1.1	81 356	56 787	39 170	7 255	63.0	5 950
District 8	435 434	229 373	56.2	47 6	244 026	8.2	220 789	91 2	16.0	.4	268 555	189 032	135 461	33 193	58.3	24 774

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
			Labor force							Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				
								Means of transportation to work							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
District 8—Con.															
COUNTY															
Bollinger County	8 177	4 139	54.7	44.6	4 467	7.1	4 066	87.2	21.9	1.7	4 985	3 563	2 440	671	50.8	437
Butler County	29 889	16 063	55.8	48.5	16 679	8.4	15 056	92.5	14.8	1.0	17 665	12 370	9 161	2 198	62.5	1 718
Cape Girardeau County	48 567	25 684	65.5	57.2	31 691	5.5	29 598	91.2	11.0	.5	35 056	25 717	17 769	3 742	68.0	3 103
Carter County	4 135	2 143	51.1	41.5	2 111	9.2	1 895	88.4	22.8	1.5	2 329	1 570	1 189	283	48.8	185
Crawford County	14 560	7 524	56.1	46.4	8 173	7.2	7 499	92.4	19.3	.4	9 013	6 431	4 681	1 137	58.3	782
Dent County	10 587	5 634	51.9	43.3	5 478	9.6	4 847	92.1	18.2	.2	5 944	4 163	2 929	702	52.3	487
Dunklin County	25 468	14 057	52.4	43.5	13 292	10.6	11 724	92.6	14.7	.3	15 062	10 163	7 291	1 839	50.8	1 134
Howell County	24 090	12 769	56.8	47.9	13 672	7.0	12 557	89.1	13.7	.2	14 524	10 723	7 792	1 961	58.9	1 439
Iron County	8 215	4 425	50.9	42.4	4 180	11.1	3 684	91.1	17.8	.6	4 576	3 109	2 245	608	56.6	419
Madison County	8 601	4 561	53.1	44.4	4 562	8.9	4 065	92.1	18.2	–	5 031	3 709	2 633	590	47.5	374
Mississippi County	10 782	5 961	55.0	45.3	5 935	8.5	5 338	91.8	20.1	.1	6 467	4 681	3 410	862	53.2	669
New Madrid County	15 473	8 295	55.1	44.0	8 513	10.8	7 493	91.2	15.8	.1	9 440	6 318	4 647	1 216	56.4	1 008
Oregon County	7 493	3 965	47.6	37.8	3 568	5.4	3 315	85.6	13.6	.4	3 943	2 710	1 897	483	53.8	328
Pemiscot County	15 863	8 729	53.0	44.9	8 353	11.3	7 367	92.6	16.0	.4	9 285	6 270	4 700	1 400	54.2	1 109
Perry County	12 493	6 443	64.6	54.7	8 055	4.9	7 553	89.6	18.7	1.0	8 537	6 633	4 871	1 071	77.4	1 117
Phelps County	27 730	13 643	57.9	50.3	15 892	6.9	14 560	90.8	14.5	.5	18 732	12 343	8 481	2 012	58.5	1 444
Reynolds County	5 131	2 657	50.5	39.4	2 593	7.4	2 367	85.1	23.3	.5	2 882	1 914	1 367	368	35.9	180
Ripley County	9 416	5 027	46.4	37.8	4 359	12.8	3 704	90.7	18.0	.4	4 767	3 132	2 157	635	41.4	353
St. Francois County	37 875	19 158	52.5	47.0	19 815	10.1	17 629	93.4	18.1	.4	21 886	15 343	11 037	2 851	56.0	1 960
Scott County	29 440	15 945	61.9	52.1	18 180	7.0	16 591	94.0	14.9	.4	19 474	14 219	10 624	2 400	60.9	2 002
Shannon County	5 800	3 008	56.7	49.7	3 290	8.6	2 956	86.9	19.3	–	3 609	2 466	1 644	495	64.4	390
Stoddard County	22 624	12 055	56.3	47.1	12 743	7.6	11 533	92.1	15.0	–	14 018	10 096	7 571	1 529	62.0	1 251
Texas County	16 260	8 603	57.0	48.4	9 186	8.5	8 388	87.4	16.3	.2	10 250	7 241	5 001	1 267	57.8	925
Washington County	15 137	7 531	52.2	41.9	7 879	13.4	6 720	94.3	25.0	.3	8 795	5 597	3 917	1 308	53.1	843
Wayne County	9 079	4 745	48.1	40.5	4 361	10.8	3 835	93.3	17.6	.1	4 752	3 161	2 210	602	56.8	452
Wright County	12 549	6 609	55.9	45.3	6 999	6.5	6 449	83.6	15.8	.1	7 533	5 390	3 797	963	56.6	665
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Cape Girardeau city	27 887	15 121	63.6	55.5	17 691	6.5	16 340	90.2	9.2	.8	20 074	14 070	9 346	1 896	67.2	1 552
Farmington city	9 497	4 229	42.1	47.9	3 971	7.6	3 657	92.7	12.6	–	4 725	3 305	2 357	468	73.1	507
Kennett city	8 295	4 677	55.2	46.1	4 560	9.3	4 077	93.2	13.3	.5	4 913	3 459	2 657	615	49.8	401
Poplar Bluff city	13 149	7 429	54.3	47.7	7 134	8.5	6 408	90.6	13.6	1.5	7 432	5 138	3 829	1 058	62.9	825
Rolla city	11 617	5 377	52.9	46.7	6 040	6.8	5 500	86.6	14.7	.7	8 013	4 540	2 830	727	54.9	441
Sikeston city	13 071	7 322	61.4	52.4	8 007	8.0	7 248	94.3	15.4	.8	8 410	5 879	4 495	1 215	58.9	961
District 9	431 715	224 139	65.5	57.5	282 337	5.6	262 351	90.1	15.0	.5	316 169	231 126	166 964	35 827	67.2	31 515
COUNTY															
Adair County	20 168	10 807	58.8	54.7	11 836	7.0	10 846	81.8	12.5	.3	15 006	8 953	5 480	1 089	73.3	1 121
Audrain County	18 108	9 600	59.8	50.6	10 815	4.5	10 164	89.0	13.0	.4	11 915	9 176	6 771	1 431	62.6	1 075
Boone County	89 248	46 420	68.3	63.8	60 813	4.6	56 860	87.6	14.0	.9	72 165	49 164	34 095	6 613	72.4	6 134
Callaway County	25 100	13 083	64.7	57.9	16 216	4.1	15 373	90.9	20.0	.4	18 352	13 615	10 732	1 990	72.4	1 994
Clark County	5 691	2 929	62.0	51.5	3 516	7.5	3 220	84.5	17.0	.3	3 860	2 823	2 038	430	71.2	444
Franklin County	59 985	30 755	66.7	57.9	39 984	6.0	36 922	93.9	18.1	.4	43 190	32 796	23 864	5 402	68.8	4 842
Gasconade County	10 825	5 654	61.1	51.5	6 610	4.9	6 190	87.4	17.2	1.3	7 260	5 331	3 885	864	74.2	788
Knox County	3 542	1 864	56.9	46.9	2 017	5.1	1 899	80.9	13.0	.7	2 291	1 660	1 204	229	60.3	158
Lewis County	8 057	4 299	59.6	52.1	4 797	6.4	4 439	82.3	13.1	.9	5 512	3 732	2 694	537	70.8	473
Lincoln County	20 888	10 695	67.4	57.3	14 042	6.9	12 881	92.3	19.8	.1	14 929	11 319	8 070	1 900	62.6	1 703
Macon County	11 974	6 410	57.8	49.6	6 916	7.9	6 247	86.1	14.3	–	7 708	5 716	4 003	798	70.3	722
Marion County	21 024	11 285	61.9	52.5	13 013	7.8	11 849	88.9	11.5	1.6	13 982	10 288	7 571	1 599	67.9	1 494
Monroe County	6 829	3 598	59.3	49.0	4 045	5.8	3 768	84.7	13.5	–	4 456	3 238	2 434	529	60.5	420
Montgomery County	8 664	4 529	60.0	49.6	5 194	7.5	4 693	86.9	15.9	.3	5 689	4 035	2 810	560	65.5	538
Pike County	12 030	6 360	61.2	50.9	7 354	6.6	6 725	87.7	12.9	.1	7 986	5 745	4 168	1 036	61.6	775
Rolls County	6 465	3 332	63.5	52.9	4 107	5.4	3 829	89.7	11.7	.2	4 454	3 356	2 436	492	64.6	376
Randolph County	18 861	9 376	56.6	52.6	10 660	7.4	9 750	92.3	17.6	.7	12 738	9 447	6 850	1 302	71.6	1 132
St. Charles County (pt.)	60 608	30 818	75.4	64.9	45 601	4.3	43 089	95.4	12.4	.1	48 377	38 617	29 404	6 963	60.4	5 504
Scotland County	3 711	1 988	57.5	47.5	2 130	4.5	2 007	82.4	15.2	.3	2 442	1 720	1 193	274	62.4	268
Shelby County	5 350	2 909	56.7	43.9	3 031	6.2	2 794	82.5	11.8	.3	3 448	2 549	1 722	349	65.3	367
Warren County	14 587	7 428	66.1	56.9	9 640	7.0	8 806	92.9	17.5	.3	10 409	7 846	5 540	1 440	66.8	1 187

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
			Labor force								Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years	
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers					Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			
								Means of transportation to work							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
District 9—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Columbia city	57 444	30 062	63.8	60.2	36 548	4.9	34 007	83.4	12.1	1.5	46 167	28 390	18 067	3 498	69.8	2 989
Fulton city	8 224	4 455	53.2	50.6	4 376	3.7	4 167	83.9	16.2	.3	5 525	3 678	2 786	524	75.2	525
Hannibal city	13 712	7 532	59.7	51.3	8 173	9.5	7 310	90.5	12.2	2.1	8 648	6 347	4 691	1 051	65.0	924
Jefferson City city (pt.)	251	125	70.5	68.8	177	11.9	152	96.7	28.9	.7	195	125	85	11	72.7	10
Kirksville city	14 508	8 010	55.0	52.1	7 948	8.2	7 145	77.9	10.1	.3	10 808	5 675	3 157	682	71.3	645
Mexico city	8 871	4 901	57.6	49.8	5 107	4.5	4 814	92.6	12.0	.8	5 584	4 268	3 175	723	65.7	509
Moberly city	9 896	5 538	59.3	50.6	5 859	8.5	5 268	93.7	16.7	.9	6 242	4 602	3 351	700	73.7	640
O'Fallon city (pt.)	13 234	6 872	77.5	66.6	10 242	4.2	9 658	96.2	12.0	.1	10 687	8 781	6 754	1 656	67.9	1 585
St. Peters city (pt.)	7 548	3 920	77.3	66.6	5 808	4.3	5 474	97.2	10.7	–	6 208	5 111	3 976	1 074	58.8	734
Washington city	8 134	4 362	69.3	61.3	5 638	3.6	5 284	94.0	16.5	.4	5 999	4 965	3 772	718	82.9	785

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
The State	**3 172 236**	**8.5**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**670 909**	**20.8**	**16.1**	**12.2**	**39.2**	**80.5**	**19.8**	**78.2**
District 1	351 548	9.0	5.1	7.0	2.8	5.5	76 223	23.9	18.3	14.3	35.4	79.7	20.9	77.3
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	219 573	7.1	3.4	4.4	1.9	3.3	45 856	19.4	14.8	11.3	43.3	82.7	22.6	81.1
St. Louis city (pt.)	131 975	12.3	7.9	11.2	4.3	9.2	30 367	30.6	23.6	18.9	27.8	74.4	19.6	70.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	5 841	7.1	3.2	4.2	2.4	2.7	2 646	14.4	11.3	9.4	39.8	83.6	29.7	81.7
Berkeley city (pt.)	7 413	9.0	4.3	4.2	2.3	3.1	1 035	18.2	12.9	12.9	46.1	82.6	16.6	80.8
Clayton city	9 782	2.6	.9	1.2	.4	.8	1 827	15.8	13.2	8.7	50.2	71.6	50.0	71.1
Ferguson city	13 501	8.3	4.2	5.0	2.8	2.9	3 336	19.3	15.7	11.4	40.2	83.7	16.4	81.9
Florissant city (pt.)	8 883	6.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	2 286	16.4	12.8	7.0	51.5	84.4	27.8	83.2
Hazelwood city (pt.)	1 614	6.4	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	297	16.5	9.1	8.4	33.0	80.3	43.8	77.6
Jennings city	9 414	11.7	6.2	6.1	2.1	5.1	2 588	20.5	14.5	12.8	43.5	85.1	15.5	81.6
Overland city (pt.)	5 086	9.1	4.3	5.7	3.3	3.3	1 466	19.2	15.9	10.3	42.0	85.8	12.6	84.2
Richmond Heights city	6 857	6.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	2.8	1 763	21.0	15.4	13.4	48.6	84.6	37.9	83.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	131 975	12.3	7.9	11.2	4.3	9.2	30 367	30.6	23.6	18.9	27.8	74.4	19.6	70.9
Spanish Lake CDP	13 117	6.3	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	2 487	16.8	10.9	10.1	41.4	85.0	21.1	83.0
University City city (pt.)	25 971	5.8	2.7	4.6	1.8	3.5	5 403	18.7	13.8	11.0	46.6	82.3	21.8	81.3
Webster Groves city (pt.)	748	11.2	8.4	5.6	5.6	1.6	222	22.5	22.5	10.8	25.0	80.4	28.6	76.9
District 2	374 387	5.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.9	53 473	15.4	12.1	8.5	48.6	82.9	22.3	81.9
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	84 241	5.7	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.8	8 638	18.4	15.3	9.9	51.3	85.3	24.5	84.1
St. Louis County (pt.)	290 146	4.9	1.9	2.6	1.2	2.0	44 835	14.8	11.5	8.3	47.6	82.2	21.6	81.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	14 532	4.0	1.3	1.8	.7	1.5	1 777	19.6	14.1	13.8	51.1	83.3	14.0	82.5
Berkeley city (pt.)	621	12.9	8.9	7.6	2.9	5.6	95	14.7	14.7	14.7	31.3	80.2	–	76.1
Bridgeton city	11 780	5.8	1.9	3.3	1.0	2.7	2 042	15.2	10.7	9.4	52.4	84.0	21.6	82.8
Chesterfield city	25 030	3.0	.7	1.7	.6	1.3	3 053	15.5	13.7	7.7	53.9	76.9	33.1	76.5
Creve Coeur city	8 146	3.8	.5	1.6	.4	1.3	1 891	11.6	9.3	6.8	58.7	76.0	10.0	75.5
Florissant city (pt.)	24 430	6.3	3.0	4.0	1.9	3.1	4 169	16.8	13.2	9.6	42.3	82.6	15.6	81.4
Hazelwood city (pt.)	9 103	7.4	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.9	1 214	20.3	16.7	12.4	45.2	89.1	9.7	87.4
Kirkwood city (pt.)	15 643	5.3	2.4	2.8	1.2	2.2	4 419	14.8	12.6	7.4	42.9	83.5	16.6	82.1
Maryland Heights city	18 995	4.9	1.9	2.7	.9	2.2	1 410	15.7	12.7	5.7	55.6	87.5	44.7	86.4
O'Fallon city (pt.)	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	100.0
Overland city (pt.)	5 967	9.4	4.7	5.3	2.4	3.7	1 339	16.7	13.2	8.4	40.3	85.2	37.8	82.0
St. Ann city	9 435	7.4	3.1	3.7	1.6	2.6	2 149	19.9	14.7	9.4	49.7	85.1	15.3	83.6
St. Charles city	36 550	7.1	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.0	4 918	19.8	16.8	9.6	52.2	85.9	29.9	84.5
St. Peters city (pt.)	22 489	3.8	1.6	1.7	.8	1.4	1 443	19.5	15.7	11.2	51.2	86.6	27.9	85.7
Sappington CDP (pt.)	448	1.8	–	–	–	–	62	–	–	–	100.0	77.0	–	77.5
University City city (pt.)	10	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	40.0	–	40.0
Webster Groves city (pt.)	489	2.9	–	2.7	–	2.7	114	11.4	5.3	6.1	100.0	90.7	–	91.0
District 3	356 327	7.5	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.5	78 888	20.3	15.7	11.3	43.6	82.7	23.3	80.9
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	110 935	7.9	3.7	3.6	1.9	2.4	13 074	22.0	16.9	13.3	46.2	80.9	18.7	79.3
Ste. Genevieve County	9 712	7.8	3.9	3.7	2.0	2.7	2 123	22.5	14.5	14.9	41.9	79.7	25.0	77.8
St. Louis County (pt.)	129 981	5.4	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	31 266	16.1	12.4	8.4	45.6	83.1	24.2	81.9
St. Louis city (pt.)	105 699	9.6	5.0	5.2	2.9	3.7	32 425	23.5	18.4	13.1	40.1	84.3	25.8	81.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton CDP	12 779	6.4	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.4	4 470	19.7	15.2	10.3	46.4	83.3	40.1	81.6
Arnold city	12 631	8.0	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	1 483	20.6	16.9	12.3	42.3	82.2	14.1	80.4
Concord CDP	13 331	5.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	2.2	2 693	11.3	6.8	7.4	47.6	81.7	21.8	80.7
Crestwood city	7 108	5.9	2.9	3.2	1.4	2.4	2 077	10.6	7.5	5.9	36.3	80.8	–	79.3
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 008	5.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.3	288	8.3	6.3	3.8	51.9	79.8	21.9	80.2
Lemay CDP	10 866	8.9	4.8	4.2	2.7	2.7	3 518	20.1	16.0	9.2	38.9	80.8	19.5	78.7
Mehlville CDP	18 432	6.0	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	3 637	15.5	11.5	8.0	47.1	85.9	23.9	84.5
Oakville CDP	20 824	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	.9	1 915	16.6	11.2	9.2	50.9	84.5	18.2	83.9
St. Louis city (pt.)	105 699	9.6	5.0	5.2	2.9	3.7	32 425	23.5	18.4	13.1	40.1	84.3	25.8	81.6
Sappington CDP (pt.)	6 263	5.1	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	1 985	17.1	13.4	9.5	33.2	80.3	9.9	78.7
Webster Groves city (pt.)	12 339	3.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	3 601	13.9	11.1	7.7	56.5	81.5	40.0	81.0
District 4	332 692	9.7	4.8	3.8	2.1	2.5	77 750	20.1	15.8	11.8	40.4	79.3	19.2	76.7
COUNTY														
Bates County	8 522	11.0	6.1	4.6	2.8	3.1	2 742	22.9	17.5	14.6	35.1	75.1	16.0	72.3
Benton County	8 102	16.2	10.0	6.6	4.1	4.7	2 968	18.4	13.5	9.5	23.8	70.0	10.9	64.7
Camden County	16 969	11.9	6.6	4.6	2.6	3.2	4 898	15.5	13.0	9.8	31.7	74.3	17.0	70.6
Cass County	39 869	7.8	3.1	3.0	1.4	2.3	6 329	19.4	15.2	10.6	50.1	83.0	19.8	81.4
Cole County	37 175	7.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.2	6 918	18.9	14.7	11.1	50.3	86.0	30.9	84.5
Dallas County	7 352	15.0	8.4	4.2	2.5	2.9	2 196	19.1	14.8	12.0	31.9	75.2	9.6	70.2
Henry County	11 417	13.2	7.7	5.2	3.1	3.1	3 841	19.4	14.9	12.5	33.5	79.2	12.7	75.1
Hickory County	3 979	16.1	11.1	6.3	3.9	4.5	1 974	18.6	14.7	9.0	20.1	65.2	11.6	59.8
Jackson County (pt.)	15 627	6.4	2.7	3.2	1.3	2.4	2 361	22.0	16.0	11.5	50.9	82.0	26.7	80.7
Johnson County	26 554	6.2	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.5	3 688	19.5	14.8	11.2	48.3	71.7	34.2	70.7
Laclede County	16 278	10.1	5.9	4.5	2.5	2.7	4 003	21.5	17.8	12.5	32.5	78.6	11.2	75.6
Lafayette County	18 224	9.4	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.3	4 846	22.5	18.8	14.2	42.7	81.2	24.5	78.8
Maries County	4 794	10.7	6.6	4.0	2.6	2.4	1 264	27.8	21.8	17.6	28.9	77.8	8.0	74.3
Miller County	12 276	9.9	5.0	3.8	2.1	2.7	3 021	22.2	17.6	12.9	36.1	80.0	27.4	76.7
Moniteau County	6 967	7.7	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.9	1 940	16.4	12.1	10.1	41.8	84.6	28.2	82.2
Morgan County	9 091	12.9	6.3	5.7	3.4	4.3	3 064	20.5	14.5	12.3	40.9	75.8	24.2	73.0
Osage County	7 122	8.2	3.8	2.8	1.6	2.2	1 761	19.0	15.0	11.9	44.6	84.6	10.8	82.4
Pettis County	21 107	10.7	4.4	3.6	1.8	2.5	5 627	17.7	14.2	10.0	50.2	81.8	15.8	79.5
Pulaski County	18 182	11.5	5.5	3.5	2.4	2.0	2 579	26.9	21.1	15.2	38.8	72.4	8.9	70.1
St. Clair County	4 744	13.7	9.2	5.1	3.2	3.2	1 814	22.5	17.8	12.6	24.0	73.9	4.7	69.0
Saline County	13 509	8.3	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.3	3 969	18.2	13.9	12.3	41.6	81.5	18.4	79.5
Vernon County	10 843	11.9	6.0	3.9	2.4	2.5	3 045	20.9	17.0	13.2	39.5	80.8	11.4	77 4
Webster County	13 989	11.0	5.0	4.3	2.4	2.8	2 902	23.2	19.4	11.5	43.3	79.1	26.6	76.3

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
District 4—Con														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	11 364	7.5	2.8	2.4	1.2	1.8	1 163	21.8	17.2	10.7	53.6	85.5	22.0	83.9
Blue Springs city (pt.)	6 594	5.4	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.6	1 059	25.7	19.1	14.5	41.2	83.4	17.9	82.2
Fort Leonard Wood COP	3 370	3.6	.4	.9	.3	.7	–	–	–	–	64.2	52.3	100.0	52.6
Jefferson City city (pt.)	20 713	7.4	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.5	4 891	17.4	13.8	10.5	47.0	84.8	34.9	83.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	13	46.2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	100.0	–	–	46.2
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	290	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	73.8	–	73.8
Marshall city	7 460	9.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	1 916	18.7	13.3	13.6	44.1	80.2	19.1	78.3
Sedalia city	11 499	11.7	5.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	3 730	18.5	14.5	10.9	51.3	82.2	14.7	79.9
Warrensburg city	11 364	4.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	.6	1 238	17.9	12.7	9.9	49.9	63.5	38.5	63.2
District 5	361 569	8.5	4.0	5.4	2.3	4.1	73 321	22.0	16.5	13.5	44.2	82.8	25.7	80.8
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	361 569	8.5	4.0	5.4	2.3	4.1	73 321	22.0	16.5	13.5	44.2	82.8	25.7	80.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	388	1.5	–	3.9	–	3.9	14	–	–	–	100.0	91.1	–	91.2
Grandview city	16 968	8.3	2.3	3.5	2.1	2.5	1 675	17.7	12.5	13.7	61.1	85.3	41.4	84.2
Independence city (pt.)	71 152	8.7	3.7	4.0	2.1	2.6	15 297	20.4	15.6	11.5	48.8	83.6	29.1	81.6
Kansas City city (pt.)	214 959	9.1	4.6	6.6	2.7	5.2	45 518	23.4	17.0	14.8	40.6	81.9	24.0	79.6
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	29 131	5.2	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.8	4 417	19.7	17.3	10.8	49.8	85.4	20.4	84.3
Raytown city	19 227	7.0	2.9	3.5	1.5	2.6	5 200	18.0	15.0	10.1	51.5	83.8	29.0	82.3
District 6	349 092	7.6	3.6	3.7	1.7	2.7	75 420	18.8	14.3	10.6	42.8	81.5	19.8	79.6
COUNTY														
Andrew County	8 787	7.5	3.6	5.5	1.7	4.8	2 064	18.9	12.8	10.8	44.5	80.3	20.5	78.6
Atchison County	4 361	7.0	2.7	3.3	1.3	2.5	1 429	19.2	14.8	11.5	51.1	74.6	25.5	73.6
Buchanan County	49 269	9.4	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.3	12 644	19.6	14.5	10.7	38.8	80.5	14.6	78.2
Caldwell County	4 662	9.8	4.7	3.7	1.8	2.9	1 569	16.1	12.4	8.0	38.1	75.9	12.8	73.3
Carroll County	5 957	9.6	5.8	3.2	2.0	2.3	2 164	16.7	12.2	8.9	27.9	76.0	29.9	72.2
Chariton County	5 038	8.1	3.8	4.8	1.6	4.0	1 871	22.7	15.2	15.5	42.3	79.8	19.0	77.7
Clay County	101 209	5.9	2.5	3.0	1.4	2.3	14 869	18.4	14.8	10.4	49.1	84.3	24.9	83.0
Clinton County	9 967	8.4	3.9	3.9	1.9	2.9	2 217	18.6	14.6	9.5	39.9	79.3	18.3	77.1
Cooper County	8 075	7.8	3.7	3.4	2.2	2.2	2 488	12.7	9.8	7.4	50.0	81.0	22.7	79.8
Daviess County	4 381	10.4	5.1	5.3	2.5	3.8	1 494	18.1	14.7	10.4	39.9	73.7	9.1	71.8
DeKalb County	4 475	9.0	4.1	4.4	1.3	3.6	1 433	21.0	13.5	14.0	44.7	79.6	19.6	77.2
Gentry County	3 621	11.2	6.1	5.1	2.8	3.7	1 519	22.0	14.9	13.0	35.6	80.6	28.7	76.9
Grundy County	6 024	8.9	5.8	4.3	2.7	2.8	2 106	18.5	10.8	10.4	20.9	78.5	4.3	75.3
Harrison County	4 669	9.3	5.2	6.3	2.8	5.2	1 869	19.0	13.1	9.4	36.9	80.5	34.6	77.7
Holt County	3 274	10.6	5.3	4.1	2.4	2.7	1 271	20.7	14.4	10.9	35.4	78.4	9.0	75.4
Howard County	5 608	8.9	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.2	1 715	23.8	19.5	14.2	42.4	80.7	25.1	79.0
Jackson County (pt.)	25 496	5.4	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	2 167	18.4	14.6	11.2	54.4	83.1	32.1	82.1
Linn County	7 549	12.0	6.7	5.1	2.4	4.0	2 842	19.7	13.5	11.2	36.9	80.2	7.3	76.6
Livingston County	7 963	9.4	5.0	5.1	1.9	3.9	2 518	19.3	14.6	9.8	40.4	80.8	9.2	78.4
Mercer County	2 007	11.1	5.2	5.4	2.6	3.7	919	19.8	16.6	12.4	39.2	72.5	11.3	70.4
Nodaway County	14 008	6.7	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.6	3 056	17.4	14.0	8.3	47.0	74.9	28.0	73.7
Platte County	39 264	5.1	1.9	2.4	.8	1.8	4 424	15.3	12.5	8.6	47.9	84.9	17.0	83.5
Putnam County	2 871	11.0	6.7	6.4	2.7	4.9	1 162	21.4	17.6	13.1	27.9	73.6	21.8	69.9
Ray County	13 454	10.3	5.4	3.9	1.8	2.9	2 722	19.4	15.4	11.0	37.8	77.3	13.7	74.3
Schuyler County	2 333	13.6	7.1	4.1	2.4	2.4	913	22.0	16.8	13.0	40.4	81.6	31.6	77.2
Sullivan County	3 492	12.9	8.0	5.4	3.7	3.5	1 418	19.7	17.1	11.8	31.4	78.9	6.2	75.4
Worth County	1 278	8.8	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.7	557	19.7	16.2	14.0	60.2	76.7	63.6	75.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	18 840	4.0	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.4	1 141	22.0	18.3	10.8	57.3	84.4	30.3	83.8
Excelsior Springs city	6 308	8.7	4.3	4.3	1.9	3.7	1 217	25.6	20.0	13.6	44.0	77.1	33.6	75.0
Gladstone city	17 785	5.9	2.0	2.6	1.1	2.1	2 781	13.5	11.5	7.4	56.4	84.5	24.7	83.5
Independence city (pt.)	699	10.3	4.0	2.0	2.0	–	101	6.9	6.9	–	48.6	82.6	50.0	79.7
Kansas City city (pt.)	63 548	5.2	2.1	2.9	1.3	2.2	7 680	16.3	13.3	9.7	48.3	85.7	26.1	84.5
Liberty city	13 166	4.4	2.4	2.6	1.1	2.0	1 775	17.7	16.2	6.0	42.3	82.4	22.8	81.2
Maryville city	7 622	6.1	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.2	1 254	20.6	16.3	7.6	52.4	70.3	49.5	69.5
St. Joseph city	42 095	9.8	5.0	5.0	2.5	3.5	11 282	19.0	14.2	10.3	38.7	80.4	13.9	77.9
District 7	352 755	9.7	5.2	3.8	2.3	2.5	83 516	20.7	16.6	11.8	36.6	79.3	17.0	76.5
COUNTY														
Barry County	16 159	12.8	7.5	6.2	3.4	4.1	4 931	21.2	17.5	12.6	34.4	80.0	16.7	76.1
Barton County	6 420	10.8	5.1	3.1	1.7	2.2	2 125	18.8	13.1	12.6	38.1	82.1	10.7	78.5
Cedar County	6 668	12.7	7.6	3.3	1.5	2.2	2 675	19.4	14.6	11.0	28.2	77.6	2.9	72.4
Christian County	20 539	8.0	3.8	3.0	1.5	2.2	3 358	18.0	15.3	10.0	44.6	82.3	13.8	80.3
Dade County	4 093	11.1	6.7	4.1	2.2	2.7	1 464	18.9	15.6	12.5	29.8	78.9	8.0	74.8
Douglas County	7 029	12.7	7.5	4.7	3.1	2.4	1 955	18.7	15.9	10.4	32.8	74.9	13.0	71.3
Greene County	136 126	7.8	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.1	25 854	20.5	16.4	11.1	39.6	79.5	22.2	77.4
Jasper County	55 415	10.8	6.0	4.1	2.7	2.5	13 500	23.0	18.9	13.1	35.8	80.6	18.6	77.3
Lawrence County	17 536	10.7	5.8	4.9	2.6	3.5	5 026	25.7	20.3	16.5	35.5	80.5	14.3	77.3
McDonald County	10 180	13.2	7.6	4.9	3.6	3.4	2 365	20.0	17.3	12.5	29.8	75.7	10.4	71.9
Newton County	27 469	9.6	5.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	6 054	21.0	16.3	11.8	40.2	80.0	22.2	77.5
Ozark County	5 046	18.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	2.7	1 726	21.7	15.9	11.3	25.9	73.5	5.3	67.4
Polk County	13 249	11.7	6.4	3.8	2.4	2.3	3 418	22.5	17.5	14.5	32.9	74.6	4.1	71.3
Stone County	11 434	10.6	5.9	4.2	2.3	2.7	3 857	15.5	12.3	7.1	30.7	73.6	12.3	70.4
Taney County	15 392	10.6	5.7	4.3	2.8	3.2	5 208	17.0	13.5	10.1	38.2	78.6	12.2	76.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	6 083	12.2	6.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	2 020	23.2	18.1	13.4	34.1	80.7	20.8	76.8
Joplin city	25 199	11.4	6.4	4.2	3.0	2.5	6 748	23.6	20.0	13.3	37.0	79.9	17.7	76.8
Springfield city	91 908	8.1	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.3	19 692	21.1	17.0	11.3	37.8	78.7	22.2	76.3
District 8	338 715	12.7	8.0	5.6	3.4	3.7	85 659	23.9	18.5	14.6	28.0	75.5	13.5	71.5

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
District 8—Con.														
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	6 342	14.3	8.0	6.8	4.9	4.5	1 721	22.5	17.2	13.4	34.1	72.5	28.8	69.0
Butler County	23 243	14.8	10.4	6.2	4.3	3.8	6 041	29.1	23.8	17.6	22.3	77.0	10.9	71.5
Cape Girardeau County	39 878	7.4	3.6	3.2	1.8	2.3	7 832	18.4	14.1	10.8	42.9	79.8	23.1	78.1
Carter County	3 242	16.8	9.1	5.5	3.7	3.1	832	22.0	18.5	13.5	30.3	70.3	23.3	65.1
Crawford County	11 239	13.0	7.7	6.5	3.9	4.3	3 096	24.7	16.4	14.2	29.3	76.2	15.1	72.3
Dent County	7 990	15.6	9.7	7.8	5.1	5.4	2 419	18.9	14.8	12.3	27.9	72.7	16.8	68.3
Dunklin County	19 396	17.0	11.8	7.7	5.0	5.4	5 481	27.8	21.8	17.4	23.7	74.4	9.1	68.8
Howell County	18 568	13.8	8.4	5.6	3.6	3.8	5 013	21.6	16.3	13.1	30.3	77.2	8.6	73.1
Iron County	6 129	14.7	9.5	6.2	3.3	4.0	1 728	21.7	18.5	12.4	26.2	72.8	14.4	67.7
Madison County	6 449	13.0	8.4	6.5	4.3	3.8	1 983	25.2	19.8	13.4	27.2	74.3	18.5	70.4
Mississippi County	8 409	11.1	7.8	5.1	2.4	3.5	2 149	28.5	22.9	17.7	23.4	73.2	18.2	68.9
New Madrid County	12 246	12.9	8.3	6.5	3.2	5.1	2 919	30.0	22.7	20.0	25.7	73.2	14.0	68.8
Oregon County	5 594	15.5	10.4	6.0	4.2	3.5	1 797	25.5	22.8	13.6	22.6	67.8	4.7	63.3
Pemiscot County	12 147	15.0	10.7	7.0	3.8	5.0	3 350	24.4	19.1	14.8	22.6	73.7	8.4	68.3
Perry County	9 497	7.8	3.9	3.7	1.8	3.0	2 663	19.1	15.1	10.6	43.5	83.5	19.6	81.5
Phelps County	22 595	10.3	5.3	4.6	2.9	3.2	4 402	21.4	17.6	13.8	39.5	71.3	20.0	69.4
Reynolds County	4 019	12.5	8.7	5.4	3.6	3.4	1 045	25.4	18.2	17.4	22.3	67.8	6.9	64.2
Ripley County	7 103	16.5	12.3	7.1	4.9	4.2	2 165	30.3	23.2	19.1	19.4	67.1	4.9	62.0
St. Francois County	27 895	14.0	9.0	5.9	3.9	3.5	7 149	25.2	18.9	15.3	26.2	75.9	12.2	71.2
Scott County	23 650	10.3	6.1	4.8	2.5	3.4	5 287	22.8	15.5	15.9	30.1	79.6	15.9	76.0
Shannon County	4 528	15.4	9.8	4.8	3.4	2.5	1 184	23.1	16.7	15.5	30.0	75.6	21.4	70.3
Stoddard County	17 420	12.7	8.7	5.7	3.4	3.8	4 789	24.4	19.4	14.3	22.9	77.4	13.3	72.5
Texas County	12 536	12.8	8.2	5.5	3.2	3.6	3 449	23.5	18.3	13.2	25.9	77.6	10.6	73.0
Washington County	12 229	13.3	9.1	6.3	3.6	4.0	2 269	22.7	19.0	11.9	25.4	68.6	13.2	64.7
Wayne County	6 735	15.0	11.0	7.0	4.8	4.1	2 188	22.7	17.2	13.1	21.0	69.9	9.3	65.2
Wright County	9 636	13.9	7.9	5.8	3.5	4.2	2 708	22.9	18.2	14.0	28.5	76.2	6.2	71.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	22 797	7.5	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.1	4 497	18.9	14.0	12.2	42.8	78.1	22.4	76.4
Farmington city	5 164	13.7	8.2	5.2	3.3	2.7	1 793	26.5	17.1	18.7	26.8	80.5	19.0	74.9
Kennett city	6 390	16.8	12.0	8.7	5.8	6.3	1 729	26.7	19.6	17.6	24.7	77.8	13.7	72.3
Poplar Bluff city	9 668	15.3	11.2	5.9	4.5	3.4	3 112	31.7	25.7	22.1	22.3	78.6	7.9	72.9
Rolla city	9 562	7.7	4.1	2.7	1.6	2.1	1 638	22.5	18.0	15.1	39.1	63.3	13.5	62.2
Sikeston city	10 293	10.9	6.8	5.1	2.3	3.5	2 422	22.2	14.4	16.1	25.2	80.8	6.8	76.3
District 9	355 151	7.6	3.6	3.5	1.8	2.5	66 659	19.8	15.2	11.7	43.5	79.7	20.3	78.0
COUNTY														
Adair County	16 800	7.5	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	2 939	20.8	15.9	13.0	43.7	69.8	24.8	68.6
Audrain County	13 432	9.8	4.7	3.7	1.9	2.6	4 167	20.2	15.3	11.5	42.5	81.0	15.8	78.4
Boone County	79 480	6.3	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.0	8 525	17.3	13.8	9.4	50.7	76.5	26.9	75.6
Calloway County	20 018	8.0	3.8	3.6	1.6	2.6	3 761	18.8	13.9	13.4	41.6	81.4	13.2	79.2
Clark County	4 381	10.0	3.9	3.8	1.8	3.1	1 202	18.7	12.3	11.7	43.2	80.3	17.9	77.7
Franklin County	50 004	7.7	3.8	3.9	1.9	3.0	9 217	22.0	17.3	13.3	41.2	81.2	23.0	79.2
Gasconade County	7 821	8.8	4.9	3.6	2.4	2.0	2 731	21.2	15.3	14.3	36.7	82.7	24.9	79.9
Knox County	2 565	10.9	5.8	6.0	3.1	4.7	904	19.9	13.3	11.4	32.6	76.5	11.4	73.7
Lewis County	6 233	7.7	4.2	4.1	2.0	3.1	1 580	16.6	12.1	9.9	31.5	76.2	14.5	74.0
Lincoln County	17 502	9.8	4.8	4.1	2.5	2.5	3 076	18.9	15.7	11.4	43.0	81.9	11.9	79.8
Macon County	8 659	9.4	5.5	5.0	2.6	3.2	2 984	17.4	13.9	11.0	36.6	79.3	18.4	76.8
Marion County	16 006	9.4	5.2	6.5	2.6	5.1	4 489	18.1	14.3	9.6	37.4	81.8	15.9	79.3
Monroe County	5 104	9.6	4.7	7.7	3.2	6.2	1 561	19.6	14.4	11.6	43.4	78.6	26.5	76.8
Montgomery County	6 345	9.7	4.9	4.1	2.7	2.1	2 028	20.7	15.6	11.5	42.0	79.9	23.1	77.7
Pike County	9 255	11.4	5.8	4.8	3.1	2.8	2 464	24.4	20.5	11.0	36.0	80.9	21.0	77.5
Ralls County	5 046	6.6	3.4	3.4	1.8	2.7	1 362	13.9	11.5	8.9	40.1	79.8	10.9	78.4
Randolph County	13 364	9.5	4.9	3.7	1.9	2.6	3 675	22.2	16.9	13.1	40.6	80.7	16.4	78.0
St. Charles County (pt.)	55 056	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	4 915	19.3	15.0	11.1	50.6	83.2	17.8	82.3
Scotland County	2 605	11.3	6.0	3.6	1.6	2.9	979	15.8	10.7	9.7	38.0	80.0	–	76.4
Shelby County	3 711	10.9	5.4	3.8	2.0	2.5	1 437	19.1	13.9	10.9	37.4	80.3	5.3	77.1
Warren County	11 764	7.0	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.1	2 663	23.6	16.3	15.1	48.7	81.6	30.0	80.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	51 169	5.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	5 203	16.2	12.7	8.9	50.3	71.1	27.6	70.4
Fulton city	5 744	7.3	3.9	4.0	1.1	3.6	1 496	21.6	17.4	15.8	32.4	75.9	7.6	73.5
Hannibal city	10 321	11.0	7.0	9.1	3.6	7.1	3 065	18.7	14.9	10.0	30.6	81.4	10.2	78.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	215	7.4	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.8	36	19.4	19.4	2.8	43.8	84.4	–	83.7
Kirksville city	12 139	7.0	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.3	1 943	20.0	16.0	13.1	44.6	65.0	32.0	64.1
Mexico city	6 270	9.5	4.4	4.2	2.0	2.7	2 188	16.8	12.8	8.2	46.6	82.2	21.6	80.0
Moberly city	7 280	10.2	5.2	3.7	1.7	2.8	2 285	24.3	17.8	14.0	39.2	81.9	13.4	78.7
O'Fallon city (pt.)	11 961	4.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	980	13.1	9.9	7.4	50.2	86.1	7.1	85.4
St. Peters city (pt.)	7 013	3.6	1.6	1.7	.8	1.0	507	18.5	11.6	8.9	46.6	83.1	20.3	82.4
Washington city	6 354	4.2	.9	1.9	.7	1.4	1 533	20.0	14.5	12.1	68.2	86.6	31.9	86.3

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
						Income in 1989 below poverty level								
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over		
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				
		House-holds	Families	Non-family house-holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families
The State	**12 989**	**26 362**	**31 838**	**14 284**	**4 970 573**	**663 075**	**13.3**	**224 532**	**17.4**	**150 289**	**16.2**	**99 306**	**14.8**	**139 463**	**10.1**
District 1	12 632	24 963	30 858	15 425	554 801	105 745	19.1	42 214	29.0	28 784	28.1	12 255	16.1	21 153	15.1
COUNTY															
St. Louis County (pt.)	14 810	31 139	36 872	19 632	339 728	33 149	9.8	11 871	14.0	8 159	13.5	4 066	8.9	6 867	7.5
St. Louis city (pt.)	9 228	15 493	19 038	10 653	215 073	72 596	33.8	30 343	50.1	20 625	48.7	8 189	27.0	14 286	29.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	14 227	31 726	37 930	19 762	10 476	390	3.7	95	4.5	52	3.6	96	3.6	89	2.8
Berkeley city (pt.)	10 910	26 446	30 016	18 315	11 357	1 667	14.7	789	24.2	518	21.7	89	8.6	360	12.1
Clayton city	31 122	44 218	71 989	30 058	11 021	504	4.6	35	1.6	24	1.5	46	2.5	40	1.5
Ferguson city	13 498	29 450	33 359	19 375	21 989	1 425	6.5	474	8.5	326	8.4	259	7.8	293	4.7
Florissant city (pt.)	15 432	35 415	41 342	19 003	13 839	391	2.8	51	1.7	43	2.0	167	7.3	67	1.7
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 986	33 147	36 417	18 250	2 509	143	5.7	54	8.5	28	6.5	9	3.0	29	4.0
Jennings city	11 054	24 668	31 161	12 357	15 883	1 716	10.8	649	15.2	461	15.1	293	11.3	366	8.6
Overland city (pt.)	12 540	27 254	31 901	14 187	8 617	964	11.2	430	19.6	298	19.2	102	7.0	220	9.2
Richmond Heights city	21 799	32 237	42 431	22 422	10 445	764	7.3	151	7.7	105	7.7	160	9.1	116	4.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	9 228	15 493	19 038	10 653	215 073	72 596	33.8	30 343	50.1	20 625	48.7	8 189	27.0	14 286	29.5
Spanish Lake CDP	14 733	33 497	39 172	20 758	20 030	1 057	5.3	341	7.0	235	6.7	187	7.5	199	3.6
University City city (pt.)	17 241	32 119	39 016	21 185	39 700	5 075	12.8	1 546	16.7	1 032	16.1	560	10.4	915	8.8
Webster Groves city (pt.)	7 763	14 432	23 125	7 045	1 315	344	26.2	130	34.8	71	25.6	53	23.9	84	23.8
District 2	20 654	43 957	50 632	25 878	558 714	20 445	3.7	6 134	4.2	4 240	4.1	2 728	5.1	3 909	2.5
COUNTY															
St. Charles County (pt.)	15 492	39 808	44 869	24 215	125 664	5 694	4.5	1 959	5.4	1 386	5.5	506	5.9	1 096	3.2
St. Louis County (pt.)	22 145	45 602	52 474	26 312	433 050	14 751	3.4	4 175	3.8	2 854	3.6	2 222	5.0	2 813	2.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ballwin city	19 716	46 654	51 420	25 417	21 656	540	2.5	139	2.4	89	2.1	35	2.0	87	1.4
Berkeley city (pt.)	8 613	25 882	25 417	25 469	982	264	26.9	132	48.5	74	37.8	28	29.5	68	27.9
Bridgeton city	17 245	38 619	45 938	23 360	17 222	513	3.0	119	3.1	106	3.8	89	4.4	107	2.2
Chesterfield city	28 019	66 930	75 237	30 075	37 056	775	2.1	186	1.8	135	1.7	93	3.0	147	1.4
Creve Coeur city	38 831	59 913	80 759	34 216	11 800	427	3.6	69	3.2	45	2.9	140	7.4	96	2.9
Florissant city (pt.)	14 715	37 364	41 751	22 330	36 459	1 266	3.5	382	4.3	249	4.0	209	5.0	252	2.4
Hazelwood city (pt.)	16 581	35 536	41 645	25 918	12 802	539	4.2	137	5.0	97	5.1	114	9.4	77	2.2
Kirkwood city (pt.)	21 805	41 518	50 591	23 321	25 406	707	2.8	154	2.6	114	2.7	144	3.3	94	1.3
Maryland Heights city	17 785	39 211	43 920	31 238	24 964	911	3.6	220	4.4	173	5.1	97	6.9	152	2.4
O'Fallon city (pt.)	4 000	5 000–	–	5 000–	8	8	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	13 677	30 215	33 820	18 469	9 288	517	5.6	175	8.3	127	9.3	55	4.1	116	4.4
St. Ann city	13 441	27 328	32 933	19 301	14 374	1 129	7.9	313	10.4	187	9.5	152	7.1	197	5.0
St. Charles city	15 626	34 336	40 947	23 001	53 248	3 454	6.5	1 140	8.6	733	8.0	377	7.7	627	4.4
St. Peters city (pt.)	15 218	45 126	47 968	27 483	34 632	737	2.1	266	2.3	217	2.7	68	4.7	162	1.7
Sappington CDP (pt.)	26 688	68 291	68 949	61 359	613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University City city (pt.)	39 376	46 563	46 875	46 250	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	18 378	44 554	47 981	22 143	830	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District 3	14 272	30 863	36 896	17 670	559 451	43 968	7.9	14 493	10.6	9 317	9.7	6 492	8.2	9 224	6.0
COUNTY															
Jefferson County	12 226	32 281	35 563	16 860	169 304	12 686	7.5	4 459	8.9	2 954	8.2	1 307	10.0	2 866	6.0
Ste. Genevieve County	10 775	26 712	30 554	11 883	15 801	1 904	12.0	648	14.7	466	14.3	329	15.5	462	10.4
St. Louis County (pt.)	17 510	37 634	44 806	20 914	202 789	6 703	3.3	1 725	3.7	1 244	3.8	1 337	4.3	1 310	2.3
St. Louis city (pt.)	12 789	23 143	30 222	16 205	171 557	22 675	13.2	7 661	21.1	4 653	19.7	3 519	10.9	4 586	10.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Affton CDP	15 416	32 860	38 116	19 308	21 073	720	3.4	181	4.3	118	4.1	200	4.5	118	1.9
Arnold city	12 689	34 179	36 222	17 862	18 622	1 001	5.4	338	6.8	234	6.5	109	7.3	204	3.8
Concord CDP	18 011	43 073	46 971	21 066	19 835	375	1.9	72	1.7	46	1.4	95	3.5	89	1.5
Crestwood city	18 481	40 926	45 637	21 009	11 229	377	3.4	128	5.6	101	6.3	52	2.5	95	2.8
Kirkwood city (pt.)	26 141	53 312	62 101	26 250	1 589	53	3.3	11	3.4	11	4.5	17	5.9	6	1.3
Lemay CDP	12 683	27 549	33 612	16 052	17 917	1 441	8.0	490	12.3	367	13.1	229	6.5	309	6.2
Mehlville CDP	16 573	35 059	42 027	20 685	27 392	1 127	4.1	307	5.3	246	6.0	134	3.7	252	3.3
Oakville CDP	17 244	48 592	53 532	25 095	31 544	523	1.7	106	1.1	92	1.3	80	4.2	89	1.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	12 789	23 143	30 222	16 205	171 557	22 675	13.2	7 661	21.1	4 653	19.7	3 519	10.9	4 586	10.6
Sappington CDP (pt.)	18 460	38 793	47 031	19 043	9 975	149	1.5	6	.3	6	.4	62	3.1	23	.8
Webster Groves city (pt.)	21 112	42 544	51 187	24 874	20 324	545	2.7	150	3.0	96	2.8	109	3.0	98	1.7
District 4	10 984	23 064	27 440	11 699	543 357	74 492	13.7	24 700	16.9	16 198	15.3	12 803	16.5	16 095	10.3
COUNTY															
Bates County	9 598	20 085	24 364	8 669	14 738	2 603	17.7	892	23.1	613	21.3	498	18.2	600	13.9
Benton County	9 112	16 925	19 946	8 633	13 613	2 748	20.2	752	26.1	547	25.0	506	17.0	639	15.4
Camden County	12 403	22 564	25 363	12 324	27 141	3 423	12.6	1 000	17.0	696	16.2	571	11.7	885	10.2
Cass County	12 991	31 373	35 613	15 169	62 845	5 164	8.2	2 012	11.0	1 339	10.2	763	12.1	1 060	5.9
Cole County	13 918	30 362	37 039	16 537	58 064	4 618	8.0	1 468	9.3	926	8.1	699	10.1	932	5.8
Dallas County	8 530	16 673	21 065	7 287	12 488	2 903	23.2	968	29.0	672	27.4	562	25.6	650	18.0
Henry County	9 835	18 476	22 986	9 849	19 666	3 560	18.1	1 250	25.9	871	24.2	662	17.2	761	13.4
Hickory County	8 583	16 010	19 867	6 550	7 213	1 577	21.9	416	29.9	318	29.9	361	18.3	368	15.5
Jackson County (pt.)	14 130	32 526	36 644	19 375	24 235	1 412	5.8	400	5.8	261	5.1	207	8.8	295	4.3
Johnson County	10 202	23 044	27 359	13 007	37 735	5 822	15.4	1 566	15.4	842	12.1	409	11.1	1 029	10.1
Laclede County	9 522	20 122	23 186	8 453	26 806	4 487	16.7	1 305	18.2	873	16.7	970	24.2	982	12.5
Lafayette County	11 470	24 669	29 600	12 683	30 262	3 697	12.2	1 404	17.6	978	16.6	539	11.1	761	8.7
Maries County	9 426	19 041	22 199	8 296	7 839	1 297	16.5	382	18.9	233	15.6	318	25.2	299	13.1
Miller County	9 356	18 985	23 449	8 702	20 332	3 557	17.5	1 166	20.9	736	18.1	719	23.8	792	13.6
Moniteau County	10 172	22 110	27 604	10 908	11 868	1 380	11.6	392	11.8	301	12.1	342	17.6	310	9 2
Morgan County	9 867	19 158	22 553	8 879	15 342	2 573	16.8	797	22.6	569	22.6	540	17.6	555	12.0
Osage County	10 032	24 983	30 846	10 168	11 852	1 153	9.7	319	9.5	213	8.5	305	17.3	205	6.3
Pettis County	11 010	22 101	27 156	10 975	35 071	4 846	13.8	1 633	18.1	1 048	16.0	904	16.1	960	9.6
Pulaski County	9 159	21 559	23 312	11 496	35 237	5 222	14.8	2 149	18.7	1 285	16.3	578	22.4	1 192	11.8

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
						Income in 1989 below poverty level								
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over		
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				
		House-holds	Families	Non-family house-holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
St. Clair County	9 097	17 265	21 106	8 740	8 240	1 843	22.4	564	29.7	346	24.9	423	23.3	452	18.5
Saline County	10 624	21 685	26 111	12 286	21 811	2 952	13.5	1 035	18.4	679	16.1	624	15.7	638	10.4
Vernon County	9 587	19 641	23 726	10 827	18 005	3 252	18.1	1 051	21.8	740	20.9	627	20.6	734	14.2
Webster County	9 116	20 525	24 312	9 494	22 954	4 403	19.2	1 779	26.6	1 112	22.8	676	23.3	996	14.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	11 901	30 896	34 893	16 670	17 883	1 215	6.8	497	8.7	328	8.5	192	16.5	255	5.2
Blue Springs city (pt.)	14 741	33 669	38 453	20 175	10 194	524	5.1	92	3.3	60	2.9	100	9.4	101	3.5
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	8 339	21 899	21 847	12 500	10 170	1 035	10.2	563	12.8	217	8.4	–	–	208	7.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	15 764	27 667	37 972	16 226	32 056	3 067	9.6	930	12.5	543	10.1	404	8.3	595	6.7
Kansas City city (pt.)	4 527	11 250	11 250	11 250	33	26	78.8	13	100.0	–	–	–	–	6	100.0
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	15 910	51 784	49 286	54 055	438	35	8.0	23	14.6	23	19.2	–	–	6	4.8
Marshall city	10 659	21 496	25 975	13 289	11 306	1 535	13.6	569	18.9	364	16.2	257	13.4	329	10.6
Sedalia city	10 455	19 775	25 419	10 397	19 482	2 924	15.0	914	19.7	606	18.3	599	16.1	544	10.0
Warrensburg city	9 490	19 672	28 917	11 997	11 214	2 908	25.9	471	21.3	269	17.6	129	10.4	378	14.2
District 5	13 650	26 968	33 443	16 668	558 655	77 577	13.9	27 733	20.2	17 803	18.7	9 591	13.1	15 438	10.4
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	13 650	26 968	33 443	16 668	558 655	77 577	13.9	27 733	20.2	17 803	18.7	9 591	13.1	15 438	10.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	14 842	44 167	50 916	26 250	587	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grandview city	14 101	32 779	38 268	19 355	24 527	1 640	6.7	467	7.1	287	6.1	105	6.3	304	4.6
Independence city (pt.)	13 203	28 170	33 949	15 829	109 898	10 508	9.6	3 829	14.7	2 581	14.1	1 519	9.9	2 188	6.9
Kansas City city (pt.)	13 229	24 270	30 335	16 363	333 467	60 648	18.2	21 866	27.1	13 970	25.3	7 150	15.7	11 940	14.2
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	16 665	38 694	45 058	19 664	45 260	2 153	4.8	730	5.7	433	4.9	331	7.5	432	3.4
Raytown city	14 914	32 002	37 794	17 281	30 250	1 447	4.8	464	7.2	316	6.9	362	7.0	305	3.4
District 6	12 641	27 165	32 516	13 877	550 923	63 055	11.4	20 508	14.1	13 935	13.1	11 020	14.6	13 614	8.7
COUNTY														
Andrew County	10 984	26 103	29 914	11 145	14 346	1 848	12.9	563	14.3	440	14.9	354	17.2	450	10.5
Atchison County	10 042	20 126	23 333	12 181	6 932	1 255	18.1	388	23.4	252	19.9	177	12.4	301	14.6
Buchanan County	11 193	23 019	28 476	12 028	80 649	12 547	15.6	4 451	21.0	2 967	19.3	1 707	13.5	2 769	12.4
Caldwell County	9 491	19 448	23 637	9 751	8 184	1 487	18.2	537	25.1	355	22.8	265	16.9	351	14.7
Carroll County	10 102	19 697	24 345	9 310	10 553	1 494	14.2	497	17.8	367	17.3	249	11.5	326	10.8
Chariton County	10 589	20 829	26 306	10 156	9 036	1 298	14.4	448	19.0	314	18.1	305	16.3	257	9.9
Clay County	15 369	34 370	39 833	20 292	150 463	8 818	5.9	2 797	7.2	1 822	6.6	1 212	8.2	1 792	4.2
Clinton County	11 492	26 306	31 187	11 976	16 210	1 949	12.0	689	15.2	490	14.5	297	13.4	432	9.3
Cooper County	10 006	22 785	28 336	11 412	13 502	1 714	12.7	580	16.6	365	14.2	344	13.8	377	9.6
Daviess County	9 008	18 351	22 652	9 437	7 744	1 796	23.2	688	32.7	430	27.5	318	21.3	382	17.4
DeKalb County	9 047	22 771	27 109	8 667	7 781	1 070	13.8	343	16.5	272	17.9	256	17.9	220	9.8
Gentry County	9 535	17 594	22 757	7 996	6 615	1 248	18.9	416	25.7	266	22.4	279	18.4	265	13.6
Grundy County	9 858	18 084	22 085	8 721	10 243	2 086	20.4	611	24.8	361	19.7	525	24.9	492	16.6
Harrison County	10 118	17 460	21 973	7 940	8 249	1 552	18.8	456	24.1	368	26.1	422	22.6	329	13.4
Holt County	9 757	18 729	23 162	9 980	5 894	1 030	17.5	345	22.6	249	21.9	223	17.5	219	12.8
Howard County	9 854	21 378	26 488	9 033	9 017	1 272	14.1	416	17.6	283	16.1	312	18.2	255	10.0
Jackson County (pt.)	14 349	39 930	42 693	20 541	39 184	2 153	5.5	796	6.1	550	5.7	191	8.8	492	4.5
Linn County	9 391	17 367	23 055	9 229	13 501	2 367	17.5	687	19.9	485	18.7	547	19.2	502	13.2
Livingston County	11 316	21 647	27 647	9 907	13 744	2 073	15.1	675	18.5	473	17.3	455	18.1	488	12.3
Mercer County	9 132	16 629	20 542	7 631	3 676	673	18.3	135	16.3	98	15.1	221	24.0	165	15.3
Nodaway County	9 268	20 347	26 437	9 078	18 978	4 133	21.8	1 001	20.8	690	19.3	663	21.7	704	14.0
Platte County	16 737	38 173	44 571	23 439	57 034	3 226	5.7	1 190	7.9	746	6.9	327	7.4	660	4.1
Putnam County	9 025	15 549	20 985	7 246	5 022	1 001	19.9	262	23.2	188	22.1	274	23.6	227	15.1
Ray County	11 213	27 124	31 384	11 096	21 711	2 262	10.4	811	13.0	591	12.8	369	13.6	514	8.2
Schuyler County	9 059	16 729	20 941	8 661	4 173	876	21.0	266	25.5	181	24.3	219	24.0	223	18.1
Sullivan County	9 193	15 826	19 139	7 331	6 126	1 297	21.2	301	22.3	215	21.1	378	26.7	324	17.6
Worth County	8 475	14 568	20 088	8 181	2 356	530	22.5	159	28.1	117	28.7	131	23.5	98	14.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	14 811	42 182	44 899	24 806	28 997	1 338	4.6	476	4.7	329	4.4	121	10.6	312	3.9
Excelsior Springs city	11 661	24 067	28 869	11 527	9 983	1 509	15.1	475	17.6	308	15.9	178	14.6	291	10.6
Gladstone city	17 786	37 302	43 723	21 823	25 902	901	3.5	249	4.2	156	3.7	96	3.5	169	2.2
Independence city (pt.)	13 728	36 017	36 875	14 583	1 047	49	4.7	14	5.1	–	–	7	6.9	7	2.3
Kansas City city (pt.)	15 870	36 050	41 250	23 569	93 130	4 707	5.1	1 672	6.9	990	5.9	594	7.7	953	3.6
Liberty city	15 873	36 388	41 268	17 387	19 010	992	5.2	270	5.1	206	5.5	165	9.3	184	3.5
Maryville city	8 872	17 829	28 167	8 982	8 116	2 183	26.9	410	22.9	258	19.1	208	16.6	265	14.2
St. Joseph city	11 044	22 303	27 749	11 822	69 490	11 596	16.7	4 153	22.7	2 778	21.2	1 527	13.5	2 538	13.2
District 7	11 029	21 712	26 368	11 042	549 550	83 782	15.2	24 556	18.0	16 123	16.1	14 577	17.5	17 580	11.1
COUNTY														
Barry County	9 465	19 169	22 342	10 195	27 152	4 512	16.6	1 430	20.9	1 039	20.5	998	20.2	999	12.5
Barton County	10 229	19 951	25 447	8 935	11 168	1 591	14.2	482	16.6	322	14.9	421	19.8	360	11.2
Cedar County	8 864	16 939	21 477	7 627	11 795	2 466	20.9	855	30.9	599	29.0	495	18.5	557	15.6
Christian County	10 862	25 995	28 855	9 681	32 185	3 264	10.1	1 089	11.8	705	10.3	656	19.5	753	7.9
Dade County	9 490	18 724	24 010	7 940	7 191	1 241	17.3	389	21.3	217	16.5	330	22.5	272	12.9
Douglas County	8 899	16 187	19 699	7 218	11 749	2 965	25.2	977	31.2	734	31.6	572	29.3	722	21.0
Greene County	12 468	24 285	30 153	13 137	197 602	27 767	14.1	7 364	15.7	4 593	13.6	3 368	13.0	5 047	9.2
Jasper County	10 621	20 924	25 995	10 607	88 556	13 530	15.3	4 116	18.1	2 721	16.4	2 374	17.6	2 858	11.4
Lawrence County	9 672	20 643	25 068	9 364	29 537	4 741	16.1	1 615	20.5	1 038	17.9	920	18.3	1 052	12.3
McDonald County	8 409	17 312	20 713	8 326	16 708	3 444	20.6	1 143	25.0	732	22.3	602	25.5	820	17.1
Newton County	11 136	22 263	26 574	10 269	43 704	6 130	14.0	1 934	16.7	1 282	15.2	1 181	19.5	1 400	10.9
Ozark County	8 611	16 417	19 529	6 808	8 492	1 879	22.1	462	23.4	270	17.4	505	29.3	471	17.8
Polk County	8 873	18 672	22 742	7 633	20 424	4 145	20.3	1 004	19.3	652	17.0	867	25.4	900	15.2
Stone County	11 173	21 049	23 772	10 747	18 865	2 778	14.7	782	19.6	548	18.3	557	14.4	652	10.8
Taney County	11 198	20 260	24 229	9 874	24 422	3 329	13.6	914	17.7	671	17.5	731	14.0	717	9.5

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
						Income in 1989 below poverty level								
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over		
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				
		House-holds	Families	Non-family house-holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	10 873	20 196	24 743	9 592	10 362	1 244	12.0	289	11.6	235	12.6	307	15.2	177	6.1
Joplin city	11 296	19 420	25 165	11 598	39 557	6 708	17.0	1 943	21.1	1 097	17.4	1 095	16.2	1 401	12.7
Springfield city	11 878	21 577	27 705	12 899	130 634	23 223	17.8	5 836	20.7	3 581	18.2	2 648	13.4	4 049	11.6
District 8	9 300	18 207	22 406	8 092	551 911	123 736	22.4	42 258	28.7	29 313	26.8	20 574	24.0	28 656	18.1
COUNTY														
Ballinger County	8 757	19 430	22 749	6 471	10 500	2 068	19.7	647	23.6	412	20.7	465	27.0	468	15.4
Butler County	9 000	16 285	20 516	7 731	37 992	9 497	25.0	3 232	33.0	2 316	31.7	1 583	26.2	2 284	20.7
Cape Girardeau County	11 858	24 510	30 795	11 658	58 439	8 125	13.9	2 057	14.2	1 295	12.4	1 275	16.3	1 581	9.8
Carter County	7 470	15 357	18 905	6 410	5 457	1 504	27.6	528	34.3	332	28.9	277	33.3	336	22.5
Crawford County	9 284	19 711	23 208	8 422	18 912	3 044	16.1	957	18.8	681	17.9	534	17.2	694	12.7
Dent County	9 033	16 594	21 039	6 816	13 465	3 389	25.2	1 211	34.4	868	32.4	589	24.3	799	19.9
Dunklin County	9 028	15 388	19 871	6 868	32 487	9 703	29.9	3 420	39.8	2 457	38.2	1 654	30.2	2 240	23.9
Howell County	8 776	16 564	20 154	7 818	30 850	7 826	25.4	2 728	33.7	1 872	31.2	1 233	24.6	1 904	20.7
Iron County	8 232	17 303	20 877	7 749	10 278	2 439	23.7	742	27.1	455	21.9	318	18.4	629	21.3
Madison County	8 560	17 100	20 974	8 474	10 900	2 387	21.9	807	29.3	554	27.1	435	21.9	585	18.2
Mississippi County	8 945	16 159	20 311	6 616	14 153	4 208	29.7	1 625	39.4	1 201	38.8	691	32.2	985	24.4
New Madrid County	9 034	17 491	21 655	7 642	20 562	5 534	26.9	2 144	35.6	1 527	33.6	940	32.2	1 288	22.2
Oregon County	7 622	13 705	17 017	6 080	9 356	2 562	27.4	684	30.5	520	30.4	580	32.3	658	23.6
Pemiscot County	7 709	13 911	18 610	6 601	21 561	7 728	35.8	3 343	50.2	2 262	46.8	1 139	34.0	1 673	28.8
Perry County	10 370	23 803	29 170	10 941	16 281	1 880	11.5	603	13.1	404	11.9	484	18.2	397	8.8
Phelps County	10 531	20 885	26 428	10 054	32 670	6 046	18.5	1 945	23.6	1 199	20.2	695	15.8	1 279	13.8
Reynolds County	8 667	17 008	20 463	7 214	6 559	1 588	24.2	547	32.4	414	32.4	282	27.0	387	19.6
Ripley County	7 295	13 740	16 558	6 302	12 119	3 814	31.5	1 370	42.2	991	41.0	593	27.4	913	25.9
St. Francois County	9 585	20 745	25 044	9 182	45 924	7 759	16.9	2 612	21.5	1 827	20.2	1 005	14.1	1 789	13.6
Scott County	9 907	20 764	25 915	8 677	38 759	7 117	18.4	2 482	22.4	1 631	20.2	1 304	24.7	1 721	15.6
Shannon County	7 720	14 910	17 591	7 001	7 504	1 806	24.1	604	30.2	417	28.8	332	28.0	442	20.0
Stoddard County	9 644	18 259	22 334	7 153	28 357	6 009	21.2	1 724	24.2	1 186	22.0	1 388	29.0	1 386	16.3
Texas County	8 507	16 757	20 531	7 687	21 213	4 851	22.9	1 653	29.1	1 169	27.4	852	24.7	1 147	18.5
Washington County	7 650	17 117	20 406	7 495	19 699	5 362	27.2	2 051	34.6	1 471	33.5	557	24.5	1 268	23.1
Wayne County	8 434	13 815	17 148	6 492	11 368	3 302	29.0	1 059	39.0	759	37.5	575	26.3	834	24.2
Wright County	7 692	15 770	19 073	6 900	16 546	4 188	25.3	1 483	32.0	1 093	31.8	794	29.3	969	20.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	12 254	22 634	31 773	11 521	31 520	5 685	18.0	1 375	19.1	840	16.4	737	16.4	1 016	12.3
Farmington city	10 099	21 714	27 560	12 344	9 023	1 111	12.3	335	14.8	242	14.3	173	9.6	220	8.7
Kennett city	9 558	15 508	21 281	6 986	10 744	3 396	31.6	1 351	46.6	981	46.1	526	30.4	733	24.2
Poplar Bluff city	9 100	14 868	19 744	7 781	16 532	4 434	26.8	1 564	37.2	1 025	34.2	833	26.8	1 003	21.8
Ralls city	10 247	18 784	26 982	10 114	11 915	2 667	22.4	708	26.4	412	22.3	197	12.0	534	17.5
Sikeston city	10 667	20 181	25 622	9 024	17 249	3 705	21.5	1 395	28.1	899	25.3	552	22.8	903	18.3
District 9	11 741	26 055	31 682	12 333	543 211	70 275	12.9	21 936	14.7	14 576	13.6	9 266	13.9	13 794	9.2
COUNTY														
Adair County	9 197	17 285	25 447	8 595	21 384	5 318	24.9	1 019	21.0	662	19.0	476	16.2	806	14.9
Audrain County	11 310	23 424	27 791	11 824	23 070	3 438	14.9	1 296	21.0	870	18.7	594	14.3	782	11.7
Boone County	12 707	25 647	34 122	14 254	101 810	16 880	16.6	3 548	14.3	2 221	12.9	786	9.2	2 421	9.3
Callaway County	11 024	26 663	30 627	13 218	30 279	3 161	10.4	1 208	14.3	767	12.6	343	9.1	667	7.6
Clark County	8 849	19 674	23 448	8 581	7 415	1 517	20.5	533	26.5	396	26.1	224	18.6	357	16.4
Franklin County	11 606	28 622	32 696	12 328	79 577	6 568	8.3	2 328	10.3	1 628	9.8	1 090	11.8	1 323	5.9
Gasconade County	10 774	22 328	27 228	10 195	13 693	1 474	10.8	426	12.3	254	10.0	445	16.3	297	7.5
Knox County	9 048	17 293	21 624	7 015	4 404	998	22.7	264	24.4	189	23.8	223	24.7	232	18.1
Lewis County	9 298	20 575	25 451	9 284	9 312	1 651	17.7	532	22.4	338	19.1	326	20.6	385	14.3
Lincoln County	11 123	28 054	32 222	12 714	28 437	3 359	11.8	1 248	14.7	843	13.9	464	15.1	718	9.1
Macon County	9 976	20 271	24 370	10 238	14 963	2 162	14.4	660	17.4	428	14.8	513	17.2	536	12.3
Marion County	10 110	21 420	26 241	11 449	26 950	4 515	16.8	1 726	23.5	1 161	21.3	608	13.5	1 007	13.5
Monroe County	9 444	19 804	25 777	10 250	8 932	1 625	18.2	569	22.7	406	21.9	319	20.4	313	13.0
Montgomery County	10 128	21 726	26 188	9 802	11 030	1 531	13.9	545	18.4	368	16.8	360	17.8	363	11.5
Pike County	9 887	21 178	25 738	10 517	15 588	2 827	18.1	1 115	26.0	753	23.9	419	17.0	622	14.2
Ralls County	10 554	22 070	26 398	9 137	8 415	946	11.2	260	11.6	182	10.7	213	15.6	235	9.4
Randolph County	10 855	21 425	26 627	10 790	22 399	3 704	16.5	1 243	20.6	817	18.1	729	19.8	805	12.9
St. Charles County (pt.)	15 178	41 038	44 250	22 419	84 784	4 115	4.9	1 791	6.6	1 098	5.8	297	6.0	949	4.0
Scotland County	8 581	15 944	21 213	9 355	4 697	1 195	25.4	429	35.3	295	34.1	213	21.8	266	20.0
Shelby County	9 545	18 316	23 591	8 897	6 718	1 212	18.0	407	23.0	284	21.9	279	19.4	256	13.4
Warren County	11 640	28 944	33 486	12 761	19 354	2 079	10.7	789	14.3	616	15.6	345	13.0	454	8.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	12 452	22 059	34 598	13 316	58 845	13 195	22.4	2 413	19.3	1 426	16.9	421	8.1	1 700	12.4
Fulton city	10 354	23 839	29 214	10 969	7 861	897	11.4	315	16.2	184	13.4	144	9.6	206	9.1
Hannibal city	10 050	20 095	25 589	10 888	17 433	3 349	19.2	1 269	27.0	782	22.4	427	13.9	728	15.5
Jefferson City city (pt.)	8 730	19 688	28 542	11 667	317	65	20.5	23	24.5	15	18.8	8	22.2	11	15.9
Kirksville city	8 243	14 742	25 114	8 512	13 968	4 264	30.5	683	23.8	452	22.6	312	16.1	571	17.7
Mexico city	12 249	23 744	29 171	11 777	10 868	1 560	14.4	533	19.2	344	16.7	283	12.9	346	11.1
Moberly city	10 475	20 569	26 654	11 014	12 355	2 257	18.3	789	24.9	478	20.8	381	16.7	466	14.0
O'Fallon city (pt.)	13 340	36 574	39 601	22 446	18 341	920	5.0	383	6.7	234	6.2	77	7.9	196	3.8
St. Peters city (pt.)	16 259	46 250	49 953	29 000	10 971	444	4.0	206	5.6	136	5.4	14	2.8	116	3.8
Washington city	13 273	30 650	35 818	17 006	10 453	546	5.2	176	6.3	143	7.3	127	8.3	102	3.4

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 384**
1, detached	1 179 627	109 739	142 463	134 741	131 664	128 109	139 595	136 850	131 597	124 869
1, attached	24 383	3 373	6 676	3 087	1 437	3 333	2 298	1 241	957	1 981
2	17 219	6 274	363	5 329	753	1 691	744	593	535	937
3 or 4	6 152	1 905	790	1 194	278	875	289	181	216	424
5 to 9	5 142	1 157	1 734	827	163	559	129	112	72	389
10 to 19	3 709	540	1 439	929	104	234	36	175	25	227
20 to 49	1 998	447	1 107	260	16	121	–	20	–	27
50 or more	1 332	524	82	201	51	436	7	–	31	–
Mobile home or trailer	102 592	112	3 515	10 312	18 855	2 234	9 640	17 233	19 884	20 807
Other	6 579	754	612	780	680	735	555	749	991	723
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
1, detached	188 766	13 435	9 363	11 174	23 429	23 496	23 568	30 935	32 371	20 995
1, attached	25 150	3 320	2 310	1 257	4 147	5 799	3 249	1 859	1 282	1 927
2	62 227	13 238	2 250	12 042	5 636	6 913	5 165	5 260	5 177	6 546
3 or 4	95 899	20 455	7 139	18 218	8 494	10 600	9 148	5 826	7 247	8 772
5 to 9	66 776	12 904	8 659	7 471	4 057	12 478	7 194	4 195	3 736	6 082
10 to 19	67 291	10 890	12 727	8 086	3 067	12 959	7 625	4 802	2 599	4 536
20 to 49	35 465	6 958	5 081	4 061	1 418	8 578	2 998	3 870	725	1 776
50 or more	34 728	13 325	2 696	2 527	711	10 118	1 189	1 953	987	1 222
Mobile home or trailer	29 293	58	572	1 911	5 937	301	2 429	5 630	7 193	5 262
Other	6 878	1 203	464	779	617	999	678	717	805	616
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
1989 to March 1990	42 069	2 140	5 298	4 460	7 135	2 729	4 112	5 960	4 729	5 506
1985 to 1988	187 762	6 938	29 909	17 596	27 426	15 075	20 888	26 284	17 243	26 403
1980 to 1984	173 598	7 334	20 550	13 460	27 781	12 384	17 807	25 888	23 054	25 340
1970 to 1979	473 517	23 077	59 343	36 502	69 293	39 249	55 809	64 089	67 064	59 091
1960 to 1969	380 427	40 354	54 923	37 736	42 285	48 936	40 450	36 944	41 478	37 321
1950 to 1959	311 888	52 253	30 910	39 392	28 423	49 305	29 287	26 133	31 755	24 430
1940 to 1949	182 111	37 017	10 308	25 130	15 267	26 375	14 375	17 593	23 000	13 046
1939 or earlier	447 757	81 447	10 770	69 122	42 554	63 234	56 616	46 486	35 170	42 358
Median	1964	1951	1971	1957	1970	1958	1965	1969	1968	1970
BEDROOMS										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
No bedroom	30 638	5 928	1 237	1 629	3 163	7 654	2 489	3 292	2 579	2 667
1 bedroom	274 486	49 458	18 261	44 580	26 175	40 177	25 092	25 240	23 119	22 384
2 bedrooms	738 182	92 540	53 904	85 474	91 459	80 171	75 900	89 515	89 656	79 563
3 bedrooms	856 333	72 436	91 830	85 161	107 892	97 424	100 743	103 663	101 348	95 836
4 bedrooms	245 300	22 710	47 431	22 491	25 896	25 544	29 142	22 512	22 329	27 245
5 or more bedrooms	54 190	7 488	9 348	4 063	5 579	6 317	5 978	5 155	4 462	5 800
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 384**
No bedroom	2 199	49	97	187	345	308	150	299	545	219
1 bedroom	39 629	4 980	1 900	7 940	4 564	3 543	3 719	4 429	4 510	4 044
2 bedrooms	366 446	41 665	22 540	50 288	44 178	31 588	38 568	47 345	48 960	41 314
3 bedrooms	682 522	53 626	80 578	74 858	79 866	76 008	80 791	81 553	78 533	76 709
4 bedrooms	212 314	18 633	44 755	20 780	20 579	21 906	24 979	19 183	18 185	23 314
5 or more bedrooms	45 623	5 872	8 911	3 607	4 469	4 974	5 086	4 345	3 575	4 784
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
No bedroom	19 417	4 946	941	1 026	772	5 548	1 766	1 999	1 082	1 337
1 bedroom	180 920	35 565	13 705	29 992	12 795	29 516	16 389	15 574	13 903	13 481
2 bedrooms	266 248	37 933	26 078	27 603	25 271	38 120	26 814	29 631	28 233	26 565
3 bedrooms	119 419	13 817	8 675	7 394	15 062	16 024	14 757	15 156	15 488	13 046
4 bedrooms	21 482	2 660	1 619	1 159	3 069	2 299	2 962	2 224	2 850	2 640
5 or more bedrooms	4 987	865	243	352	544	734	555	463	566	665

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
PLUMBING FACILITIES										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
Complete plumbing facilities	2 172 297	248 353	221 495	242 059	254 817	256 109	236 152	246 413	237 678	229 221
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26 832	2 207	516	1 339	5 347	1 178	3 192	2 964	5 815	4 274
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 384**
Complete plumbing facilities	1 339 165	124 334	158 512	157 242	152 347	137 974	152 128	155 826	151 780	149 022
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 568	491	269	418	1 654	353	1 165	1 328	2 528	1 362
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
Complete plumbing facilities	607 778	95 003	51 109	67 199	56 909	91 832	62 842	64 563	61 023	57 298
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 695	783	152	327	604	409	401	484	1 099	436
SOURCE OF WATER										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
Public system or private company	1 839 532	250 133	216 309	224 673	172 381	256 681	217 047	171 606	152 199	178 503
Individual drilled well	309 678	294	4 817	17 079	77 546	186	11 485	73 199	81 299	43 773
Individual dug well	26 920	31	555	1 027	5 299	85	6 814	2 681	5 247	5 181
Some other source	22 999	102	330	619	4 938	335	3 998	1 891	4 748	6 038
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
Public sewer	1 617 996	247 537	211 103	205 383	130 345	248 379	170 310	139 875	124 461	140 603
Septic tank or cesspool	532 844	2 502	10 595	36 111	118 495	8 406	61 400	105 292	108 839	81 204
Other means	48 289	521	313	1 904	11 324	502	7 634	4 210	10 193	11 688
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
All housing units	**2 199 129**	**250 560**	**222 011**	**243 398**	**260 164**	**257 287**	**239 344**	**249 377**	**243 493**	**233 495**
Complete kitchen facilities	2 168 724	247 253	221 541	241 351	254 448	255 451	235 440	245 889	238 295	229 056
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	30 405	3 307	470	2 047	5 716	1 836	3 904	3 488	5 198	4 439
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Occupied housing units	**1 961 206**	**220 611**	**210 042**	**225 186**	**211 514**	**230 568**	**216 536**	**222 201**	**216 430**	**208 118**
Utility gas	1 184 832	185 080	162 466	159 364	77 967	204 724	134 581	111 957	69 138	79 555
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	236 021	2 046	4 104	12 015	52 735	2 917	33 189	41 945	50 676	36 394
Electricity	354 778	27 910	39 114	44 556	44 631	19 969	31 353	38 452	47 397	61 396
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	29 560	3 036	3 042	4 161	3 590	378	3 872	923	3 135	7 423
Coal or coke	281	46	2	51	22	10	18	19	68	45
Wood	148 782	532	1 109	4 500	31 944	1 030	12 943	28 380	45 526	22 818
Solar energy	520	58	19	39	81	76	41	57	61	88
Other fuel	4 034	1 237	86	293	327	932	330	329	218	282
No fuel used	2 398	666	100	207	217	532	209	139	211	117
TELEPHONE IN UNIT										
Occupied housing units	**1 961 206**	**220 611**	**210 042**	**225 186**	**211 514**	**230 568**	**216 536**	**222 201**	**216 430**	**208 118**
Telephone in unit	1 858 481	210 774	208 514	219 167	197 116	220 375	207 204	205 782	193 370	196 179
No telephone in unit	102 725	9 837	1 528	6 019	14 398	10 193	9 332	16 419	23 060	11 939
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 384**
None	68 603	11 007	2 856	9 042	7 418	8 255	6 541	6 965	10 030	6 489
1	362 128	44 159	32 915	45 734	38 553	42 416	36 816	41 877	44 020	35 638
2	609 461	48 849	83 430	70 152	68 516	60 148	71 135	70 828	66 905	69 498
3 or more	308 541	20 810	39 580	32 732	39 514	27 508	38 801	37 484	33 353	38 759
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
None	122 849	34 218	4 800	13 661	8 083	23 097	8 389	8 892	12 580	9 129
1	289 617	44 145	24 423	34 222	26 525	45 319	29 412	30 198	29 528	25 845
2	162 206	15 103	18 008	16 741	18 232	19 903	19 885	20 343	16 318	17 673
3 or more	37 801	2 320	4 030	2 902	4 673	3 922	5 557	5 614	3 696	5 087
Vehicles per household	1.2	.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 308**	**150 384**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 568	491	269	418	1 654	353	1 165	1 328	2 528	1 362
1.00 or less	8 855	451	261	401	1 512	341	1 134	1 221	2 297	1 237
1.01 or more	713	40	8	17	142	12	31	107	231	125
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 695	783	152	327	604	409	401	484	1 099	436
1.00 or less	4 218	641	146	301	564	352	389	418	995	412
1.01 or more	477	142	6	26	40	57	12	66	104	24
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER										
Occupied housing units	**475 244**	**56 734**	**35 390**	**55 968**	**54 517**	**53 075**	**53 341**	**58 550**	**60 843**	**46 826**
Owner-occupied housing units	362 468	36 209	27 800	42 314	44 287	36 308	41 792	47 945	48 118	37 695
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 988	282	109	196	735	184	736	672	1 315	759
No telephone in unit	10 643	1 175	157	603	1 546	803	1 100	1 641	2 514	1 104
No vehicle available	103 187	19 319	4 993	13 944	9 573	14 009	9 625	9 610	13 274	8 840

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Ooto bosed on sompla and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Occupied housing units	**1 961 2D6**	**220 611**	**210 042**	**225 186**	**211 514**	**230 568**	**216 536**	**222 201**	**216 43D**	**2D8 118**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 0D1**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 3D8**	**150 384**
1 person	265 824	28 319	23 758	32 421	30 269	29 799	29 253	32 362	32 097	27 546
2 persons	485 935	40 001	53 049	53 827	58 869	49 881	56 481	62 580	58 160	53 087
3 persons	239 709	22 343	31 125	28 574	25 551	24 679	26 915	26 168	27 181	27 173
4 persons	220 384	18 348	32 044	26 244	24 454	20 645	25 703	23 434	23 368	26 144
5 persons	93 222	9 212	13 227	11 425	10 366	8 763	10 471	8 915	9 302	11 541
6 persons	29 488	3 753	3 937	3 727	3 078	2 809	3 224	2 578	2 885	3 497
7 or more persons	14 171	2 849	1 641	1 442	1 414	1 751	1 246	1 117	1 315	1 396
Median	2.34	2.35	2.58	2.36	2.29	2.29	2.34	2.24	2.27	2.40
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
1 person	245 549	42 571	21 240	30 809	19 516	41 440	24 168	23 376	21 039	21 390
2 persons	159 852	22 750	16 070	18 152	14 643	23 168	16 733	17 809	15 162	15 365
3 persons	92 53D	13 191	7 133	9 014	10 039	12 303	9 843	10 790	10 920	9 297
4 persons	66 820	8 716	4 517	5 851	7 982	8 447	7 757	7 932	8 592	7 026
5 persons	30 279	4 584	1 635	2 340	3 733	4 164	3 250	3 440	4 039	3 094
6 persons	10 711	1 959	480	807	1 087	1 612	1 122	1 098	1 588	958
7 or more persons	6 732	2 015	186	553	513	1 107	370	6D2	782	604
Median	1.88	1.73	1.77	1.66	2.13	1.70	1.95	2.01	2.16	1.99
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 3D8**	**15D 384**
1989 to March 1990	121 707	7 679	14 567	13 074	16 190	10 543	14 031	16 D19	14 509	15 095
1985 to 1988	338 788	23 929	47 184	37 994	41 494	32 257	38 642	40 944	34 965	41 379
1980 to 1984	207 009	15 566	25 288	22 373	25 474	18 871	23 151	26 578	24 153	25 555
1970 to 1979	331 752	33 169	38 263	36 214	37 739	33 225	37 617	38 750	41 664	35 111
1960 to 1969	179 227	22 429	21 692	22 632	16 101	23 326	19 892	17 140	19 360	16 655
1959 or earlier	170 250	22 053	11 787	25 373	17 003	20 105	19 960	17 723	19 657	16 589
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
1989 to March 1990	272 166	34 238	24 359	27 897	27 148	40 998	28 984	33 353	27 912	27 277
1985 to 1988	212 238	32 699	19 322	24 317	20 209	31 348	21 990	20 996	21 063	20 294
1980 to 1984	65 383	14 250	4 120	7 205	5 300	10 333	6 435	5 626	6 717	5 397
1970 to 1979	42 913	9 852	2 865	5 273	3 335	6 938	3 963	3 486	4 003	3 198
1960 to 1969	11 306	3 103	407	1 677	743	1 504	967	797	1 311	797
1959 or earlier	8 467	1 644	188	1 157	778	1 120	904	789	1 116	771
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 348 733**	**124 825**	**158 781**	**157 660**	**154 001**	**138 327**	**153 293**	**157 154**	**154 3D8**	**150 384**
Under 25 years	21 383	1 225	1 394	2 382	3 079	1 862	2 129	3 165	3 202	2 945
25 to 34 years	209 368	17 802	27 154	27 076	23 262	21 269	23 366	21 689	21 171	26 579
35 to 44 years	289 264	25 631	42 813	34 452	30 193	29 235	33 327	31 103	28 318	34 192
45 to 54 years	235 557	20 800	33 472	25 124	26 763	24 415	27 157	25 722	26 309	25 795
55 to 64 years	230 693	23 158	26 148	26 312	26 417	25 238	25 522	27 530	27 190	23 178
65 to 74 years	209 314	21 208	18 409	23 997	25 057	21 965	23 336	26 946	27 140	21 256
75 years and over	153 154	15 001	9 391	18 317	19 230	14 343	18 456	20 999	20 978	16 439
Renter-occupied housing units	**612 473**	**95 786**	**51 261**	**67 526**	**57 513**	**92 241**	**63 243**	**65 047**	**62 122**	**57 734**
Under 25 years	83 859	9 485	5 967	7 929	8 940	11 012	8 684	12 111	8 487	11 244
25 to 34 years	201 748	29 046	20 350	22 849	19 077	31 690	21 177	19 564	18 604	19 391
35 to 44 years	112 444	18 987	10 254	12 052	10 423	17 057	11 718	11 559	10 582	9 812
45 to 54 years	57 198	9 384	4 447	5 596	4 883	8 606	5 941	7 010	6 365	4 966
55 to 64 years	44 448	8 359	2 653	5 446	3 960	7 109	4 174	4 198	5 359	3 190
65 to 74 years	48 526	9 369	3 179	5 721	4 072	7 211	5 081	4 406	5 850	3 637
75 years and over	64 250	11 156	4 411	7 933	6 158	9 556	6 468	6 199	6 875	5 494
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Condominium housing units	**47 483**	**7 522**	**15 075**	**5 762**	**4 880**	**6 036**	**2 389**	**1 160**	**511**	**4 148**
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	26 004	4 496	10 775	3 817	673	2 727	1 013	476	92	1 935
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	13 795	2 213	3 082	1 384	652	2 682	1 170	483	394	1 735
Vacant condominium housing units	7 684	813	1 218	561	3 555	627	206	201	25	478
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 707	40 743	62 748	40 663	31 988	40 544	36 757	31 643	27 290	35 855
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 929	19 827	32 432	22 862	18 990	21 703	22 192	18 043	14 965	19 267
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**585 022**	**95 385**	**50 773**	**66 782**	**52 235**	**91 305**	**58 118**	**60 422**	**56 895**	**53 107**
Less than $100	13 078	2 101	251	404	1 356	2 070	1 752	1 804	2 215	1 125
$100 to $199	60 960	10 003	1 242	3 057	6 751	7 039	7 110	7 642	11 501	6 615
$200 to $299	108 744	14 750	1 635	11 101	12 337	13 255	10 233	16 067	17 694	11 672
$300 to $399	138 732	21 949	4 822	19 808	13 123	22 602	13 792	16 816	12 091	13 729
$400 to $499	115 182	21 889	14 313	16 635	7 510	21 441	10 908	8 230	5 012	9 244
$500 to $599	62 542	12 019	12 777	7 737	2 966	11 915	6 035	3 321	1 592	4 180
$600 to $749	37 585	7 194	8 792	4 065	1 701	7 332	3 625	2 020	698	2 158
$750 to $999	13 482	2 565	4 261	1 327	398	2 341	1 128	584	121	757
$1,000 or more	4 613	716	1 595	536	54	857	358	208	28	261
No cash rent	30 104	2 199	1 085	2 112	6 039	2 453	3 177	3 730	5 943	3 366
Median (dollars)	368	391	519	390	319	398	362	315	268	338
Mean (dollars)	385	400	547	408	330	409	374	330	278	353

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 019 220**	**109 736**	**143 049**	**129 406**	**95 181**	**125 621**	**116 018**	**105 049**	**98 112**	**97 048**
With a mortgage	622 426	68 311	108 939	77 059	53 532	80 230	68 660	58 141	49 162	58 392
Less than $200	7 793	457	161	270	905	598	985	1 481	2 245	691
$200 to $299	44 445	4 362	3 199	2 697	4 276	5 649	5 259	7 256	7 954	3 793
$300 to $399	82 954	9 552	7 199	7 082	8 590	10 122	9 174	12 170	11 652	7 413
$400 to $499	89 028	9 836	7 984	10 736	9 743	11 865	9 317	10 768	9 815	8 964
$500 to $599	87 014	11 092	9 832	11 574	8 915	13 079	9 067	8 305	6 574	8 576
$600 to $799	143 389	17 227	24 445	22 199	12 575	19 404	16 444	10 601	6 687	13 807
$800 to $999	80 933	7 858	20 833	11 904	5 033	10 678	10 249	3 858	2 583	7 937
$1,000 to $1,499	62 966	5 595	22 777	8 356	2 830	6 820	6 499	2 790	1 344	5 955
$1,500 to $1,999	14 332	1 270	6 998	1 461	440	1 239	1 227	560	210	927
$2,000 or more	9 572	1 062	5 511	780	225	776	439	352	98	329
Median (dollars)	600	590	814	652	536	591	606	476	428	597
Mean (dollars)	686	670	948	710	583	660	661	543	477	658
Not mortgaged	396 794	41 425	34 110	52 347	41 649	45 391	47 358	46 908	48 950	38 656
Less than $100	32 820	975	180	991	4 664	1 992	4 100	8 719	8 429	2 770
$100 to $199	223 055	20 387	10 517	25 499	26 378	24 621	29 706	31 330	31 355	23 262
$200 to $299	108 974	14 742	15 118	21 147	8 715	14 065	11 290	5 697	7 824	10 376
$300 to $399	21 148	3 230	4 608	3 588	1 370	3 203	1 712	869	920	1 648
$400 or more	10 797	2 091	3 687	1 122	522	1 510	550	293	422	600
Median (dollars)	177	198	234	199	160	188	166	138	145	174
Mean (dollars)	190	221	268	211	170	205	175	148	154	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 019 220**	**109 736**	**143 049**	**129 406**	**95 181**	**125 621**	**116 018**	**105 049**	**98 112**	**97 048**
Less than $20,000	271 232	28 305	14 270	26 571	32 235	31 143	31 971	37 893	43 478	25 366
Less than 20 percent	112 532	8 688	4 425	11 110	13 948	10 914	14 714	18 459	19 205	11 069
20 to 24 percent	34 122	3 407	1 813	3 847	4 049	3 391	4 158	4 616	5 459	3 382
25 to 29 percent	25 953	2 845	1 272	2 270	3 448	2 644	2 967	3 712	4 305	2 490
30 to 34 percent	19 553	2 265	1 081	1 801	2 345	2 164	2 253	2 493	3 360	1 791
35 percent or more	72 933	10 294	5 312	7 109	7 884	10 707	7 227	7 959	10 354	6 087
Not computed	6 139	806	367	434	561	1 323	652	654	795	547
Median	22.9	27.9	27.8	22.5	22.3	26.1	21.1	20.2	22.0	22.0
$20,000 to $34,999	254 852	27 403	23 028	31 706	27 189	31 943	29 353	31 652	26 960	25 618
Less than 20 percent	159 670	16 033	11 599	18 780	16 993	18 861	19 220	22 054	20 077	16 053
20 to 24 percent	36 743	4 139	2 922	4 545	4 336	5 036	3 785	4 605	3 421	2 954
25 to 29 percent	27 065	3 280	3 211	3 789	2 960	3 711	3 026	2 586	1 858	2 644
30 to 34 percent	15 160	1 852	2 188	2 265	1 538	2 160	1 629	1 257	711	1 560
35 percent or more	16 146	2 091	3 108	2 320	1 352	2 153	1 687	1 150	885	1 400
Not computed	68	8	–	7	10	22	6	–	8	7
Median	16.0	17.1	19.9	16.9	16.0	16.9	15.3	14.4	13.4	16.0
$35,000 to $49,999	214 166	23 954	31 003	30 710	19 209	27 867	25 002	18 914	15 670	21 837
Less than 20 percent	150 749	17 624	16 727	20 826	14 264	19 996	17 349	15 153	13 367	15 443
20 to 24 percent	36 654	3 719	6 865	6 165	3 201	4 526	4 346	2 475	1 544	3 813
25 to 29 percent	16 700	1 764	4 179	2 348	1 192	2 084	2 154	796	504	1 679
30 to 34 percent	5 983	523	1 789	839	308	819	679	297	167	562
35 percent or more	4 006	324	1 436	512	226	431	467	193	88	329
Not computed	74	–	7	20	18	11	7	–	–	11
Median	14.2	13.6	18.5	14.7	13.5	13.9	14.4	12.5	11.7	14.1
$50,000 or more	278 970	30 074	74 748	40 419	16 548	34 668	29 692	16 590	12 004	24 227
Less than 20 percent	232 764	26 162	56 041	34 293	14 656	29 917	25 280	15 000	11 281	20 134
20 to 24 percent	28 943	2 422	10 954	4 152	1 241	3 052	2 891	992	490	2 749
25 to 29 percent	10 868	851	4 686	1 290	411	1 153	969	350	140	1 018
30 to 34 percent	3 849	325	1 842	424	141	319	421	116	26	235
35 percent or more	2 322	307	1 193	234	76	187	110	108	36	71
Not computed	224	7	32	26	23	40	21	24	31	20
Median	12.0	11.5	13.3	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.0	10.6	12.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**585 022**	**95 385**	**50 773**	**66 782**	**52 235**	**91 305**	**58 118**	**60 422**	**56 895**	**53 107**
Less than $10,000	181 084	34 478	5 938	15 277	16 513	25 727	16 547	20 986	27 000	18 618
Less than 20 percent	7 722	1 261	136	272	941	1 098	1 114	985	1 223	692
20 to 24 percent	10 338	1 527	263	470	1 188	1 281	1 396	1 421	1 581	1 211
25 to 29 percent	14 080	2 499	390	693	1 355	1 734	1 539	1 728	2 773	1 369
30 to 34 percent	12 536	2 327	224	802	1 310	1 263	1 200	1 468	2 577	1 365
35 percent or more	116 043	23 826	4 292	11 435	9 661	17 351	9 525	13 004	15 121	11 828
Not computed	20 365	3 038	633	1 605	2 058	3 000	1 773	2 380	3 725	2 153
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	157 962	23 929	9 922	18 520	16 334	25 188	15 281	18 566	15 684	14 538
Less than 20 percent	22 924	2 353	358	1 505	3 203	2 499	2 601	3 796	3 873	2 736
20 to 24 percent	27 113	3 136	622	3 118	3 125	3 855	2 785	4 160	3 632	2 680
25 to 29 percent	29 907	4 376	1 408	3 959	3 002	5 225	2 819	3 478	2 949	2 691
30 to 34 percent	23 917	4 206	1 591	3 258	1 956	4 303	2 347	2 448	1 669	2 139
35 percent or more	45 471	9 381	5 690	6 116	2 946	8 639	3 854	3 607	1 980	3 258
Not computed	8 630	477	253	564	2 102	667	875	1 077	1 581	1 034
Median	29.1	32.2	35.0+	30.6	26.3	30.8	28.2	26.1	24.4	27.5
$20,000 to $34,999	151 288	22 927	16 342	20 325	13 565	24 600	15 702	14 697	9 927	13 203
Less than 20 percent	75 933	10 287	4 108	10 700	7 572	11 210	8 182	9 190	6 905	7 779
20 to 24 percent	37 427	6 380	5 231	5 150	2 552	7 001	3 980	3 005	1 253	2 875
25 to 29 percent	19 012	3 788	3 695	2 547	1 153	3 461	1 810	1 096	419	1 043
30 to 34 percent	7 089	1 226	1 588	827	400	1 455	542	415	136	500
35 percent or more	5 011	845	1 389	616	200	966	368	259	76	292
Not computed	6 816	401	331	485	1 688	507	820	732	1 138	714
Median	19.0	20.8	23.7	18.5	15.7	20.6	18.2	15.2	12.7	16.1
$35,000 or more	94 688	14 051	18 571	12 660	5 823	15 790	10 588	6 173	4 284	6 748
Less than 20 percent	81 710	12 105	15 382	11 373	4 827	13 619	9 290	5 484	3 822	5 808
20 to 24 percent	7 428	1 241	2 159	778	207	1 471	760	328	69	415
25 to 29 percent	1 505	265	507	154	22	246	207	41	–	63
30 to 34 percent	443	94	166	24	11	90	11	24	2	21
35 percent or more	278	76	72	11	–	58	31	15	7	8
Not computed	3 324	270	285	320	756	306	289	281	384	433
Median	11.2	11.4	11.9	10.9	10.5	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.9

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Missouri					District 1				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**1 747 985**	**187 570**	**8 451**	**11 145**	**17 585**	**113 766**	**104 065**	**563**	**1 827**	**1 507**
Owner-occupied housing units	1 250 960	84 947	4 763	5 041	9 686	75 653	48 110	291	588	745
Renter-occupied housing units	497 025	102 623	3 688	6 104	7 899	38 113	55 955	272	1 239	762
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**935 719**	**73 365**	**3 214**	**4 388**	**7 908**	**68 483**	**40 350**	**251**	**492**	**606**
With a mortgage	564 862	49 742	2 188	3 663	5 745	38 934	28 679	166	398	483
Less than $300	46 211	5 481	276	117	368	2 336	2 461	2	13	30
$300 to $499	153 884	16 298	787	431	1 480	9 714	9 531	75	53	101
$500 to $699	148 847	14 405	547	633	1 576	11 559	9 211	61	59	99
$700 to $999	134 523	9 896	340	1 151	1 500	9 266	5 748	15	202	113
$1,000 to $1,499	58 887	3 057	192	647	580	4 018	1 486	13	37	96
$1,500 or more	22 510	605	46	684	241	2 041	242	–	34	44
Not mortgaged	370 857	23 623	1 026	725	2 163	29 549	11 671	85	94	123
Less than $100	30 915	1 619	187	48	194	414	551	–	10	7
$100 to $199	210 872	11 097	512	288	1 099	15 585	4 736	14	39	62
$200 to $299	100 567	7 723	272	262	660	10 233	4 408	66	35	26
$300 to $399	18 912	2 065	46	79	140	1 998	1 227	5	–	2
$400 or more	9 591	1 119	9	48	70	1 319	749	–	10	26
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**470 774**	**101 724**	**3 488**	**6 074**	**7 699**	**38 027**	**55 640**	**272**	**1 239**	**746**
Less than $200	55 203	17 632	424	580	563	2 503	9 548	8	31	32
$200 to $299	87 921	18 428	862	1 025	1 276	4 121	10 382	63	161	80
$300 to $499	203 894	43 917	1 504	3 055	3 821	18 905	24 057	137	653	402
$500 to $749	81 232	16 850	477	1 110	1 444	9 183	9 570	64	339	163
$750 to $999	11 748	1 531	36	124	148	1 657	869	–	32	21
$1,000 or more	4 308	216	–	49	66	604	90	–	9	17
No cash rent	26 468	3 150	185	131	381	1 054	1 124	–	14	31
Median (dollars)	378	360	349	389	395	425	361	395	429	422
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**1 747 985**	**187 570**	**8 451**	**11 145**	**17 585**	**113 766**	**104 065**	**563**	**1 827**	**1 507**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12 290	1 687	166	98	128	285	952	17	20	9
No vehicle available	135 492	53 079	1 006	1 141	2 024	12 942	31 938	92	187	304

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**200 206**	**6 619**	**382**	**2 494**	**1 830**	**218 429**	**4 241**	**655**	**1 347**	**2 143**
Owner-occupied housing units	153 470	3 128	217	1 811	1 166	155 723	717	343	623	1 264
Renter-occupied housing units	46 736	3 491	165	683	664	62 706	3 524	312	724	879
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**138 127**	**2 936**	**187**	**1 684**	**951**	**127 837**	**598**	**241**	**558**	**1 021**
With a mortgage	104 660	2 500	170	1 500	815	75 847	470	167	431	718
Less than $300	3 273	62	–	18	16	2 906	34	–	16	32
$300 to $499	14 799	305	35	35	102	17 491	157	79	64	181
$500 to $699	20 702	515	27	171	146	23 047	152	51	83	194
$700 to $999	32 466	764	36	385	245	21 950	90	35	176	237
$1,000 to $1,499	21 642	628	51	433	172	8 266	30	2	45	72
$1,500 or more	11 778	226	21	458	134	2 187	7	–	47	2
Not mortgaged	33 467	436	17	184	136	51 990	128	74	127	303
Less than $100	175	–	–	5	–	967	5	9	10	–
$100 to $199	10 263	187	15	52	32	25 371	61	16	43	131
$200 to $299	14 871	181	–	60	77	20 991	51	49	47	151
$300 to $399	4 525	36	2	45	16	3 561	5	–	11	21
$400 or more	3 633	32	–	22	11	1 100	6	–	16	–
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**46 280**	**3 459**	**165**	**683**	**657**	**61 969**	**3 524**	**312**	**722**	**874**
Less than $200	1 263	230	–	–	6	3 244	170	17	25	19
$200 to $299	1 483	125	23	4	15	10 388	458	34	188	112
$300 to $499	17 351	1 364	70	257	241	33 566	2 103	193	430	543
$500 to $749	19 762	1 335	57	335	338	10 985	665	44	63	132
$750 to $999	3 924	287	11	31	33	1 266	38	7	16	13
$1,000 or more	1 483	70	–	37	18	512	16	–	–	8
No cash rent	1 014	48	4	19	6	2 008	74	17	–	47
Median (dollars)	532	498	464	553	547	397	404	400	369	404
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**200 206**	**6 619**	**382**	**2 494**	**1 830**	**218 429**	**4 241**	**655**	**1 347**	**2 143**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	393	28	–	–	8	706	18	7	14	16
No vehicle available	6 960	622	10	58	48	20 991	1 432	71	176	171

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**204 588**	**4 817**	**1 006**	**525**	**1 432**	**176 891**	**48 122**	**1 238**	**1 636**	**5 367**
Owner-occupied housing units	151 091	1 853	611	216	688	113 014	22 671	603	640	2 845
Renter-occupied housing units	53 497	2 964	395	309	744	63 877	25 451	635	996	2 522
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**93 002**	**1 489**	**379**	**147**	**447**	**102 350**	**20 898**	**567**	**531**	**2 573**
With a mortgage	52 023	987	239	136	369	65 458	13 186	375	346	1 593
Less than $300	5 004	102	36	28	20	4 257	1 876	30	20	116
$300 to $499	17 835	357	68	26	117	16 881	4 542	124	78	541
$500 to $699	15 746	248	58	43	140	19 837	3 467	123	119	580
$700 to $999	10 035	240	49	25	75	16 533	2 533	77	75	267
$1,000 to $1,499	2 744	40	28	8	12	6 058	685	16	25	76
$1,500 or more	659	–	–	6	5	1 892	83	5	29	13
Not mortgaged	40 979	502	140	11	78	36 892	7 712	192	185	980
Less than $100	4 547	77	38	2	17	1 480	457	–	21	57
$100 to $199	26 046	249	79	–	33	20 218	3 987	113	89	547
$200 to $299	8 532	151	10	9	21	11 481	2 370	52	52	264
$300 to $399	1 340	17	13	–	7	2 514	612	19	23	79
$400 or more	514	8	–	–	–	1 199	286	8	–	33
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**48 324**	**2 922**	**352**	**299**	**730**	**63 319**	**25 096**	**621**	**996**	**2 495**
Less than $200	7 736	318	18	25	25	4 226	4 566	75	145	217
$200 to $299	11 503	607	122	64	126	8 303	4 288	145	174	533
$300 to $499	19 080	1 132	121	128	314	31 180	11 352	316	535	1 268
$500 to $749	4 386	233	24	17	83	15 000	3 948	81	93	381
$750 to $999	360	27	–	–	11	2 046	259	–	28	17
$1,000 or more	52	2	–	–	–	802	38	–	3	23
No cash rent	5 207	603	67	65	171	1 762	645	4	18	56
Median (dollars)	324	341	304	344	382	417	359	356	364	374
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**204 588**	**4 817**	**1 006**	**525**	**1 432**	**176 891**	**48 122**	**1 238**	**1 636**	**5 367**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 200	26	16	6	27	391	328	4	27	32
No vehicle available	14 535	835	64	39	73	17 497	12 815	312	312	965

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**210 383**	**3 780**	**731**	**823**	**2 328**	**217 396**	**1 579**	**2 311**	**678**	**1 138**
Owner-occupied housing units	150 392	1 690	409	358	1 360	154 630	699	1 409	311	560
Renter-occupied housing units	59 991	2 090	322	465	968	62 766	880	902	367	578
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**113 504**	**1 501**	**282**	**344**	**1 233**	**103 228**	**653**	**838**	**259**	**379**
With a mortgage	66 876	901	216	308	967	56 956	345	549	232	277
Less than $300	6 084	111	7	2	75	8 523	69	136	–	48
$300 to $499	18 113	218	65	30	175	22 420	176	257	64	86
$500 to $699	17 292	166	71	54	251	14 376	50	82	70	57
$700 to $999	17 522	278	32	120	363	8 029	39	57	42	67
$1,000 to $1,499	6 287	109	30	56	75	2 760	11	8	1	13
$1,500 or more	1 578	19	11	46	28	848	–	9	55	6
Not mortgaged	46 628	600	66	36	266	46 272	308	289	27	102
Less than $100	4 022	69	2	–	25	8 575	62	82	–	31
$100 to $199	29 268	369	35	15	170	30 931	213	157	17	57
$200 to $299	11 118	121	28	21	58	5 618	20	49	10	14
$300 to $399	1 672	40	–	–	13	860	8	1	–	–
$400 or more	548	1	1	–	–	288	5	–	–	–
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**54 910**	**2 076**	**305**	**465**	**929**	**58 259**	**873**	**830**	**349**	**549**
Less than $200	8 378	387	45	12	96	9 086	124	134	84	77
$200 to $299	9 868	275	42	17	69	15 446	270	266	64	167
$300 to $499	23 222	894	140	277	491	24 125	403	297	162	231
$500 to $749	8 967	374	59	146	226	5 177	35	81	35	62
$750 to $999	1 077	35	6	10	17	579	5	–	–	12
$1,000 or more	358	–	–	–	–	208	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	3 040	111	13	3	30	3 638	36	52	4	–
Median (dollars)	366	372	384	446	416	323	312	296	330	326
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**210 383**	**3 780**	**731**	**823**	**2 328**	**217 396**	**1 579**	**2 311**	**678**	**1 138**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 521	45	–	–	3	1 768	–	44	–	4
No vehicle available	13 982	757	51	17	213	15 154	382	232	72	85

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**207 356**	**7 423**	**938**	**539**	**711**	**198 970**	**6 924**	**627**	**1 276**	**1 129**
Owner-occupied housing units	150 498	2 977	551	208	400	146 489	3 102	329	286	658
Renter-occupied housing units	56 858	4 446	387	331	311	52 481	3 822	298	990	471
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**95 080**	**2 506**	**300**	**169**	**240**	**94 108**	**2 434**	**169**	**204**	**458**
With a mortgage	47 457	1 347	183	136	136	56 651	1 327	123	176	387
Less than $300	9 597	546	49	3	21	4 231	220	16	17	10
$300 to $499	20 799	549	63	35	63	15 832	463	21	46	114
$500 to $699	10 460	221	49	18	34	15 828	375	25	16	75
$700 to $999	4 993	20	15	54	12	13 729	184	24	72	121
$1,000 to $1,499	1 316	4	7	17	6	5 796	64	37	25	58
$1,500 or more	292	7	–	9	–	1 235	21	–	–	9
Not mortgaged	47 623	1 159	117	33	104	37 457	1 107	46	28	71
Less than $100	8 137	230	52	–	49	2 598	168	4	–	8
$100 to $199	30 557	704	57	33	23	22 633	591	26	–	44
$200 to $299	7 660	154	6	–	32	10 063	267	12	28	17
$300 to $399	867	51	2	–	–	1 575	69	4	–	2
$400 or more	402	20	–	–	–	588	12	–	–	–
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**51 802**	**4 334**	**341**	**331**	**284**	**47 884**	**3 800**	**290**	**990**	**435**
Less than $200	11 979	1 542	76	104	69	6 788	747	51	154	22
$200 to $299	16 192	1 275	95	118	57	10 617	748	72	235	117
$300 to $499	15 861	988	114	97	126	20 604	1 624	116	516	205
$500 to $749	2 067	177	37	9	7	5 705	513	30	73	52
$750 to $999	120	–	1	–	–	719	11	11	7	24
$1,000 or more	28	–	–	–	–	261	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	5 555	352	18	3	25	3 190	157	10	5	15
Median (dollars)	269	235	290	251	306	348	340	329	340	369
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**207 356**	**7 423**	**938**	**539**	**711**	**198 970**	**6 924**	**627**	**1 276**	**1 129**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 313	222	78	14	21	1 713	68	–	17	8
No vehicle available	19 754	2 686	102	53	93	13 677	1 612	72	227	72

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State	**2 199 129**	**18.3**	**20.4**	**13.9**	**13.6**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**83.6**	**75.6**	**1.4**
District 1	250 560	6.6	32.5	22.1	12.1	3.0	.9	99.8	98.8	1.3
COUNTY										
St. Louis County (pt.)	144 186	5.3	18.5	13.1	12.1	3.3	.4	99.7	98.3	.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 374	8.2	51.5	34.4	11.9	2.6	1.6	100.0	99.4	2.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 562	1.1	3.5	2.1	7.7	–	–	100.0	97.0	.4
Berkeley city (pt.)	4 334	–	5.2	7.6	6.0	.7	.1	100.0	98.9	.2
Clayton city	5 800	2.9	48.8	19.2	21.1	12.5	–	100.0	100.0	.7
Ferguson city	9 346	2.1	12.1	9.6	10.2	1.0	.3	100.0	99.1	.4
Florissant city (pt.)	5 905	5.2	.5	9.0	13.7	6.8	.3	100.0	99.7	.1
Hazelwood city (pt.)	918	1.6	.5	3.5	3.8	29.6	–	100.0	98.3	–
Jennings city	6 914	2.5	18.3	15.3	5.6	–	.2	100.0	100.0	.8
Overland city (pt.)	3 727	.3	33.2	13.6	9.9	–	.3	100.0	100.0	2.2
Richmond Heights city	4 988	.4	47.6	18.6	14.4	.3	–	100.0	99.9	–
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 374	8.2	51.5	34.4	11.9	2.6	1.6	100.0	99.4	2.3
Spanish Lake CDP	8 652	8.1	2.4	19.0	10.7	2.5	.2	99.5	94.8	.2
University City city (pt.)	17 689	2.4	36.7	11.8	13.9	.7	.9	100.0	99.7	.7
Webster Groves city (pt.)	543	9.9	29.8	18.2	6.3	–	1.3	100.0	95.6	1.3
District 2	222 011	25.1	4.9	8.8	25.6	6.8	.2	97.4	95.1	.2
COUNTY										
St. Charles County (pt.)	49 022	39.5	5.4	10.2	18.5	4.7	.3	94.4	91.9	.3
St. Louis County (pt.)	172 989	21.0	4.7	8.4	27.6	7.4	.2	98.3	96.0	.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ballwin city	8 158	16.0	1.5	6.4	30.5	6.4	.1	99.9	98.7	.1
Berkeley city (pt.)	372	3.2	5.1	4.3	6.7	–	–	100.0	100.0	–
Bridgeton city	7 123	11.0	2.0	4.8	21.5	4.9	.1	100.0	95.6	.3
Chesterfield city	14 019	40.0	1.4	8.3	53.3	11.9	.1	98.8	95.7	.2
Creve Coeur city	5 402	25.3	3.1	12.7	34.9	15.3	–	100.0	99.2	–
Florissant city (pt.)	13 892	6.6	1.7	5.6	11.0	1.4	.3	99.9	99.9	–
Hazelwood city (pt.)	5 847	14.5	.4	17.6	8.5	16.3	–	100.0	99.6	.3
Kirkwood city (pt.)	11 051	7.8	19.0	7.5	21.0	6.5	–	100.0	99.1	.2
Maryland Heights city	11 470	13.8	2.1	15.9	10.9	9.4	.2	99.7	96.6	.2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	12	–	100.0	66.7	33.3	–	–	–	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	3 795	.7	14.9	5.0	12.0	.4	–	100.0	99.8	–
St. Ann city	6 784	3.6	3.0	21.2	5.8	.4	.4	99.9	99.6	.5
St. Charles city	23 246	37.7	9.1	15.5	14.6	3.2	.2	99.6	98.3	.1
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 862	56.5	.7	5.5	20.7	7.2	.3	99.6	98.5	.2
Sappington CDP (pt.)	208	26.4	2.9	2.9	56.3	–	–	100.0	78.4	–
University City city (pt.)	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	339	6.2	44.5	6.5	17.1	3.2	–	100.0	100.0	–
District 3	243 398	14.6	28.4	19.0	10.9	2.4	.6	92.3	84.4	.8
COUNTY										
Jefferson County	63 423	29.3	7.7	7.6	10.6	.8	.7	75.1	51.8	.6
Ste. Genevieve County	6 766	22.4	16.0	12.3	12.9	–	2.3	60.1	35.9	2.3
St. Louis County (pt.)	84 664	15.8	11.2	11.3	15.6	5.9	.2	99.7	96.5	.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 545	2.3	60.6	35.0	6.5	.3	.6	100.0	99.8	1.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Affton CDP	9 244	4.3	10.0	9.0	7.3	2.9	.2	99.9	99.5	–
Arnold city	6 986	19.7	2.2	5.8	8.9	2.4	.3	98.9	80.9	.2
Concord CDP	7 647	15.4	2.1	3.8	19.0	4.0	.1	99.6	96.8	–
Crestwood city	4 591	2.0	3.4	6.0	16.2	–	–	99.5	99.3	–
Kirkwood city (pt.)	648	8.6	16.0	1.7	31.5	9.0	–	100.0	83.6	–
Lemay CDP	7 767	2.6	25.9	14.0	5.9	8.1	.5	100.0	99.3	.8
Mehlville CDP	12 078	19.8	2.6	17.3	9.4	8.2	.3	99.9	96.8	–
Oakville CDP	10 938	39.7	2.1	7.9	26.4	5.4	.3	99.7	91.3	.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 545	2.3	60.6	35.0	6.5	.3	.6	100.0	99.8	1.4
Sappington CDP (pt.)	4 347	11.3	3.2	10.7	18.1	11.0	.1	100.0	96.2	.8
Webster Groves city (pt.)	8 512	9.2	43.6	8.1	25.7	2.8	.1	99.9	99.6	.3
District 4	260 164	24.0	16.4	11.3	12.1	1.9	2.1	66.3	50.1	2.2
COUNTY										
Bates County	6 782	13.9	30.7	10.7	12.6	.2	2.8	85.7	51.2	3.1
Benton County	10 280	24.4	12.5	24.3	6.9	–	8.7	35.0	18.0	8.6
Camden County	25 662	41.0	3.5	12.8	10.1	14.1	1.5	33.1	22.4	1.7
Cass County	24 337	29.5	11.0	7.9	14.5	.9	.7	94.6	66.5	.8
Cole County	24 939	23.7	17.0	12.3	15.5	1.1	.6	84.4	75.3	.8
Dallas County	5 484	21.2	15.5	9.4	8.7	.3	2.7	28.2	26.7	2.4
Henry County	9 317	15.5	25.5	10.6	10.2	.5	2.2	72.2	66.2	1.9
Hickory County	5 482	27.5	8.9	11.6	6.7	–	3.6	27.5	13.0	3.2
Jackson County (pt.)	9 700	27.9	7.7	10.2	13.8	.9	.4	97.7	78.9	.9
Johnson County	16 010	22.5	15.9	10.7	11.9	.2	1.0	83.1	63.4	1.1
Laclede County	11 564	25.2	11.4	11.1	10.0	.1	1.9	73.7	43.6	2.0
Lafayette County	12 820	17.2	25.4	10.5	14.3	.3	1.9	94.2	62.1	2.3
Maries County	3 715	22.2	19.4	10.7	10.5	–	4.3	24.0	21.2	3.6
Miller County	9 766	27.8	14.5	10.0	11.4	2.1	1.8	39.1	34.0	1.9
Maniteau County	5 043	15.3	28.8	9.1	13.0	.1	2.6	64.9	52.5	2.7
Morgan County	12 642	25.4	10.1	14.7	9.7	.5	2.2	27.7	14.8	2.7
Osage County	5 414	16.7	27.6	11.9	16.2	.1	4.7	45.5	21.4	3.8
Pettis County	15 443	12.9	29.1	10.0	12.8	.5	1.0	75.3	71.5	1.6
Pulaski County	13 838	27.1	7.4	8.1	12.7	.9	1.1	76.3	57.0	1.3
St. Clair County	4 645	18.7	23.7	15.3	8.2	.3	7.9	37.0	32.9	8.1
Saline County	10 033	12.1	29.3	9.5	14.5	–	1.5	86.6	73.3	2.4
Vernon County	8 181	14.1	28.3	11.5	11.8	.4	2.6	85.6	50.3	2.9
Webster County	9 067	25.7	17.1	8.6	12.1	.1	3.3	41.0	37.9	2.8

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 4—Con.										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Belton city	6 853	29.5	4.7	10.9	11.1	.4	.3	99.2	97.0	.6
Blue Springs city (pt.)	4 197	30.4	3.4	14.0	13.5	2.0	–	99.8	99.2	–
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 870	3.6	1.2	3.5	15.7	2.3	.2	99.4	98.5	.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	15 309	18.1	20.5	16.9	15.6	1.7	.2	98.3	98.3	.5
Kansas City city (pt.)	17	88.2	–	58.8	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	143	78.3	–	–	58.7	–	–	100.0	100.0	–
Marshall city	5 162	13.6	18.3	10.1	13.1	–	.2	99.8	98.3	.8
Sedalia city	9 314	7.3	34.7	12.2	10.2	.3	.5	99.7	98.7	.9
Warrensburg city	5 460	22.9	14.8	19.2	10.4	4	.1	99.4	97.6	.7
District 5	257 287	11.7	24.6	18.6	12.4	2.3	.5	99.8	96.5	.7
COUNTY										
Jackson County (pt.)	257 287	11.7	24.6	18.6	12.4	2.3	.5	99.8	96.5	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blue Springs city (pt.)	172	85.5	–	–	25.6	–	–	100.0	100.0	–
Grandview city	10 315	14.2	2.9	13.5	13.9	5.2	.2	100.0	99.1	.5
Independence city (pt.)	47 822	12.0	14.2	14.2	9.8	1.5	.3	99.7	95.9	.4
Kansas City city (pt.)	161 763	8.2	33.8	22.1	12.2	2.4	.6	99.9	97.3	.9
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	18 606	40.2	2.9	13.1	18.5	3.9	.3	99.6	96.0	.3
Raytown city	13 216	7.3	3.8	8.3	12.7	1.2	.2	100.0	99.5	.1
District 6	239 344	17.9	23.7	11.5	14.7	1.0	1.3	90.7	71 2	1.6
COUNTY										
Andrew County	5 841	18.5	23.5	7.9	14.7	.4	.8	85.8	39.4	1.3
Atchison County	3 298	8.0	44.6	10.9	17.7	.1	.9	73.6	62.5	1.5
Buchanan County	35 652	8.6	39.2	14.8	11.2	1.1	.7	98.3	81.8	.7
Caldwell County	3 649	11.0	38.7	11.2	17.0	.1	2.9	73.4	46.8	2.9
Carroll County	5 001	8.5	45.7	10.1	14.4	.5	2.5	82.4	54.1	4.5
Charitan County	4 479	13.5	36.8	9.4	14.4	.2	3.6	80.4	45.5	5.2
Clay County	63 000	22.1	7.0	12.2	13.8	1.4	.2	98.9	88.0	.4
Clinton County	6 559	16.7	29.0	8.5	15.9	–	1.3	83.5	56.5	1.5
Cooper County	6 002	13.1	36.6	9.5	17.0	.3	2 2	70.5	62.7	1.8
Daviess County	3 613	8.3	35.0	7.6	16.4	.3	3.6	76.8	36.1	3 2
DeKalb County	3 358	14.8	29.9	12.5	12.8	1.5	3.4	80.4	45.0	2.9
Gentry County	3 232	9.6	43.5	12.2	15.3	.1	3.8	74.9	60.8	4.8
Grundy County	5 113	6.6	37.8	12.9	13.6	.3	2.8	94.9	65.9	3.8
Harrison County	4 245	7.6	39.9	10.3	14.2	.2	5.0	77.4	45.2	7.2
Holt County	3 190	9.4	42.4	14.7	13.6	.2	3.5	53.4	43.7	3.5
Howard County	4 025	11.9	35.1	8.9	13.1	.5	2.6	81.3	58.6	2.2
Jackson County (pt.)	13 742	39.7	4.3	4.7	23.6	1.2	.3	93.5	84.2	.3
Linn County	6 566	9.6	41.1	9.5	14.8	.2	1.5	95.2	70.7	1.6
Livingston County	6 294	10.8	29.6	10.9	11.2	–	1.8	93.5	66.5	2.4
Mercer County	2 225	8.0	27.6	14.2	11.5	.2	7.6	68.8	40.3	12.4
Nodaway County	8 349	12.3	33.3	12.9	16.5	.1	1.7	79.9	64.7	1.9
Platte County	24 362	34.6	8.4	13.8	17.3	2.7	.6	96.7	76.0	.8
Putnam County	2 590	12.8	28.2	11.0	13.7	.5	4.4	73.9	43.6	6.3
Ray County	8 611	15.1	23.8	7.8	12.8	.2	.8	88.1	52.4	.6
Schuyler County	1 986	8.7	36.8	9.8	14.0	.2	4.0	64.2	42.8	4.0
Sullivan County	3 093	11.0	37.7	13.0	14.9	.2	3.8	86.7	43.8	4.4
Worth County	1 269	7.0	45.5	7.9	13.4	–	5.3	71.6	39.0	5.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blue Springs city (pt.)	9 870	44.7	.6	4.3	24.5	1.2	.3	99.9	98.5	.2
Excelsior Springs city	4 201	12.8	18.7	18.2	8.8	.6	.2	100.0	90.8	.2
Gladstone city	11 076	16.9	.5	12.3	16.1	1.8	.1	100.0	99.4	.4
Independence city (pt.)	440	46.4	7.7	3.4	37.3	11.4	–	68.0	33.6	2.3
Kansas City city (pt.)	39 993	31.1	3.1	13.6	13.4	2.6	.3	98.6	92.1	.6
Liberty city	7 661	29.2	13.5	12.7	18.3	1.4	.1	99.7	92.7	.2
Maryville city	3 790	15.1	24.1	19.8	14.3	–	1.2	99.8	98.4	.7
St. Joseph city	31 276	7.5	41.3	16.0	10.8	1.2	.6	99.8	92.8	.7
District 7	249 377	23.3	18.6	11.4	11.1	.5	1.2	68.8	56.1	1.4
COUNTY										
Barry County	12 908	22.3	18.6	8.1	10.3	–	1.9	49.5	32.6	1.3
Barton County	5 014	13.4	33.2	12.2	12.5	.3	2.6	96.6	52.2	4.4
Cedar County	6 035	21.7	22.5	9.5	10.6	–	2.3	63.7	44.8	1.9
Christian County	12 812	40.5	12.7	5.4	12.8	–	1.3	50.5	39.5	1.6
Dade County	3 543	13.4	35.4	10.3	11.9	.1	3.6	58.7	33.4	5.8
Douglas County	5 105	21.3	17.0	10.0	12.3	–	4.8	27.5	26.3	4 6
Greene County	87 910	24.3	14.6	13.3	11.5	.6	.3	86.2	77.8	.6
Jasper County	39 554	17.5	29.7	13.1	11.0	.3	.7	83.8	72.9	1.1
Lawrence County	12 788	17.3	29.5	8.5	12.1	–	1.2	62.2	56.4	1 7
McDonald County	7 327	24.6	18.8	11.9	7.9	–	2.2	42.8	28.8	1.8
Newton County	18 384	22.1	17.5	8.5	12.0	–	1.6	48.7	36.8	1.6
Ozark County	4 451	23.4	12.8	11.8	9.6	.1	6.6	16.2	9.4	5.8
Polk County	8 979	22.4	21.1	9.7	12.0	.3	2.0	43.8	40.7	1.8
Stone County	11 294	27.9	10.7	8.9	9.6	1.4	1.7	41.3	13.4	1.3
Taney County	13 273	29.7	5.4	14.5	7.3	2.4	.7	62.6	29.1	1.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Carthage city	4 712	10.1	38.1	12.6	14.7	–	.2	98.6	98.2	.8
Joplin city	19 359	18.2	31.4	17.2	9.1	.7	.4	99.2	96.3	1.0
Springfield city	62 472	20.3	16.2	17.1	8.4	.8	.3	98.7	93.5	.7
District 8	243 493	18.5	14.4	10.6	11.0	.2	2.4	62.5	51.1	2.1

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 8—Con.										
COUNTY										
Bollinger County	4 542	18.3	18.8	6.6	12.9	.2	6.2	18.3	15.1	5.8
Butler County	17 046	18.0	11.4	11.0	9.4	.3	1.4	71.6	52.1	1.7
Cape Girardeau County	25 315	20.2	15.4	12.2	17.9	.3	.7	82.8	73.2	.5
Carter County	2 693	25.0	11.6	14.9	6.8	.2	7.8	42.8	29.0	6.9
Crawford County	9 030	14.1	13.5	11.6	9.9	–	4.5	43.3	31.7	4.7
Dent County	6 115	14.9	16.1	8.8	10.8	–	3.3	43.9	36.6	2.1
Dunklin County	14 102	14.9	13.9	8.8	6.9	.2	1.2	90.8	71.6	1.3
Howell County	13 326	22.6	13.3	10.4	12.2	.4	3.2	52.5	46.3	2.5
Iron County	4 700	16.7	15.8	11.7	9.9	.1	4.8	43.7	37.1	3.4
Madison County	5 282	16.9	16.2	11.8	9.1	–	2.2	49.2	37.5	1.2
Mississippi County	5 757	13.8	11.3	8.6	10.5	–	9	72.3	70.3	1.2
New Madrid County	8 557	16.9	13.4	7.4	7.7	.1	1.7	76.6	69.6	1.8
Oregon County	4 484	15.0	16.7	10.0	9.6	–	4.2	40.1	28.7	2.9
Pemiscot County	8 806	12.1	15.4	10.0	7.9	.4	2.3	97.4	68.1	1.7
Perry County	6 867	16.5	18.1	9.7	15.7	–	3.4	63.1	43.1	2.9
Phelps County	14 715	21.7	10.6	13.2	14.0	.5	.8	57.7	53.8	1.6
Reynolds County	3 537	21.3	11.4	12.1	8.4	.1	7.8	24.0	16.9	7.4
Ripley County	5 597	25.2	11.6	7.9	8.9	.1	4.4	49.7	22.8	3.4
St. Francois County	20 321	22.5	18.4	11.5	10.1	.3	1.7	66.7	62.0	1.2
Scott County	15 881	16.4	13.8	10.3	10.7	.1	.8	78.1	71.5	1.3
Shannon County	3 312	16.5	18.0	8.5	11.5	–	6.9	36.8	29.6	4.8
Stoddard County	12 288	17.1	13.3	7.5	9.0	–	9	71.6	55.1	2.1
Texas County	9 525	18.9	14.8	11.9	11.2	.4	3.8	50.4	27.6	2.9
Washington County	8 075	22.7	11.8	11.0	10.1	–	4.7	22.3	17.1	3.2
Wayne County	6 406	21.1	11.6	10.9	8.0	.1	3.7	40.2	26.3	1.8
Wright County	7 214	15.0	22.6	11.4	11.6	.4	1.6	45.8	42.3	2.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Cape Girardeau city	14 627	16.8	16.8	16.4	17.4	.5	.7	98.8	96.9	.5
Farmington city	4 128	21.9	14.5	16.0	11.0	–	–	98.9	98.7	.2
Kennett city	4 679	17.2	11.7	9.9	6.6	.3	.7	96.0	93.5	.7
Poplar Bluff city	7 810	12.1	16.0	16.8	8.9	.6	1.1	99.8	98.3	1.8
Rolla city	5 866	22.4	8.7	20.6	12.8	1.3	.3	98.2	97.0	2.5
Sikeston city	7 317	16.2	12.0	13.4	10.2	.1	.7	99.1	98.4	1.4
District 9	233 495	24.5	18.1	10.7	14.2	1.8	1.8	76.4	60.2	1.9
COUNTY										
Adair County	10 097	15.9	26.3	17.2	11.4	1.2	1.3	96.0	72.6	1.4
Audrain County	10 039	12.0	21.7	9.0	12.3	–	1.9	83.5	71.0	2.6
Boone County	44 695	25.1	8.9	12.9	15.6	2.8	.4	96.2	80.6	.6
Callaway County	13 003	23.3	15.1	8.7	12.6	.7	1.2	80.8	42.3	1.2
Clark County	3 398	12.4	34.4	13.7	13.1	.1	7.8	62.1	40.3	7.9
Franklin County	32 451	25.4	14.4	10.4	12.5	1.7	2.3	53.0	44.0	2.0
Gasconade County	7 158	16.2	25.5	15.6	12.8	.1	6.8	50.7	41.0	5.5
Knox County	2 254	11.4	39.1	13.3	11.1	.2	5.8	66.6	43.8	7.6
Lewis County	4 244	12.4	36.2	12.3	11.8	.2	2.4	74.9	54.9	3.7
Lincoln County	12 284	29.2	14.3	8.6	10.9	.1	1.3	49.2	31.5	1.4
Macon County	6 955	13.5	32.4	10.0	13.7	.4	2.1	92.8	57.4	2.5
Marion County	12 026	15.4	36.6	13.3	12.8	.9	1.1	89.2	78.1	1.2
Monroe County	4 114	17.0	32.4	10.1	13.3	–	4.1	70.8	46.7	4.5
Montgomery County	5 241	16.0	24.1	8.6	10.5	–	2.3	52.6	49.7	1.8
Pike County	7 128	11.9	30.0	12.1	12.5	.1	4.7	71.2	54.0	4.4
Ralls County	3 766	21.1	23.8	10.2	10.2	1.8	3.9	63.0	37.0	3.4
Randolph County	10 131	16.0	29.2	11.0	11.5	–	1.4	94.9	71.7	2.2
St. Charles County (pt.)	30 091	49.6	3.6	5.2	21.9	6.2	.6	80.9	73.7	.7
Scotland County	2 302	7.8	50.7	13.1	18.7	.2	5.7	74.5	45.8	6.9
Shelby County	3 277	11.4	40.0	11.3	14.7	–	2.9	85.4	56.9	3.6
Warren County	8 841	33.2	10.9	10.6	11.5	–	1.0	50.9	38.0	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Columbia city	27 551	24.2	9.3	17.6	15.9	3.8	.2	98.7	98.2	.2
Fulton city	3 750	13.1	22.9	12.9	11.5	.4	.6	99.8	96.5	1.3
Hannibal city	7 874	13.2	42.2	15.1	12.7	1.2	1.0	99.6	95.4	1.1
Jefferson City city (pt.)	133	8.3	24.8	5.3	1.5	–	3.8	91.7	86.5	6.0
Kirksville city	6 927	16.0	25.1	21.8	10.5	1.8	.6	100.0	98.0	.8
Mexico city	5 023	9.9	22.0	12.2	10.2	–	.3	99.8	98.5	1.5
Moberly city	5 834	12.0	33.6	13.5	11.6	–	.6	100.0	97.9	1.2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	6 702	51.6	1.2	5.1	12.6	2.6	.1	94.7	93.9	.6
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 911	73.8	.9	7.1	23.6	21.5	.3	97.8	96.4	.6
Washington city	4 338	21.2	23.7	12.0	16.9	7.1	.4	97.8	96.9	–

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with— House heating fuel: Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	Vehicles available: None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
The State	**1 961 206**	**60.4**	**12.0**	**18.1**	**1.5**	**8.0**	**9.8**	**33.2**	**57.0**	**5.2**
District 1	220 611	83.9	.9	12.7	1.4	1.2	20.5	40.0	39.5	4.5
COUNTY										
St. Louis County (pt.)	134 955	87.6	.8	9.9	1.1	.7	9.4	39.6	51.0	1.8
St. Louis city (pt.)	85 656	78.1	1.1	17.0	1.8	1.9	37.9	40.7	21.3	8.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 454	96.3	.3	2.1	.5	.7	6.2	42.0	51.7	.3
Berkeley city (pt.)	3 945	92.2	.5	5.8	.6	.8	9.0	44.8	46.2	2.6
Cloyton city	5 384	87.1	.6	9.8	1.1	1.5	4.9	48.6	46.5	.2
Ferguson city	8 750	84.7	.9	13.5	.5	.4	8.9	39.0	52.2	1.0
Florissant city (pt.)	5 697	88.3	.4	11.1	.1	–	5.1	35.7	59.1	.3
Hazelwood city (pt.)	892	91.9	1.0	7.1	–	–	3.9	35.5	60.5	–
Jennings city	6 388	94.1	.7	4.0	.9	.3	13.5	44.8	41.6	3.1
Overland city (pt.)	3 508	97.0	.7	1.6	.3	.4	11.9	40.1	48.0	3.1
Richmond Heights city	4 728	90.7	.8	3.3	2.2	3.0	7.2	44.7	48.1	1.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	85 656	78.1	1.1	17.0	1.8	1.9	37.9	40.7	21.3	8.6
Sponish Lake CDP	8 071	81.5	.6	15.5	2.0	.4	6.3	35.0	58.8	.6
University City city (pt.)	16 539	91.5	.8	6.0	1.2	.4	12.0	41.2	46.8	1.7
Webster Groves city (pt.)	504	76.0	1.6	20.0	1.0	1.4	16.3	41.5	42.3	7.1
District 2	210 042	77.3	2.0	18.6	1.4	.6	3.6	27.3	69.1	.7
COUNTY										
St. Charles County (pt.)	45 892	66.0	3.5	26.2	3.1	1.1	4.4	26.1	69.5	1.5
St. Louis County (pt.)	164 150	80.5	1.5	16.5	1.0	.5	3.4	27.6	68.9	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bollwin city	7 849	86.9	1.0	10.3	1.3	.5	1.2	25.4	73.4	3
Berkeley city (pt.)	335	87.2	2.1	6.0	2.1	2.7	18.8	30.1	51.0	–
Bridgeton city	6 793	91.9	1.1	5.9	.9	.1	3.1	31.2	65.7	.5
Chesterfield city	13 115	76.6	.7	22.1	.4	.2	3.3	19.7	77.0	.1
Creve Coeur city	5 106	59.5	.7	38.4	1.3	.1	1.9	31.0	67.2	–
Florissant city (pt.)	13 480	92.8	.3	6.6	–	.2	3.7	29.7	66.6	.3
Hazelwood city (pt.)	5 463	73.7	.2	25.7	–	.4	4.0	39.4	56.6	.7
Kirkwood city (pt.)	10 586	89.8	.3	8.0	1.5	.4	6.1	34.6	59.2	.1
Maryland Heights city	10 667	67.3	1.1	30.9	.5	.3	2.9	34.7	62.4	.3
O'Fallon city (pt.)	8	–	100.0	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Overland city (pt.)	3 667	94.7	.7	2.3	1.5	.9	7.0	34.7	58.4	2.0
St. Ann city	6 319	86.6	1.0	11.0	.9	.5	8.9	43.1	48.0	1.4
St. Charles city	21 670	58.4	1.5	34.5	4.9	.7	7.3	33.1	59.6	2.1
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 543	75.5	.9	22.6	.3	.7	1.5	21.3	77.2	6
Soppington COP (pt.)	194	81.4	–	18.6	–	–	–	13.9	86.1	–
University City city (pt.)	17	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	35.3	64.7	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	316	94.0	–	6.0	–	–	2.2	24.4	73.4	–
District 3	225 186	70.8	5.3	19.8	1.8	2.3	10.1	35.5	54.4	2.7
COUNTY										
Jefferson County	59 199	30.0	16.0	45.0	3.8	5.2	4.3	26.7	69.0	3.5
Ste. Genevieve County	5 707	24.1	26.3	25.2	4.3	20.0	6.4	26.4	67.2	4.0
St. Louis County (pt.)	81 005	82.2	.8	15.4	1.0	.5	5.3	33.0	61.7	.5
St. Louis city (pt.)	79 275	92.9	.5	5.0	1.1	.5	19.6	45.3	35.1	4.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Affton CDP	8 918	90.2	.2	7.9	1.0	.7	4.9	38.0	57.1	.1
Arnold city	6 664	65.2	2.8	26.7	3.1	2.1	3.3	25.8	70.8	2.6
Concord COP	7 452	85.6	.8	12.1	1.2	.4	1.5	25.2	73.3	.2
Crestwood city	4 508	94.8	1.5	2.7	.8	.2	2.8	31.4	65.8	.4
Kirkwood city (pt.)	626	89.8	–	7.3	2.9	–	1.0	29.6	69.5	–
Lemoy COP	7 399	89.9	.5	8.3	.9	.4	10.6	40.3	49.0	2.2
Mehlville CDP	11 307	74.9	.5	23.1	.9	.5	4.5	35.9	59.6	.4
Oakville COP	10 547	75.6	1.5	20.9	1.3	.6	3.0	21.7	75.4	.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	79 275	92.9	.5	5.0	1.1	.5	19.6	45.3	35.1	4.1
Soppington CDP (pt.)	4 180	75.1	.4	22.3	1.1	1.1	7.6	33.3	59.2	–
Webster Groves city (pt.)	8 129	90.9	.5	7.7	.5	.4	5.1	31.0	63.8	.5
District 4	211 514	36.9	24.9	21.1	1.7	15.4	7.3	30.8	61.9	6.8
COUNTY										
Bates County	5 918	42.9	27.5	11.2	1.0	17.4	8.5	29.2	62.3	7.5
Benton County	5 764	1.1	44.1	25.5	2.1	27.2	6.6	32.0	61.4	7.4
Camden County	11 305	1.5	35.6	46.2	.5	16.2	5.3	30.7	63.9	6.1
Cass County	22 892	60.1	15.3	17.2	.2	7.1	5.1	25.9	69.0	5.0
Cole County	22 976	48.1	8.8	33.8	.4	8.9	7.9	32.4	59.7	3.2
Dallas County	4 899	1.9	41.9	21.7	.5	34.0	7.9	30.4	61.7	10.8
Henry County	8 189	51.9	21.8	13.5	.8	11.9	9.4	33.3	57.3	8.5
Hickory County	3 183	1.8	46.6	22.9	.8	27.9	7.2	28.7	64.2	8.6
Jackson County (pt.)	8 991	70.3	11.4	14.0	.6	3.7	3.0	26.5	70.5	1.3
Johnson County	14 579	58.7	16.8	14.4	.5	9.6	5.5	30.7	63.9	5.4
Laclede County	10 420	1.4	41.6	26.6	4.4	25.9	9.8	30.9	59.3	10.1
Lafayette County	11 732	55.8	21.8	13.4	1.7	7.3	7.6	29.7	62.7	6.3
Maries County	3 028	1.4	34.4	21.0	3.3	39.9	8.5	25.4	66.1	7.4
Miller County	7 977	15.5	27.6	28.5	1.4	26.9	7.5	32.1	60.3	8.8
Moniteau County	4 583	52.4	16.2	12.5	.8	18.2	8.4	29.2	62.4	6.3
Morgan County	6 269	17.2	34.3	22.4	1.5	24.7	8.5	29.6	61.8	8.0
Osage County	4 262	.8	38.7	18.2	7.3	35.0	8.2	23.0	68.8	4.6
Pettis County	14 056	61.9	16.7	11.4	.7	9.3	9.5	33.7	56.8	7.7
Pulaski County	12 397	9.5	35.0	31.0	9.1	15.4	6.0	37.5	56.5	8.4
St. Clair County	3 499	8.7	45.7	14.4	2.6	28.6	7.9	32.8	59.3	10.7
Saline County	8 903	69.2	17.1	6.9	1.1	5.6	9.0	35.4	55.6	8.1

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with— House heating fuel: Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	Vehicles available: None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY—Con.										
Vernon County	7 301	43.5	28.5	13.2	.2	14.6	9.3	34.4	56.3	8.2
Webster County	8 391	1.1	43.1	21.4	2.7	31.7	8.5	27.0	64.5	12.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Belton city	6 393	89.0	1.3	8.5	.1	1.0	4.9	31.9	63.1	4.9
Blue Springs city (pt.)	3 964	84.5	1.1	12.9	–	1.5	3.2	29.4	67.4	1.4
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 775	34.5	2.4	28.9	33.9	.3	1.4	43.2	55.4	3.2
Jefferson City city (pt.)	14 048	66.2	1.2	30.2	.2	2.2	10.7	38.9	50.5	3.9
Kansas City city (pt.)	15	46.7	–	53.3	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	143	42.7	4.2	53.1	–	–	–	9.1	90.9	–
Marshall city	4 712	92.9	1.3	4.8	.1	.8	10.2	40.8	49.0	7.7
Sedalia city	8 416	89.4	1.3	6.0	–	3.3	13.2	38.9	47.9	8.6
Warrensburg city	5 002	83.7	1.4	12.6	–	2.3	7.9	37.5	54.6	5.0
District 5	230 568	88.8	1.3	8.7	.2	1.1	13.6	38.1	48.4	4.4
COUNTY										
Jackson County (pt.)	230 568	88.8	1.3	8.7	.2	1.1	13.6	38.1	48.4	4.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blue Springs city (pt.)	172	89.0	–	11.0	–	–	–	4.7	95.3	–
Grandview city	9 271	86.9	.7	12.3	–	.1	4.3	34.6	61.1	3.2
Independence city (pt.)	44 922	90.1	.7	8.2	.2	.8	6.7	36.7	56.6	3.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	140 890	88.7	1.2	8.6	.2	1.3	18.4	41.2	40.4	5.7
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	17 485	86.0	2.2	10.7	–	1.1	6.8	27.0	66.2	1.2
Raytown city	12 697	94.7	.7	4.3	–	.2	5.5	30.8	63.7	.7
District 6	216 536	62.2	15.3	14.5	1.8	6.3	6.9	30.6	62.5	4.3
COUNTY										
Andrew County	5 429	39.6	24.8	21.3	4.8	9.4	3.9	26.7	69.5	4.8
Atchison County	2 961	40.1	25.4	22.1	10.1	2.4	6.5	32.4	61.1	5.4
Buchanan County	32 486	79.9	6.5	10.4	.9	2.3	11.0	36.8	52.3	5.7
Caldwell County	3 222	.5	59.7	19.0	4.7	16.0	7.9	28.8	63.3	6.8
Carroll County	4 332	46.7	30.7	10.4	2.0	10.2	8.6	31.1	60.3	8.8
Chariton County	3 661	28.5	29.4	22.6	5.0	14.5	8.4	27.3	64.4	7.0
Clay County	58 915	84.0	3.6	10.6	.3	1.5	4.7	31.4	63.9	2.1
Clinton County	6 112	53.3	19.4	18.7	1.3	7.3	5.2	30.2	64.6	6.0
Cooper County	5 359	45.8	21.8	18.0	.7	13.8	9.2	28.7	62.1	6.6
Daviess County	3 040	.6	53.4	18.9	5.2	21.9	9.4	30.3	60.3	9.2
DeKalb County	3 054	17.3	43.9	21.6	3.7	13.5	7.0	26.1	66.9	4.0
Gentry County	2 756	36.4	34.7	12.0	5.4	11.5	9.6	32.7	57.7	5.7
Grundy County	4 346	45.6	19.4	17.1	3.6	14.4	11.7	30.3	58.0	6.9
Harrison County	3 574	26.7	46.8	9.2	3.2	14.0	8.6	28.5	62.9	4.5
Holt County	2 440	34.6	28.2	19.4	6.2	11.6	7.5	29.5	63.0	5.7
Howard County	3 571	53.9	16.2	13.3	.9	15.7	11.6	28.8	59.6	6.5
Jackson County (pt.)	13 023	78.5	7.8	11.2	.9	1.6	2.5	20.9	76.6	1.7
Linn County	5 704	49.6	20.5	17.5	1.6	10.7	8.8	34.8	56.4	5.3
Livingston County	5 645	48.6	21.2	16.4	4.7	8.9	11.4	31.6	57.0	6.3
Mercer County	1 577	29.2	32.5	18.5	4.4	15.4	9.4	30.2	60.4	6.1
Nodaway County	7 620	36.7	22.1	25.9	5.6	9.6	8.3	29.3	62.4	4.6
Platte County	22 142	68.7	8.0	19.7	.5	3.1	3.4	28.9	67.8	2.0
Putnam County	2 166	32.5	31.8	12.0	3.2	20.4	10.9	31.3	57.7	7.1
Ray County	8 020	41.1	34.9	14.0	.5	9.5	6.1	27.0	66.9	6.2
Schuyler County	1 729	26.7	29.7	20.6	3.5	19.5	9.7	27.1	63.3	6.6
Sullivan County	2 615	28.8	30.1	14.3	4.0	22.9	10.8	31.0	58.2	9.2
Worth County	1 037	26.4	30.9	17.1	9.6	16.0	6.7	31.8	61.5	5.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blue Springs city (pt.)	9 388	90.4	.8	8.5	–	.3	2.0	19.9	78.1	.7
Excelsior Springs city	3 830	85.6	3.9	8.0	.3	2.2	14.1	33.2	52.7	9.5
Gladstone city	10 535	87.7	.4	11.2	–	.7	2.7	33.1	64.2	1.1
Independence city (pt.)	400	35.3	32.5	23.8	1.5	7.0	–	23.3	76.8	10.0
Kansas City city (pt.)	36 696	84.6	1.7	12.7	.3	.7	3.2	32.2	64.5	1.6
Liberty city	7 194	90.5	2.6	5.5	.1	1.3	5.6	29.1	65.3	1.3
Maryville city	3 545	65.6	1.7	30.6	.2	1.9	11.3	36.6	52.1	3.4
St Joseph city	28 411	89.7	1.2	7.6	.3	1.2	12.0	39.1	48.8	6.0
District 7	222 201	50.4	18.9	17.3	4	13.0	7.1	32.4	60.4	7.4
COUNTY										
Barry County	10 858	28.7	30.3	15.7	.3	24.9	7.1	31.0	61.9	11.5
Barton County	4 524	49.8	27.2	8.2	3.0	11.7	6.4	31.4	62.2	7.1
Cedar County	5 003	43.8	24.4	12.6	.1	19.0	7.7	31.5	60.8	6.5
Christian County	11 937	31.9	28.1	20.3	.4	19.4	4.4	25.1	70.4	5.7
Dade County	2 976	27.0	35.4	14.4	.8	22.4	7.8	27.0	65.2	7.1
Douglas County	4 587	1.3	37.5	10.0	.9	50.3	8.8	28.8	62.5	9.0
Greene County	81 463	72.6	8.6	13.7	.2	4.8	7.4	34.8	57.8	5.0
Jasper County	36 134	70.7	9.2	14.3	.2	5.7	8.7	34.8	56.4	7.3
Lawrence County	11 724	48.6	23.8	14.8	.5	12.3	6.6	30.4	63.0	11.5
McDonald County	6 386	26.1	33.3	12.1	.4	28.1	7.5	31.2	61.3	18.3
Newton County	16 886	40.9	22.8	17.5	.3	18.5	5.5	28.8	65.7	9.4
Ozark County	3 486	.5	39.2	12.8	1.1	46.4	8.7	29.6	61.6	11.4
Polk County	8 031	.6	41.2	34.8	1.1	22.2	7.0	29.2	63.8	6.8
Stone County	7 885	6.9	34.4	33.2	.8	24.7	6.1	28.5	65.5	9.8
Taney County	10 321	1.4	34.8	46.4	.7	16.8	5.4	35.1	59.5	6.5

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with— House heating fuel: Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	Vehicles available: None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
District 7—Con.										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Carthage city	4 303	91.9	1.1	5.5	.1	1.4	11.8	36.1	52.1	9.4
Joplin city	17 469	84.7	1.6	12.5	.2	.9	10.6	41.0	48.4	7.1
Springfield city	57 353	83.9	1.4	12.8	.1	1.8	9.4	40.2	50.4	6.1
District 8	216 430	31.9	23.4	21.9	1.4	21.3	10.4	34.0	55.6	10.7
COUNTY										
Bollinger County	3 946	15.3	32.0	11.8	.1	40.8	7.7	29.3	63.0	10.0
Butler County	15 334	40.7	18.3	23.8	.3	16.9	14.3	34.8	50.8	11.4
Cape Girardeau County	23 390	53.3	10.0	28.1	.4	8.2	7.6	34.0	58.4	5.4
Carter County	2 128	1.5	29.4	15.6	.7	52.8	12.5	34.4	53.2	19.5
Crawford County	7 299	2.1	38.4	19.6	4.4	35.5	8.0	32.2	59.7	7.6
Dent County	5 327	.8	37.1	15.8	10.3	36.0	9.4	34.6	56.0	9.7
Dunklin County	13 128	58.8	17.4	19.0	.1	4.7	13.8	38.9	47.3	13.5
Howell County	12 283	1.4	35.4	19.3	3.2	40.7	8.5	32.3	59.2	10.9
Iron County	3 995	26.2	21.7	17.7	1.9	32.5	9.6	31.7	58.6	13.1
Madison County	4 344	29.1	18.1	25.0	.1	27.7	10.4	35.6	54.0	11.3
Mississippi County	5 411	59.9	20.9	15.9	–	3.3	15.7	38.7	45.6	13.3
New Madrid County	7 795	49.5	25.2	20.3	.3	4.6	14.7	36.2	49.0	14.4
Oregon County	3 851	1.0	38.4	9.1	3.8	47.6	9.7	31.8	58.5	11.0
Pemiscot County	8 210	64.1	20.7	11.2	.6	3.4	19.2	37.3	43.5	18.6
Perry County	6 111	38.4	21.1	17.3	3.2	20.1	7.0	29.9	63.1	5.6
Phelps County	13 277	2.2	35.1	36.6	5.3	20.9	8.3	34.0	57.7	7.1
Reynolds County	2 542	1.8	28.0	18.5	1.0	50.7	8.0	32.2	59.8	13.8
Ripley County	4 788	20.7	26.9	15.8	.6	36.0	11.3	36.1	52.7	12.7
St. Francois County	17 670	42.8	10.9	35.1	.3	10.9	9.1	34.4	56.5	7.8
Scott County	14 761	56.1	12.5	26.4	.4	4.6	9.9	34.4	55.7	10.1
Shannon County	2 917	1.8	29.8	8.2	.8	59.3	7.3	28.5	64.2	13.2
Stoddard County	11 383	48.5	22.8	16.4	.3	12.0	9.8	32.8	57.3	9.9
Texas County	8 441	1.1	36.2	16.8	1.1	44.8	7.9	30.6	61.5	12.2
Washington County	6 982	12.1	28.5	17.7	1.7	40.0	11.1	30.8	58.1	14.2
Wayne County	4 607	18.0	25.4	17.5	.3	38.8	11.4	35.8	52.8	13.6
Wright County	6 510	2.0	44.5	14.2	1.1	38.3	10.8	32.0	57.2	14.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Cape Girardeau city	13 442	66.0	1.6	29.6	.3	2.5	9.9	39.1	51.0	6.9
Farmington city	3 749	69.2	.8	28.4	–	1.6	7.2	42.1	50.7	4.8
Kennett city	4 408	74.6	1.3	23.0	–	1.0	16.1	38.7	45.1	12.2
Poplar Bluff city	7 077	69.5	2.1	24.0	.3	4.2	21.5	38.4	40.1	11.4
Rolla city	5 318	3.3	36.3	46.0	10.1	4.4	11.5	40.9	47.6	5.2
Sikeston city	6 786	62.1	1.2	35.0	.4	1.4	13.3	39.1	47.7	12.6
District 9	208 118	38.2	17.5	29.5	3.6	11.2	7.5	29.5	63.0	5.7
COUNTY										
Adair County	9 060	42.6	14.5	28.5	2.6	11.7	10.1	35.3	54.5	5.4
Audrain County	9 205	59.9	12.3	17.1	.9	9.8	10.3	31.5	58.2	6.8
Boone County	41 937	57.6	6.2	30.4	.3	5.5	7.4	35.7	56.9	4.1
Callaway County	11 552	33.9	20.6	26.4	.7	18.5	6.7	30.8	62.5	7.8
Clark County	2 859	36.5	26.0	15.2	5.1	17.1	8.1	29.7	62.2	9.2
Franklin County	28 856	2.5	25.6	46.5	13.1	12.2	6.8	26.7	66.5	5.9
Gasconade County	5 543	7.6	28.3	25.6	11.3	27.3	7.9	30.7	61.4	6.5
Knox County	1 819	25.7	28.6	18.2	7.7	19.7	8.5	26.2	65.4	5.4
Lewis County	3 745	40.9	22.8	14.5	2.5	19.3	7.8	29.5	62.7	7.0
Lincoln County	10 316	17.0	26.9	38.2	2.9	15.1	6.8	25.7	67.4	8.0
Macon County	6 160	32.8	26.7	19.5	3.7	17.3	9.7	28.9	61.4	7.6
Marion County	10 728	68.9	10.3	13.9	.6	6.4	11.9	33.8	54.3	6.2
Monroe County	3 471	39.2	22.1	16.2	3.9	18.6	6.4	28.1	65.5	6.9
Montgomery County	4 341	32.9	22.3	20.4	4.2	20.2	7.8	30.4	61.8	7.8
Pike County	6 083	41.1	18.8	19.1	2.0	19.0	9.7	29.8	60.5	8.9
Ralls County	3 226	29.6	36.6	16.4	1.2	16.3	5.2	26.6	68.2	5.6
Randolph County	8 943	57.1	12.4	17.6	.9	12.0	10.9	31.5	57.5	8.7
St. Charles County (pt.)	28 439	46.1	13.9	35.0	1.3	3.6	3.5	20.5	75.9	2.6
Scotland County	1 956	42.2	28.6	9.7	5.4	14.1	9.4	30.1	60.5	6.6
Shelby County	2 809	23.4	34.7	22.6	5.2	14.1	9.5	31.1	59.3	6.7
Warren County	7 070	11.2	24.4	44.8	4.5	15.1	6.5	26.4	67.1	6.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Columbia city	25 841	71.5	1.0	26.4	.2	1.0	9.8	40.0	50.2	3.9
Fulton city	3 419	75.3	1.4	20.1	–	3.2	14.1	45.9	40.0	8.9
Hannibal city	7 077	83.5	1.9	12.5	–	2.1	15.5	37.1	47.4	7.0
Jefferson City city (pt.)	120	86.7	2.5	3.3	–	7.5	9.2	40.8	50.0	16.7
Kirksville city	6 286	58.1	4.8	31.0	2.1	4.0	12.5	41.4	46.1	5.5
Mexico city	4 592	82.3	.8	14.2	.2	2.5	14.0	36.5	49.5	7.3
Moberly city	5 216	78.5	.8	17.0	.5	3.1	14.8	36.9	48.3	10.6
O'Fallon city (pt.)	6 374	64.1	5.0	29.2	.2	1.5	3.2	25.6	71.2	2.6
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 680	70.1	1.5	28.0	.4	–	2.2	22.3	75.5	1.3
Washington city	4 099	.6	16.5	55.5	25.2	2.2	8.1	33.5	58.4	1.7

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	**1 348 733**	**9.0**	**25.9**	**622 426**	**600**	**18.4**	**396 794**	**177**	**12.3**	**612 473**	**44.4**	**3.2**	**368**	**25.2**
District 1	124 825	6.2	35.6	68 311	590	18.5	41 425	198	12.8	95 786	35.7	5.0	391	28.3
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	92 745	6.4	33.5	56 346	600	18.2	30 249	197	12.2	42 210	40.9	2.7	449	25.8
St. Louis city (pt.)	32 080	5.4	41.9	11 965	526	20.3	11 176	201	15.2	53 576	31.7	6.8	336	30.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 131	6.7	44.2	1 856	611	17.7	2 084	188	11.8	323	26.3	2.2	510	21.3
Berkeley city (pt.)	2 799	5.8	36.5	1 844	521	18.9	905	185	11.8	1 146	41.5	1.3	456	27.2
Clayton city	2 688	7.6	29.9	1 205	1 421	18.4	718	400+	12.1	2 696	44.3	4.3	521	21.8
Ferguson city	6 025	5.5	37.4	3 523	569	18.1	2 317	188	11.8	2 725	33.5	2.8	459	27.4
Florissant city (pt.)	4 382	8.1	33.8	2 789	626	15.5	1 251	202	11.6	1 315	31.6	1.3	456	27.1
Hazelwood city (pt.)	642	7.0	29.1	391	576	15.4	151	198	11.3	250	58.8	–	611	23.5
Jennings city	4 818	6.8	33.6	2 717	527	19.0	1 895	175	13.1	1 570	34.8	4.0	375	30.5
Overland city (pt.)	2 471	5.5	39.1	1 350	568	18.0	1 082	179	13.0	1 037	32.4	5.0	409	28.7
Richmond Heights city	2 768	6.1	43.8	1 393	740	17.7	1 102	236	12.0	1 960	42.4	5.1	455	23.6
St. Louis city (pt.)	32 080	5.4	41.9	11 965	526	20.3	11 176	201	15.2	53 576	31.7	6.8	336	30.5
Spanish Lake COP	4 675	6.6	33.0	2 837	623	16.5	1 590	217	11.3	3 396	51.6	–	471	22.9
University City city (pt.)	9 727	4.8	31.4	6 412	682	19.1	2 375	258	12.0	6 812	42 2	4.1	488	26.8
Webster Graves city (pt.)	335	2.4	67.2	154	494	19.2	165	187	18.6	169	13.0	–	277	29.1
District 2	158 781	9 2	21.1	108 939	814	18.3	34 110	234	11.5	51 261	47.5	1.2	519	22.8
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	33 274	10.2	13.7	22 489	775	19.3	5 610	213	11.4	12 618	51.9	1.1	488	22.8
St. Louis County (pt.)	125 507	8.9	23.1	86 450	830	18.1	28 500	239	11.6	38 643	46.1	1.2	530	22.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ballwin city	6 024	8.5	18.5	4 553	857	19.3	1 166	242	11.2	1 825	47.0	–	524	24.2
Berkeley city (pt.)	222	2.3	23.4	134	435	17.6	88	219	12.4	113	40.7	1.8	467	25.6
Bridgeton city	4 922	7.3	22.8	3 000	729	15.9	1 223	223	11.3	1 871	37.7	1.5	499	19.5
Chesterfield city	10 420	9.2	6.3	7 866	1 304	18.9	1 304	344	10.8	2 695	54.1	–	682	24.6
Creve Coeur city	3 654	6.5	24.0	1 860	1 227	16.7	1 079	365	11.7	1 452	61.1	–	598	20.2
Florissant city (pt.)	10 765	4.0	42.2	7 000	584	15.7	3 456	199	11.3	2 715	51.2	.6	512	23.0
Hazelwood city (pt.)	3 393	7.5	33.5	2 083	622	16.3	732	210	12.1	2 070	50.2	1.0	493	19.7
Kirkwood city (pt.)	8 210	6.3	33.1	4 741	822	17.7	2 741	232	11.9	2 376	36.3	4.2	557	23.0
Maryland Heights city	6 572	9.1	26.1	4 866	715	17.8	1 124	206	11.6	4 095	57.3	.6	525	20.1
O'Fallon city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	100.0	–	175	35.0+
Overland city (pt.)	2 822	6.2	41.7	1 625	565	15.9	1 087	185	12.4	845	35.7	2.6	446	25.7
St Ann city	3 725	6.1	46.5	1 959	555	17.8	1 610	177	11.5	2 594	43.2	2.3	429	24.9
St. Charles city	12 937	9.1	20.7	7 212	747	18.2	3 108	214	11.7	8 733	49.3	.6	477	22.7
St. Peters city (pt.)	9 526	12.4	1.9	7 818	816	20.6	681	217	11.4	2 017	62.1	.2	521	22.6
Sappington COP (pt.)	188	10.6	16.5	102	1 250	17.6	59	301	11.8	6	100.0	–	425	27.5
University City city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	64.7	35.3	807	10.0
Webster Graves city (pt.)	303	6.3	29.0	196	598	16.6	92	243	13.1	13	46.2	–	354	18.6
District 3	157 660	8.3	30.4	77 059	652	18.2	52 347	199	12.2	67 526	41.3	4.2	390	24.2
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	48 086	11.3	18.7	23 756	625	18.4	10 056	188	12.1	11 113	48.6	2.0	418	25.4
Ste. Genevieve County	4 719	10.4	22.9	1 488	531	18.7	1 418	172	12.1	988	44.0	6.1	295	24.9
St. Louis County (pt.)	62 583	6.7	33.4	34 947	735	18.0	22 837	216	11.7	18 422	44.8	2.0	469	23.6
St Louis city (pt.)	42 272	7.0	40.3	16 868	579	18.3	18 036	190	12.9	37 003	37.3	5.9	348	24.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton COP	7 217	5.4	45.7	3 350	639	18.1	3 514	203	11.5	1 701	35.4	2.4	433	23.4
Arnold city	5 234	9.3	25.1	2 878	612	17.4	1 300	201	11.9	1 430	52.1	1.1	465	25.2
Concord CDP	6 532	6.1	35.5	3 716	712	15.6	2 426	221	11.3	920	49.8	4.7	521	23.9
Crestwood city	4 089	3.6	38.2	2 145	687	15.6	1 809	209	11.4	419	28.9	5.0	469	27.9
Kirkwood city (pt.)	531	6.6	36.5	293	948	16.6	179	281	11.3	95	34.7	–	614	21.9
Lemay CDP	5 684	6.1	41.7	2 389	527	19.3	2 594	185	12.2	1 715	36.5	5.6	411	25.4
Mehlville COP	7 576	5.5	36.4	4 155	694	16.9	2 783	215	11.6	3 731	51.0	.3	453	22.8
Oakville COP	8 609	9.1	11.9	6 551	865	19.6	1 544	241	11.6	1 938	57.8	.8	532	23.9
St. Louis city (pt.)	42 272	7.0	40.3	16 868	579	18.3	18 036	190	12.9	37 003	37.3	5.9	348	24.3
Sappington COP (pt.)	3 119	6.9	37.1	1 545	786	16.5	1 231	242	11.2	1 061	33.8	.5	544	25.2
Webster Graves city (pt.)	6 893	6.4	33.1	3 985	850	19.4	2 402	251	12.3	1 236	36.3	3.8	549	26.5
District 4	154 001	10.5	21.5	53 532	536	19.9	41 649	160	12.5	57 513	47.2	2.6	319	24.4
COUNTY														
Bates County	4 413	7.4	29.4	948	445	19.4	1 513	160	13.3	1 505	36.6	3.1	266	26.4
Benton County	4 693	11.6	16.9	1 005	399	22 2	1 663	139	12.7	1 071	40.7	2.4	262	30.5
Camden County	9 122	12.6	10.2	2 880	579	22.3	2 932	160	11.6	2 183	51.9	2.7	346	24.5
Cass County	17 486	11.9	14.3	8 782	635	20.1	3 020	191	12.5	5 406	47.6	1.2	404	24.4
Cole County	15 537	9.7	25.3	7 819	618	17.3	4 373	189	11.8	7 439	47.9	1.6	334	22.0
Dallas County	3 861	13.4	19.8	670	396	23.2	762	122	13.1	1 038	43.9	5.3	233	26.7
Henry County	6 012	8.7	24.3	1 747	455	20.0	2 294	154	13.4	2 177	42.7	3.2	275	27.0
Hickory County	2 679	9.3	16.4	408	424	22.4	607	127	11.8	504	40.7	2.8	225	27.2
Jackson County (pt.)	6 451	10.2	16.0	3 685	644	19.4	1 510	201	12.3	2 540	46.6	.4	453	23.8
Johnson County	8 544	11.3	19.8	3 034	561	18.3	1 737	170	11.6	6 035	59.0	1.2	341	27.7
Laclede County	7 655	12.2	20.9	2 081	456	20.7	1 870	129	12.9	2 765	45.4	2.6	271	23.2
Lafayette County	8 697	9.8	27.7	3 001	529	18.9	2 588	170	11.8	3 035	36.9	4.1	307	24.3
Maries County	2 488	9.0	24.6	407	464	22.1	487	137	13.4	540	35.6	3.9	224	25.3
Miller County	6 075	10.6	22.7	1 703	457	22.2	1 435	150	14.2	1 902	49.5	3.7	277	26.0
Moniteau County	3 611	8.5	26.7	915	430	17.6	1 222	142	12.2	972	42.0	3.2	264	23.7
Morgan County	5 059	12.2	18.4	1 135	453	21.1	1 501	148	12.2	1 210	44.9	4.4	273	28.3

Table 31. **Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Osage County	3 534	7.3	29.2	832	492	19.7	1 002	153	11.6	728	39.4	8.8	235	22 3
Pettis County	10 465	9.9	27.4	4 147	447	18.7	3 673	160	13.1	3 591	46.4	3.5	319	26.0
Pulaski County	6 887	13.6	18.7	2 462	557	23.2	1 505	148	12.2	5 510	55.2	2.1	353	24.0
St. Clair County	2 631	8.9	24.1	306	396	22.2	746	146	13.2	868	34.4	2.8	217	24.0
Saline County	6 284	6.4	31.9	2 305	465	19.0	2 283	160	12.7	2 619	45.3	3.8	308	23.4
Vernon County	5 291	8.2	26.2	1 404	426	18.4	1 725	154	13.7	2 010	37.7	5.6	272	24 2
Webster County	6 526	12.1	17.5	1 856	436	20.8	1 201	130	12.5	1 865	46.1	4.1	268	24 3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	4 408	14.1	11.3	2 607	611	19.2	624	188	11.7	1 985	53.8	.5	427	24.1
Blue Springs city (pt.)	2 447	9.0	16.6	1 647	675	17.2	626	203	12.2	1 517	45.6	–	455	24.6
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	100–	–	2 767	55.2	–	407	22.7
Jefferson City city (pt.)	8 335	10.3	30.8	4 491	637	16.8	2 999	195	11.9	5 713	47.2	1.4	326	22.8
Kansas City city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	46.7	–	197	24.7
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	143	19.6	–	116	1 250	31.9	19	313	10.0	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall city	3 094	8.0	26.7	1 491	479	20.0	1 282	161	12.6	1 618	50.1	3.0	326	23.4
Sedalia city	5 807	8.2	32.2	2 598	427	18.1	2 840	160	13.4	2 609	49.0	3.2	321	26.5
Worrensburg city	2 117	11.2	24.2	1 140	595	18.7	715	173	10.9	2 885	65.0	.8	350	32.7
District 5	138 327	7.6	31.4	80 230	591	18.1	45 391	188	12.4	92 241	44.4	2.8	398	25.6
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	138 327	7.6	31.4	80 230	591	18.1	45 391	188	12.4	92 241	44.4	2.8	398	25.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	146	23.3	–	139	860	18.3	7	225	10.0	26	42.3	–	557	17.3
Grondview city	5 773	6.7	18.6	4 479	639	17.2	978	194	11.5	3 498	54.4	1.1	391	24.6
Independence city (pt.)	30 067	7.7	31.7	17 024	545	16.8	10 238	178	11.7	14 855	46.9	1.7	386	25.1
Kansas City city (pt.)	77 293	6.9	34.9	41 879	565	18.4	28 089	189	13.0	63 597	43.3	3.4	389	26.1
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	11 474	13.8	11.5	8 920	817	20.7	1 743	230	11.6	6 011	45.0	.6	506	26.2
Raytown city	9 527	5.6	39.4	5 491	595	17.3	3 403	188	11.4	3 170	43.8	2.5	427	23.1
District 6	153 293	9.2	26.0	68 660	606	17.7	47 358	166	12.3	63 243	45.8	3.0	362	23.4
COUNTY														
Andrew County	4 269	10.5	23.0	1 498	516	16.9	1 196	145	11.9	1 160	35.5	4.4	303	21.5
Atchison County	1 950	8.1	37.5	531	381	18.9	806	163	12.2	1 011	32.4	10.0	243	21.0
Buchanan County	22 081	8.4	31.7	9 297	457	15.2	9 244	140	11.9	10 405	44.9	2.7	304	24.0
Caldwell County	2 456	8.1	28.3	573	402	17.5	766	149	12.9	766	35.9	8.6	243	24.4
Carroll County	3 178	6.2	35.8	794	378	16.7	1 177	144	12.4	1 154	41.1	5.5	231	24 2
Chariton County	2 851	7.8	37.9	494	415	17.6	1 022	160	13.1	810	34 8	7.0	222	20.4
Clay County	39 741	9.8	25.2	24 503	681	18.0	10 948	190	11.7	19 174	50.3	2.0	429	23.1
Clinton County	4 743	9.4	20.2	1 812	521	18.0	1 190	166	13.0	1 369	44.3	2.3	312	24.0
Cooper County	4 017	7.7	30.2	1 228	476	17.7	1 352	168	13.1	1 342	33.9	7.2	274	24.6
Daviess County	2 288	9.7	28.1	387	388	16.2	765	155	13.6	752	30.1	4.0	238	22.9
DeKalb County	2 233	9.0	28.3	543	460	17.2	555	146	12.1	821	36.2	3.9	229	23.1
Gentry County	2 054	7.2	34.2	452	359	17.3	874	151	13.8	702	37.6	4.1	219	22.3
Grundy County	3 153	7.1	26.9	766	380	16.1	1 370	148	13.6	1 193	42.2	4.6	231	25.3
Harrison County	2 640	9.2	28.3	564	367	16.3	941	142	13.1	934	35.1	6.5	201	23.4
Holt County	1 795	7.3	33.4	353	345	16.9	750	150	12.8	645	28.4	2.8	203	22.5
Howard County	2 680	7.2	31.1	678	403	15.8	862	163	13.0	891	39.8	8.3	263	23.7
Jackson County (pt.)	10 087	11.4	7.9	7 406	779	20.7	1 253	221	11.6	2 936	50.5	1.8	511	23.3
Linn County	4 426	7.7	31.2	1 098	389	15.9	1 815	160	14.0	1 278	31.4	3.1	234	23.7
Livingston County	4 004	7.1	33.4	1 277	450	16.7	1 551	161	12.6	1 641	42.5	1.5	269	26.1
Mercer County	1 182	8.3	29.0	152	352	16.7	433	155	13.7	395	47.3	2.0	195	24.2
Nodaway County	4 986	10.9	26.8	1 460	464	17.8	1 746	146	12.5	2 634	48.9	4.6	277	29.4
Platte County	14 408	11.2	17.0	9 457	759	18.6	2 864	212	11.7	7 734	55.3	.9	443	21.8
Putnam County	1 667	6.1	27.7	253	353	20.7	653	140	13.0	499	31.5	7.0	205	24.0
Ray County	6 337	9.0	25.4	2 472	524	18.0	1 695	180	12.5	1 683	39.8	1.3	331	25.0
Schuyler County	1 304	7.7	30.7	222	373	18.7	454	165	14.8	425	36.5	5.9	203	24.6
Sullivan County	1 976	5.3	34.3	293	358	18.4	717	145	15.0	639	39 9	5.5	209	22.6
Worth County	787	7.6	31.6	97	340	18.3	359	132	13.3	250	42.0	5.6	183	22.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	7 136	12.5	1.8	6 030	798	20.6	648	231	11.5	2 252	52.0	.8	525	23.2
Excelsior Springs city	2 427	9.0	25.1	1 288	564	20.7	909	177	12.4	1 403	50.9	.4	322	25.1
Gladstone city	7 247	9.0	27.5	4 945	685	16.6	2 021	194	11.4	3 288	52.8	.8	431	22.8
Independence city (pt.)	350	6.0	17.7	165	842	21.9	63	247	11.7	50	32.0	–	903	16.4
Kansas City city (pt.)	23 815	11.1	24.1	16 062	696	18.4	5 711	190	11.4	12 881	55.8	1.1	466	21.9
Liberty city	4 934	10.7	20.6	3 031	764	17.8	1 338	220	11.7	2 260	47.8	3.0	418	25.5
Maryville city	1 866	13.3	24.0	844	512	17.7	861	156	12.1	1 679	57.0	1.7	290	33.1
St. Joseph city	18 698	8.5	32.5	8 338	443	15.1	8 552	139	11.9	9 713	45.8	2.6	303	24.3
District 7	157 154	10.2	22.2	58 141	476	18.2	46 908	138	12.0	65 047	51.3	2 4	315	24.8
COUNTY														
Barry County	8 386	10.2	22.6	1 929	421	20.5	2 407	135	12.2	2 472	46.8	5.0	280	22.8
Barton County	3 340	6.7	30.3	760	376	17.8	1 213	133	12.8	1 184	40.9	3.5	253	20.8
Cedar County	3 984	8.4	17.6	805	376	19.7	1 341	135	11.8	1 019	43.8	4 2	231	25.7
Christian County	9 500	13.2	16.0	3 857	552	19.9	1 728	143	12.0	2 437	54.1	1.5	340	23.0
Dade County	2 301	7.9	30.4	395	347	18.3	692	134	12.6	675	32.3	4.6	218	22.1
Douglas County	3 559	7.7	24.2	438	357	18.5	750	127	12.8	1 028	47.9	2.7	247	23.0
Greene County	51 608	9.9	21.8	26 335	531	17.9	16 603	148	11.6	29 855	53.7	1.7	344	25.8
Jasper County	25 035	9.3	28.2	10 516	420	16.9	9 328	129	12.0	11 099	50.6	2.5	301	24.8
Lawrence County	8 722	9.9	25.2	2 500	404	17.9	2 627	129	12.1	3 002	50.7	2.2	267	23.7
McDonald County	4 826	11.6	22.0	994	373	19.2	1 004	126	13.2	1 560	56.9	2.5	239	23.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 7—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Newton County	12 982	10.0	23.1	4 235	459	18.2	3 148	136	12.1	3 904	49.4	3.9	292	23.5
Ozark County	2 859	10.0	20.4	376	349	21.7	504	136	12.1	627	30.5	6.5	241	23.9
Polk County	5 905	12.9	20.7	1 310	414	20.1	1 574	130	12.1	2 126	51.4	4.7	261	25.6
Stone County	6 434	14.2	14.3	1 577	491	21.2	1 945	161	11.5	1 451	41.4	4.8	305	23.5
Taney County	7 713	10.1	11.7	2 114	495	20.2	2 044	144	12.5	2 608	52.8	1.2	307	24.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	3 068	9.2	35.9	1 285	402	17.6	1 625	134	11.8	1 235	49.2	3.1	289	21.9
Joplin city	10 556	9.4	31.5	4 953	430	16.6	4 846	127	12.1	6 913	55.6	1.6	317	25.7
Springfield city	31 829	9.4	26.0	16 584	487	17.3	12 847	144	11.7	25 524	54.3	1.4	340	26.4
District 8	154 308	9 4	25.3	49 162	428	18.5	48 950	145	12.9	62 122	44.9	3.9	268	27.2
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	3 224	9.2	28.1	626	332	15.3	707	121	13.4	722	41.7	9.0	241	27.3
Butler County	10 442	11.2	22.6	3 694	408	18.7	3 480	134	12.8	4 892	44.6	4.3	255	27.5
Cape Girardeau County	15 839	8.4	27.1	6 950	550	17.8	5 116	172	12.2	7 551	51.9	1.8	327	27.2
Carter County	1 570	11.0	22.4	320	357	19.2	411	128	13.6	558	38.2	3.8	241	27.9
Crawford County	5 723	11.2	17.3	1 470	422	20.9	1 466	154	12.6	1 576	41.9	3.0	278	26.3
Dent County	3 935	11.0	25.4	838	402	19.6	1 120	141	12.7	1 392	49.8	3.7	258	28.8
Dunklin County	8 768	8.3	29.3	3 354	365	18.3	3 656	137	13.2	4 360	43.8	4.8	229	28.4
Howell County	9 059	10.0	21.2	2 256	383	18.9	2 330	125	13.0	3 224	44.5	3.3	243	26.6
Iron County	3 034	7.1	24 9	837	387	17.8	1 063	133	12.8	961	41.9	3.1	256	28.2
Madison County	3 333	8.3	24.5	902	372	20.3	1 151	137	12.4	1 011	47.7	2.5	261	26.4
Mississippi County	3 512	7.7	29.4	1 499	373	19.9	1 452	150	14.2	1 899	36.1	9.3	230	29.0
New Madrid County	4 990	7.7	27.7	2 060	402	18.4	1 810	152	13.6	2 805	41.2	3.6	266	27.1
Oregon County	3 042	10.1	23.0	450	319	21.8	781	127	14.9	809	38.6	6.9	210	26.2
Pemiscot County	4 673	8.0	36.0	1 655	407	19.2	2 091	168	14.6	3 537	35.1	6.6	234	29.2
Perry County	4 957	9.5	31.6	1 520	495	16.2	1 682	164	12.4	1 154	47.1	3.9	276	21.1
Phelps County	8 715	8.6	22.9	3 019	490	17.9	2 392	156	11.8	4 562	51.0	2.1	294	26.6
Reynolds County	1 945	10.0	22.9	309	360	22.4	592	138	13.5	597	44.2	3.5	224	26.0
Ripley County	3 623	14.0	18.3	806	344	20.7	973	127	13.2	1 165	43.0	4.6	241	31.6
St. Francois County	13 079	9.6	25.1	4 803	457	17.9	4 480	154	12.3	4 591	45.6	2.6	307	27.1
Scott County	10 201	8.4	25.3	4 796	459	17.8	3 293	164	12.9	4 560	44.4	3.5	295	27.4
Shannon County	2 296	10.8	24.3	404	316	21.0	603	127	12.5	621	40.6	10.1	194	26.5
Stoddard County	8 182	7.4	27.6	2 982	383	17.5	2 798	140	13.3	3 201	45.4	4.2	253	24.7
Texas County	6 360	11.9	25.0	1 082	384	21.8	1 561	131	12.8	2 081	44.6	3.0	220	25.0
Washington County	5 479	9.6	24.7	1 070	441	19.4	1 593	143	13.4	1 503	45.7	6.9	292	30.4
Wayne County	3 526	9.5	21.5	574	370	20.4	1 159	122	12.9	1 081	36.4	5.2	246	26.7
Wright County	4 801	10.6	25.1	886	345	20.0	1 190	130	13.9	1 709	49.9	2.3	219	27.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	7 709	8.1	30.2	3 867	573	17.1	2 943	179	13.1	5 733	55.5	1.3	331	28.4
Farmington city	2 504	7.9	21.9	1 269	477	17.1	903	164	11.8	1 245	45.9	2.2	315	24.9
Kennett city	2 708	8.5	32.3	1 251	360	16.1	1 232	124	12.2	1 700	42.1	2.8	223	27.9
Poplar Bluff city	3 956	11.5	24.9	1 932	378	18.8	1 808	130	13.0	3 121	45.9	3.2	247	27.6
Rolla city	2 552	8.4	26.1	1 226	507	16.8	1 038	165	11.6	2 766	54.3	1.0	295	26.6
Sikeston city	4 000	8.8	25.2	2 339	485	17.9	1 312	169	13.2	2 786	45.8	2.0	319	27.5
District 9	150 384	10.0	22.1	58 392	597	18.3	38 656	174	12.4	57 734	47.2	2.7	338	25.2
COUNTY														
Adair County	5 381	9.1	23.0	1 858	505	17.8	1 614	167	13.0	3 679	54.7	1.5	307	33.3
Audrain County	6 830	7.0	31.4	2 120	465	16.1	2 703	160	12.4	2 375	40.0	4.1	276	24.6
Boone County	23 081	11.9	19.0	11 252	641	17.5	4 563	189	12.0	18 856	57.0	1.3	381	27.3
Calloway County	8 881	11.5	20.3	2 817	565	17.2	1 972	170	12.2	2 671	42.7	4.3	313	22.1
Clark County	2 170	7.3	29.5	502	393	16.4	663	158	12.8	689	36.9	5.5	225	25.9
Franklin County	22 508	10.3	23.4	8 308	571	18.5	5 871	176	11.9	6 348	41.2	2.7	348	23.3
Gasconade County	4 452	8.6	27.3	996	470	17.9	1 413	150	12.6	1 091	44.1	7.0	253	22.9
Knox County	1 364	6.9	35.0	255	387	20.7	446	159	13.8	455	31.9	3.7	230	24.8
Lewis County	2 770	8.3	29.2	682	386	16.7	892	167	12.8	975	37.3	4.0	222	24.0
Lincoln County	8 257	10.4	17.9	2 590	584	17.9	1 672	172	12.9	2 059	39.3	3.7	341	26.8
Macon County	4 714	6.4	27.3	1 220	424	16.7	1 650	159	12.6	1 446	44.3	1.5	244	22.5
Marion County	7 415	8.4	31.7	2 548	418	14.3	3 031	163	12.1	3 313	39.6	5.0	256	22.8
Monroe County	2 689	7.5	28.9	535	440	18.4	724	170	13.5	782	31.8	3.2	240	22.4
Montgomery County	3 426	8.4	30.0	853	429	17.1	995	156	12.2	915	39.7	4.7	272	24.1
Pike County	4 542	9.4	25.8	1 289	429	15.9	1 509	160	12.6	1 541	39.6	4.9	259	25.5
Ralls County	2 591	7.3	29.1	658	466	18.3	665	164	13.2	635	29.9	3.0	270	26.9
Randolph County	6 532	9.0	25.7	2 301	462	17.8	2 181	167	13.3	2 411	44.7	3.6	276	25.3
St. Charles County (pt.)	23 503	12.4	11.7	15 158	815	20.7	3 670	219	11.6	4 936	47.3	1.2	476	23.6
Scotland County	1 439	5.9	31.5	213	405	18.5	553	158	14.1	517	30.6	7.9	190	24.6
Shelby County	2 126	7.0	35.5	422	384	18.4	809	161	12.9	683	32.9	3.2	202	23.6
Warren County	5 713	9.4	13.6	1 815	630	20.0	1 060	180	12.2	1 357	44.0	5.0	341	24.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	11 311	13.1	22.6	6 344	700	17.9	2 909	199	11.9	14 530	58.4	1.1	382	29.0
Fulton city	2 117	7.0	36.9	871	550	16.8	1 101	169	12.3	1 302	39.2	4.9	295	24.6
Hannibal city	4 742	8.4	32.6	1 810	407	14.1	2 352	164	12.1	2 335	42.4	3.2	249	23.3
Jefferson City city (pt.)	90	11.1	25.6	25	365	13.9	29	167	14.5	30	36.7	–	319	25.0
Kirksville city	3 126	10.2	21.7	1 283	516	17.8	1 223	166	12.8	3 160	57.9	.9	307	33.7
Mexico city	3 114	6.0	32.6	1 329	472	14.5	1 605	163	12.0	1 478	45.5	3.2	285	25.8
Moberly city	3 429	8.6	29.1	1 562	463	18.1	1 585	168	13.4	1 787	46.2	3.2	277	25.3
O'Fallon city (pt.)	4 861	13.5	15.9	3 066	728	20.7	808	207	12.1	1 513	53.8	.3	475	24.1
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 222	14.2	4.0	2 492	838	21.2	340	222	11.5	458	49.6	–	573	22.9
Washington city	2 835	9.7	31.2	1 285	605	19.7	1 178	187	11.7	1 264	38.8	1.2	378	21.9

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons			Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	**5 117 073**	**16.9**	**19**	**26 293**	**26 431**	**31 760**	**31 915**	**14 192**	**14 377**
District 1	568 285	13.5	65	24 677	25 218	30 561	31 156	15 129	15 722
COUNTY									
St. Louis County (pt.)	346 759	14.5	82	30 874	31 403	36 505	37 238	19 204	20 051
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	11.9	97	15 142	15 844	18 517	19 559	10 286	11 020
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	10 922	13.4	375	30 067	33 607	36 124	39 514	17 026	21 475
Berkeley city (pt.)	11 511	10.9	354	24 760	28 968	26 597	32 121	16 190	20 683
Clayton city	13 874	13.8	872	41 916	47 143	66 767	77 805	28 009	32 107
Ferguson city	22 286	12.6	263	28 364	30 560	31 809	35 092	17 132	21 146
Florissant city (pt.)	14 247	13.0	339	33 606	36 815	39 486	43 155	17 472	20 927
Hazelwood city (pt.)	2 468	12.0	665	30 570	36 913	32 417	43 386	13 607	22 885
Jennings city	15 905	14.0	240	23 173	26 231	29 761	32 554	11 095	13 941
Overland city (pt.)	8 587	14.7	398	25 717	29 360	30 767	33 493	12 109	16 692
Richmond Heights city	10 448	15.1	707	30 336	34 237	40 745	45 060	21 466	24 662
St. Louis city (pt.)	221 526	11.9	97	15 142	15 844	18 517	19 559	10 286	11 020
Spanish Lake CDP	20 322	11.5	292	32 370	34 623	37 310	40 736	19 156	22 554
University City city (pt.)	40 058	11.1	356	31 193	33 349	37 212	40 970	19 981	22 382
Webster Groves city (pt.)	1 312	14.3	753	11 314	21 682	14 635	28 790	5 026	11 268
District 2	568 306	13.8	90	43 598	44 316	50 325	50 944	25 513	26 243
COUNTY									
St. Charles County (pt.)	127 286	13.2	116	39 227	40 336	44 206	45 500	23 264	25 137
St. Louis County (pt.)	441 020	13.9	109	45 231	45 974	52 072	52 884	25 899	26 724
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bellwin city	21 816	13.6	402	45 509	47 933	49 966	52 992	22 825	26 786
Berkeley city (pt.)	939	16.2	668	20 927	30 890	16 798	31 444	19 327	31 154
Bridgeton city	17 779	12.6	353	37 052	40 570	43 803	48 169	21 532	25 924
Chesterfield city	37 991	13.4	433	65 200	68 772	73 105	76 861	27 027	32 095
Creve Coeur city	12 304	15.2	967	55 425	63 886	76 397	85 701	31 777	36 321
Florissant city (pt.)	36 959	11.8	194	36 452	38 440	40 711	42 810	21 061	24 734
Hazelwood city (pt.)	12 856	12.1	384	34 059	36 746	39 066	44 604	24 035	27 893
Kirkwood city (pt.)	25 728	13.9	446	40 053	43 037	48 966	52 254	21 530	25 381
Maryland Heights city	25 407	12.2	272	38 060	40 295	42 677	45 206	30 129	32 348
O'Fallon city (pt.)	45	2.2	–	–	5 000	–	–	–	5 000
Overland city (pt.)	9 400	11.5	460	27 818	32 468	32 261	35 608	16 046	20 422
St. Ann city	14 489	13.0	274	26 273	28 761	31 079	34 819	18 025	20 786
St. Charles city	54 555	12.5	197	33 305	35 279	39 834	42 058	22 018	24 157
St Peters city (pt.)	34 743	14.1	172	44 118	46 043	46 987	49 060	25 922	30 546
Soppington CDP (pt.)	572	12.8	4 285	41 604	116 166	41 113	125 729	–	75 000
University City city (pt.)	29	17.2	12 332	45 178	142 866	–	150 000	–	47 500
Webster Groves city (pt.)	765	16.6	1 485	35 203	51 208	42 896	54 934	16 433	55 027
District 3	568 326	14.2	58	30 662	31 063	36 655	37 137	17 391	17 967
COUNTY									
Jefferson County	171 380	13.7	87	31 965	32 657	35 178	35 947	16 028	17 693
Ste. Genevieve County	16 037	17.2	271	25 275	28 095	29 415	31 531	10 823	13 210
St Louis County (pt.)	205 750	15.1	109	37 234	38 140	44 277	45 334	20 466	21 362
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	13.3	93	22 740	23 546	29 698	30 695	15 864	16 545
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Affton CDP	21 106	20.1	218	32 061	33 916	37 168	39 263	18 222	20 451
Arnold city	18 828	11.6	266	32 523	35 518	35 057	37 387	15 449	20 600
Concord CDP	19 859	13.7	321	41 839	44 408	45 660	48 803	19 475	22 696
Crestwood city	11 234	13.9	501	39 376	42 143	43 085	48 268	18 594	25 168
Kirkwood city (pt.)	1 563	16.1	1 917	47 916	60 378	54 365	70 876	21 143	36 275
Lemay CDP	18 005	13.4	252	26 079	28 903	32 376	34 845	14 788	17 319
Mehlville CDP	27 557	12.2	289	33 871	36 056	40 700	43 638	19 519	21 965
Oakville CDP	31 750	12.2	267	47 232	49 951	52 071	55 088	22 381	27 132
St. Louis city (pt.)	175 159	13.3	93	22 740	23 546	29 698	30 695	15 864	16 545
Soppington CDP (pt.)	10 345	12.9	510	36 807	41 074	44 757	50 477	17 326	21 282
Webster Groves city (pt.)	20 910	13.7	485	41 264	44 343	49 422	53 197	23 190	26 460
District 4	569 146	20.2	41	22 883	23 244	27 258	27 644	11 520	11 878
COUNTY									
Bates County	15 025	24.9	174	19 253	20 933	23 353	25 396	7 974	9 482
Benton County	13 859	24.4	183	16 345	17 508	19 168	20 825	7 884	9 518
Camden County	27 495	20.9	228	22 034	23 208	24 706	26 027	11 496	13 346
Cass County	63 808	18.3	138	30 852	31 893	35 026	36 200	14 114	16 227
Cole County	63 579	17.9	157	29 776	30 908	36 384	37 738	15 813	17 260
Dallas County	12 646	25.0	193	15 871	17 476	20 045	22 086	6 669	8 020
Henry County	20 044	18.9	203	17 747	19 205	21 895	24 198	8 945	10 795
Hickory County	7 335	23.7	231	15 282	16 739	18 742	20 745	6 006	7 211
Jackson County (pt.)	24 492	17.8	261	31 821	33 971	35 843	37 445	17 600	20 804
Johnson County	42 514	20.4	143	22 418	23 690	26 739	28 155	12 260	13 818
Laclede County	27 158	15.6	196	19 401	20 736	22 326	24 152	7 633	9 434
Lafayette County	31 107	18.8	176	23 916	25 399	28 712	30 422	11 799	13 777
Maries County	7 976	24.9	271	18 124	19 958	21 120	24 258	7 306	9 551
Miller County	20 700	20.2	189	18 094	19 875	22 530	24 367	7 941	9 600
Moniteau County	12 298	23.8	236	21 349	22 977	26 210	29 223	9 682	12 110
Morgan County	15 574	26.2	204	18 494	19 821	21 858	23 374	8 101	9 794
Osage County	12 018	27.5	176	23 970	26 039	30 005	31 687	9 051	11 209
Pettis County	35 437	18.2	183	21 454	22 804	26 475	27 900	10 356	11 594
Pulaski County	41 307	19.6	112	21 128	21 990	22 534	24 090	10 612	12 380
St. Clair County	8 457	29.3	205	16 416	18 161	20 149	22 063	7 918	9 727
Saline County	23 523	23.2	182	21 020	22 351	25 297	26 925	11 611	13 054

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons			Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)—Standard error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con.									
COUNTY—Con.									
Vernon County	19 041	18.1	218	18 764	20 452	22 713	24 739	10 076	11 578
Webster County	23 753	19.6	174	19 768	21 340	23 275	25 320	8 450	10 530
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Belton city	18 150	13.7	244	29 713	31 982	33 165	36 124	15 151	18 228
Blue Springs city (pt.)	10 469	11.6	524	31 655	35 830	36 697	40 288	15 711	22 163
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	15 863	12.0	186	21 139	22 770	21 111	22 646	–	22 500
Jefferson City city (pt.)	35 175	14.4	277	26 590	28 807	36 727	39 230	15 227	17 226
Kansas City city (pt.)	42	11.9	–	–	12 500	–	12 500	–	12 500
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	433	17.6	1 276	42 481	63 457	41 255	64 297	–	60 000
Marshall city	12 711	15.7	325	20 305	22 658	24 555	27 472	12 096	14 568
Sedalia city	19 800	15.7	234	18 955	20 582	24 365	26 296	9 504	11 266
Warrensburg city	15 244	15.9	305	18 326	20 905	26 694	31 043	10 940	13 242
District 5	569 130	13.1	65	26 745	27 191	33 106	33 780	16 400	16 935
COUNTY									
Jackson County (pt.)	569 130	13.1	65	26 745	27 191	33 106	33 780	16 400	16 935
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Blue Springs city (pt.)	390	16.7	2 040	33 303	63 495	34 169	64 454	–	27 500
Grandview city	24 967	13.5	266	31 751	34 250	37 245	39 221	17 951	20 697
Independence city (pt.)	111 215	12.2	126	27 557	28 782	33 229	34 670	15 108	16 550
Kansas City city (pt.)	341 179	13.1	89	23 923	24 617	29 934	30 725	16 042	16 683
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	45 985	12.8	256	37 667	39 721	43 767	46 020	18 787	20 738
Raytown city	30 601	12.8	233	31 180	32 926	36 669	39 155	16 206	18 725
District 6	569 131	20.1	46	26 981	27 349	32 314	32 753	13 632	14 121
COUNTY									
Andrew County	14 632	20.8	232	25 162	27 044	28 718	30 921	9 691	12 727
Atchison County	7 457	35.4	248	19 290	20 787	22 227	24 650	11 251	13 430
Buchanan County	83 083	15.5	136	22 435	23 619	27 806	29 147	11 510	12 557
Caldwell County	8 380	32.6	220	18 514	20 380	22 706	24 568	8 682	10 638
Carroll County	10 748	22.0	268	18 809	20 555	23 080	25 738	8 422	10 392
Chariton County	9 202	32.5	218	19 996	21 663	25 454	27 159	9 096	10 856
Clay County	153 411	15.7	109	33 887	34 854	39 277	40 318	19 785	20 793
Clinton County	16 595	26.5	194	25 303	27 310	30 403	31 972	11 337	12 681
Cooper County	14 835	20.1	201	21 758	24 178	26 887	30 144	10 366	12 457
Daviess County	7 865	32.3	219	17 497	19 206	21 667	23 786	8 301	10 529
DeKalb County	9 967	25.9	225	21 309	23 786	26 099	28 242	7 745	9 812
Gentry County	6 848	38.0	215	16 952	18 399	21 763	23 790	7 404	8 686
Grundy County	10 536	18.9	328	17 054	18 998	21 031	23 498	7 768	9 902
Harrison County	8 469	25.4	272	16 507	18 315	20 785	23 139	7 186	8 851
Holt County	6 034	35.8	253	17 956	19 501	22 059	24 301	8 860	11 049
Howard County	9 631	25.3	228	20 298	22 457	25 232	27 797	8 171	10 069
Jackson County (pt.)	39 610	14.2	205	38 742	40 836	41 789	43 848	18 638	22 740
Linn County	13 885	22.4	197	16 615	18 271	21 968	24 261	8 430	10 113
Livingston County	14 592	19.3	280	20 830	22 465	26 419	29 066	8 760	10 791
Mercer County	3 723	28.9	311	15 485	17 784	19 140	22 551	6 658	8 895
Nodaway County	21 709	20.9	196	19 396	21 215	25 590	27 283	8 340	9 934
Platte County	57 867	19.0	173	37 331	39 073	43 847	45 323	22 656	24 222
Putnam County	5 079	32.9	312	14 707	16 423	19 616	22 328	6 575	8 060
Ray County	21 971	24.1	170	26 373	27 987	30 678	32 091	10 393	11 798
Schuyler County	4 236	38.1	292	15 909	17 571	19 894	21 976	7 688	9 873
Sullivan County	6 326	33.2	248	15 177	16 475	18 234	20 047	6 698	8 086
Worth County	2 440	35.6	320	13 498	15 894	18 389	21 107	7 033	9 693
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Blue Springs city (pt.)	29 294	12.5	257	41 101	43 520	43 511	46 204	21 688	26 802
Excelsior Springs city	10 354	11.2	492	22 256	25 829	27 066	30 740	9 743	13 551
Glodstone city	26 243	14.3	317	36 194	38 579	42 533	44 913	20 616	23 025
Independence city (pt.)	1 086	13.3	1 098	31 393	45 654	33 574	50 832	10 661	24 256
Kansas City city (pt.)	93 925	14.1	140	35 544	36 556	40 607	41 893	22 712	24 426
Liberty city	20 459	13.4	372	35 138	37 647	40 166	42 371	15 374	19 844
Maryville city	10 663	13.2	359	15 997	20 166	26 475	30 062	7 847	10 490
St. Joseph city	71 852	14.6	150	21 777	22 897	27 077	28 507	11 257	12 388
District 7	568 017	18.2	48	21 561	21 864	26 192	26 544	10 879	11 204
COUNTY									
Barry County	27 547	22.0	163	18 650	19 689	21 814	23 025	9 408	10 793
Barton County	11 312	21.9	283	19 024	20 888	24 192	26 609	8 044	10 023
Cedar County	12 093	19.1	221	16 042	17 924	20 577	22 377	6 934	8 464
Christian County	32 644	16.5	186	25 311	26 679	27 988	29 722	8 717	10 901
Dade County	7 449	30.3	256	17 832	19 616	22 819	25 130	7 047	9 041
Douglas County	11 876	15.8	334	15 222	17 151	18 562	20 910	6 185	8 578
Greene County	207 949	15.3	101	23 936	24 634	29 747	30 541	12 702	13 573
Jasper County	90 465	18.4	110	20 510	21 339	25 557	26 432	10 210	11 003
Lawrence County	30 236	19.7	160	20 092	21 195	24 249	25 767	8 638	10 154
McDonald County	16 938	27.6	161	16 800	17 903	19 981	21 447	7 610	9 165
Newton County	44 445	21.2	161	21 782	22 796	26 021	27 127	9 607	10 864
Ozark County	8 598	22.2	259	15 655	17 180	18 365	20 686	5 863	8 038
Polk County	21 826	16.8	221	17 870	19 474	21 910	23 825	6 973	8 418
Stone County	19 078	21.8	222	20 547	21 552	22 879	24 665	9 939	11 533
Taney County	25 561	19.5	232	19 619	20 912	23 533	24 925	9 084	10 508

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990**—Can.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 7—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Carthage city	10 747	13.9	399	19 045	21 487	23 485	26 167	8 308	11 273
Joplin city	40 961	14.6	216	18 788	20 055	24 352	25 951	11 027	12 168
Springfield city	140 494	13.8	125	21 233	21 921	27 215	28 256	12 441	13 394
District 8	568 385	20.1	39	18 039	18 376	22 243	22 588	7 953	8 235
COUNTY									
Ballinger County	10 619	22.7	248	18 529	20 344	21 862	23 739	5 852	7 235
Butler County	38 765	15.2	184	15 609	16 961	19 735	21 274	7 179	8 363
Cape Girardeau County	61 633	15.4	173	23 757	25 243	30 121	31 469	11 106	12 209
Carter County	5 515	27.0	234	14 042	16 521	17 893	19 917	5 794	7 176
Crawford County	19 173	19.2	200	18 785	20 505	22 236	24 299	7 708	9 269
Dent County	13 702	15.6	324	15 666	17 529	19 876	22 199	6 191	7 584
Dunklin County	33 112	22.4	158	14 872	15 893	19 162	20 626	6 517	7 258
Howell County	31 447	19.3	167	15 948	17 180	19 420	20 816	7 280	8 431
Iron County	10 726	30.9	174	16 539	18 050	20 044	21 710	7 146	8 457
Madison County	11 127	18.8	264	16 094	18 367	19 977	21 965	7 545	9 635
Mississippi County	14 442	17.4	276	15 117	17 201	19 072	21 453	5 935	7 458
New Madrid County	20 928	27.5	168	16 803	18 250	20 932	22 377	7 081	8 284
Oregon County	9 470	26.8	200	12 867	14 543	16 202	17 883	5 625	6 618
Pemiscot County	21 921	23.3	157	13 286	14 536	17 725	19 495	6 229	7 021
Perry County	16 648	18.0	224	22 765	24 842	27 933	30 336	9 937	11 925
Phelps County	35 248	16.4	197	20 144	21 626	25 492	27 363	9 203	10 721
Reynolds County	6 661	24.1	278	16 250	17 937	19 162	21 965	6 389	8 273
Ripley County	12 303	23.3	184	13 067	14 414	15 755	17 361	5 768	6 939
St. Francois County	48 904	17.6	132	20 124	21 366	24 392	25 733	8 598	9 842
Scott County	39 376	20.9	152	20 256	21 273	25 169	26 660	8 079	9 354
Shannon County	7 613	28.6	208	14 209	15 731	16 741	18 707	6 349	7 797
Stoddard County	28 895	24.1	155	17 679	18 838	21 797	23 175	6 716	7 644
Texas County	21 476	24.3	165	16 163	17 351	19 828	21 259	7 146	8 306
Washington County	20 380	17.3	165	16 288	18 038	19 317	21 499	6 701	8 477
Wayne County	11 543	23.6	241	13 127	14 503	15 993	18 091	6 054	7 005
Wright County	16 758	20.1	165	14 936	16 613	18 221	19 925	6 391	7 497
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Cape Girardeau city	34 438	14.4	266	21 574	23 845	30 531	33 074	10 829	12 213
Farmington city	11 598	12.4	333	19 991	23 204	24 645	30 477	10 634	13 829
Kennett city	10 941	15.3	398	14 259	16 595	19 476	23 013	6 239	7 923
Poplar Bluff city	16 996	14.0	291	14 027	15 912	18 563	21 084	7 014	8 710
Rolla city	14 090	13.0	351	17 191	20 476	25 110	29 507	8 832	11 202
Sikeston city	17 641	16.0	324	19 258	21 078	24 036	27 321	7 961	10 285
District 9	568 347	19.1	45	25 859	26 251	31 470	31 894	12 155	12 517
COUNTY									
Adair County	24 577	15.9	228	16 280	18 391	24 360	26 456	7 925	9 371
Audrain County	23 599	17.8	219	22 552	24 296	26 976	28 696	10 762	12 977
Boone County	112 379	15.5	132	25 137	26 156	33 531	34 714	13 744	14 763
Callaway County	32 809	17.5	161	25 967	27 359	29 821	31 430	12 277	14 146
Clark County	7 547	33.5	192	18 313	20 589	22 391	24 537	7 667	9 701
Franklin County	80 603	14.7	123	27 832	29 412	32 122	33 435	11 796	13 162
Gasconade County	14 006	26.3	205	21 597	23 309	26 354	28 367	9 330	11 069
Knox County	4 482	31.7	315	16 174	18 397	20 616	22 701	6 307	7 895
Lewis County	10 233	30.7	193	19 608	21 578	24 410	26 540	8 424	10 264
Lincoln County	28 892	19.4	174	27 023	29 180	31 200	33 138	11 618	14 176
Macon County	15 345	23.3	193	19 474	20 905	23 328	25 403	9 305	11 054
Marion County	27 682	15.1	207	20 630	22 210	25 245	27 238	10 691	12 206
Monroe County	9 104	24.5	243	18 800	20 878	24 383	27 043	8 938	11 676
Montgomery County	11 355	32.6	189	20 952	22 501	25 370	27 007	8 937	10 671
Pike County	15 969	19.7	219	20 291	22 064	24 650	26 842	9 438	11 489
Ralls County	8 476	25.2	293	21 236	23 266	24 801	27 875	8 163	10 610
Randolph County	24 370	19.5	184	20 741	22 109	25 650	27 579	10 147	11 433
St. Charles County (pt.)	85 621	20.7	118	40 572	41 504	43 563	44 938	21 571	23 634
Scotland County	4 822	33.7	226	14 742	17 191	20 183	22 244	8 236	10 318
Shelby County	6 942	34.4	228	17 370	19 358	22 541	24 641	8 094	9 853
Warren County	19 534	17.2	231	27 579	30 286	32 445	34 519	11 846	14 106
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Columbia city	69 101	13.7	191	21 396	22 818	33 612	35 671	12 707	13 925
Fulton city	10 033	12.1	348	21 787	25 856	27 552	31 132	9 108	13 218
Hannibal city	18 004	15.3	263	19 075	21 085	24 084	26 948	9 910	11 850
Jefferson City city (pt.)	306	47.7	561	15 805	24 094	23 164	31 230	8 006	15 060
Kirksville city	17 152	13.8	245	13 772	16 121	23 523	26 513	7 739	9 431
Mexico city	11 290	16.4	354	22 350	25 130	27 938	30 536	10 385	13 411
Moberly city	12 839	14.2	312	19 238	21 655	24 851	28 152	10 169	11 858
O'Fallon city (pt.)	18 653	20.5	206	35 691	37 458	38 391	40 597	20 924	25 250
St Peters city (pt.)	11 036	15.2	340	43 368	48 510	47 945	51 610	23 815	31 717
Washington city	10 704	13.6	352	28 924	31 985	34 189	37 277	15 579	19 307

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	**2 199 129**	**17.3**	**598**	**602**	**176**	**177**	**18.3**	**18.4**	**12.3**	**12.4**	**367**	**369**	**25.1**	**25.3**
District 1	250 456	13.8	585	595	196	199	18.2	18.8	12.6	13.1	388	393	28.1	28.6
COUNTY														
St. Louis County (pt.)	144 110	15.0	595	606	195	198	17.9	18.5	11.9	12.4	446	452	25.4	26.2
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 346	12.2	510	541	197	206	19.6	21.0	14.5	15.8	332	340	30.0	31.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellefontaine Neighbors city	4 562	13.7	589	631	184	193	16.0	19.4	10.7	12.9	464	547	16.5	25.8
Berkeley city (pt.)	4 344	11.5	497	545	177	193	16.8	21.0	10.0	13.6	417	503	24 0	32.1
Cloyton city	5 800	13.9	1 332	1 532	379	470	16.3	20.5	10.2	13.9	507	535	20.7	23.0
Ferguson city	9 346	12.8	549	590	184	193	16.8	19.4	10.7	12.9	451	467	25.9	28.8
Florissant city (pt.)	5 860	13.5	605	646	195	210	14.2	16.7	10.2	13.D	441	474	25.5	28.7
Hozelwood city (pt.)	941	11.8	516	638	173	223	11.9	18.9	7.1	15.4	586	628	21.3	28.6
Jennings city	6 914	14.3	514	540	170	180	17.6	20.4	11.9	14.3	357	392	27.7	33.2
Overlond city (pt.)	3 694	14.8	544	592	172	185	16.1	20.0	11.5	14.6	388	429	25.1	33.5
Richmond Heights city	4 988	15.2	692	789	222	249	15.9	19.6	10.6	13.4	444	464	22.1	25.0
St. Louis city (pt.)	106 346	12.2	510	541	197	206	19.6	21.0	14.5	15.8	332	340	30.0	31.1
Sponish Lake CDP	8 652	11.7	601	644	209	225	15.1	17.9	10.1	12.6	459	482	21.8	24 0
University City city (pt.)	17 686	11.3	659	708	247	268	18.0	20.2	10.9	13.2	481	496	25.5	28.1
Webster Groves city (pt.)	537	15.1	415	567	172	206	13.2	24.1	12.9	24.7	208	437	25.2	44.3
District 2	222 053	13.7	808	820	232	236	18.1	18.5	11.3	11 8	516	523	22.5	23.1
COUNTY														
St. Charles County (pt.)	48 992	13.1	764	785	209	217	18.7	19.8	10.7	12.0	483	494	22.2	23.3
St. Louis County (pt.)	173 061	13.9	822	837	237	242	17.8	18.3	11.3	11.8	526	534	22.5	23.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bollwin city	8 158	13.3	831	883	234	251	18.1	20.4	9.8	12.5	507	542	23.0	25.7
Berkeley city (pt.)	362	16.0	360	513	194	239	11.9	21.6	7.4	17.4	436	488	17.3	29.4
Bridgeton city	7 123	12.4	699	758	217	230	14.6	17.1	9 9	12.8	490	511	17.5	21.1
Chesterfield city	14 019	13.2	1 274	1 334	327	360	18.0	19.8	9.6	12.1	661	702	23.2	26.5
Creve Coeur city	5 403	14.9	1 153	1 307	341	395	15.1	18.2	10.3	13.2	579	619	18.2	21.8
Florissant city (pt.)	13 937	11.9	565	602	195	204	14.8	16.5	10.4	12.1	496	529	21.9	24.1
Hozelwood city (pt.)	5 824	12.7	593	649	199	223	14.8	17.9	10.2	14.1	481	506	17.8	21.2
Kirkwood city (pt.)	11 079	14.2	799	844	225	238	16.6	18.7	10.9	12.8	543	570	21.8	24 3
Moryland Heights city	11 469	12.3	692	736	197	216	16.6	18.9	10.1	13.1	516	534	18.7	21.1
O'Follon city (pt.)	20	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	100.0
Overlond city (pt.)	3 823	11.6	539	592	178	192	14.1	17.7	10.7	14.1	432	466	23.0	29.3
St. Ann city	6 784	13.2	535	576	173	182	16.1	19.5	10.3	12.7	418	441	23.5	26.5
St. Charles city	23 246	12.3	727	768	209	220	17.3	19.2	10.8	12.6	471	484	22.0	23.3
St. Peters city (pt.)	11 843	13.9	805	828	208	226	20.1	21.0	9.6	13.2	506	536	21.2	24.0
Soppington CDP (pt.)	191	12.0	1 006	1 655	271	342	9.8	26.8	5.0	18.6	–	450	–	30.0
University City city (pt.)	20	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	704	990	.5	19.5
Webster Groves city (pt.)	320	16.3	541	841	191	278	12.2	21.0	8.0	18.3	–	400	–	25.0
District 3	243 430	14.3	648	657	198	200	17.9	18.5	12.0	12.4	387	392	24 0	24.5
COUNTY														
Jefferson County	63 423	13.8	618	633	185	190	17.9	18.9	11.6	12.6	411	424	24.5	26.3
Ste. Genevieve County	6 766	18.2	509	553	166	178	17.0	20.3	10.9	13.2	280	311	21.8	27.1
St. Louis County (pt.)	84 668	15.5	727	743	214	218	17.6	18.4	11.4	12.0	464	473	23.2	24.1
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 573	13.3	570	587	188	192	17.7	18.9	12.5	13.3	345	350	23.9	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Affton CDP	9 243	19.3	625	654	199	207	17.1	19.2	10.9	12.2	425	441	22.3	24.5
Arnold city	6 986	12.0	585	636	192	212	15.9	18.8	10.4	13.3	450	480	22.8	27.0
Concord CDP	7 647	13.8	685	736	216	227	14.5	16.6	10.3	12.2	502	539	21.9	26.4
Crestwood city	4 591	13.7	657	715	202	216	14.2	17.0	10.3	12.5	433	544	23.5	35.1
Kirkwood city (pt.)	620	16.3	836	1 106	248	315	13.0	20.3	8.2	14.5	488	654	18.3	24.1
Lemoy CDP	7 774	13.6	509	546	181	190	17.7	20.6	11.2	13.2	397	425	23.9	27.1
Mehlville CDP	12 078	12.0	670	717	209	220	15.7	18.1	10.6	12.6	444	462	21.8	23.8
Oakville CDP	10 938	12.2	845	885	234	249	18.5	20.4	10.3	12.9	512	552	22.4	25.4
St. Louis city (pt.)	88 573	13.3	570	587	188	192	17.7	18.9	12.5	13.3	345	350	23.9	24.7
Soppington CDP (pt.)	4 364	13.1	717	834	229	254	14.7	18.3	9.8	12.5	514	593	23.3	31.9
Webster Groves city (pt.)	8 537	13.8	826	874	244	260	18.2	20.4	11.3	13.4	525	596	23.8	29.5
District 4	260 130	21.1	532	541	159	162	19.6	20.1	12.3	12.7	316	321	24.2	24.7
COUNTY														
Bates County	6 782	25.3	428	462	155	165	17.6	21.1	12.3	14.2	252	279	24.6	28 2
Benton County	10 280	21.7	384	421	135	144	20.6	23.7	11.7	13.7	245	279	27.0	32.9
Camden County	25 662	23.2	563	596	156	164	21.5	23.1	11.0	12.3	332	359	23.2	25.8
Coss County	24 337	18.6	623	647	186	196	19.4	20.6	11.7	13.3	393	415	23.7	25.2
Cole County	24 939	17.8	607	629	185	193	16.6	18.0	11.1	12.4	328	339	21.4	22.6
Dallos County	5 484	26.2	375	425	117	127	21.5	24.8	11.8	14.5	221	245	24.3	29.5
Henry County	9 317	19.9	435	474	149	159	18.5	21.0	12.5	14.3	261	288	25.7	28.3
Hickory County	5 482	22.5	385	461	121	134	20.3	24.6	10.4	13.3	206	243	24.8	29.6
Jockson County (pt.)	9 666	18.7	629	659	194	209	18.3	20.3	11.2	13.4	441	464	22.8	24.9
Johnson County	16 010	21.2	542	580	165	175	17.3	19.4	10.7	12.5	335	348	26.7	28.8
Laclede County	11 564	15.9	434	477	125	134	19.2	22.0	11.7	14.0	262	280	22.0	24.5
Lafoyette County	12 820	20.0	513	545	165	175	17.8	20.1	11.1	12.6	296	318	23.4	25.4
Maries County	3 715	25.2	441	488	130	144	19.9	24.2	11.6	15.1	204	244	23.3	28.8
Miller County	9 766	21.2	442	473	145	157	21.1	23.2	13.0	15.5	267	287	24.0	27.9
Moniteou County	5 043	25.2	412	448	137	148	16.0	19.3	11.2	13.2	247	281	21.9	25.4
Morgon County	12 642	22.7	431	475	142	154	19.9	22.2	11.2	13.2	260	286	25.9	30.7
Osage County	5 414	27.5	470	520	147	159	17.8	20.8	10.6	12.6	221	249	20.3	24.3
Pettis County	15 443	18.3	434	460	155	164	17.7	19.7	12.4	13.9	311	327	24.7	27.4
Pulaski County	13 838	22.6	539	575	142	154	22.4	24.0	11.2	13.1	344	361	23.2	24.7
St. Clair County	4 645	29.5	370	434	139	153	20.7	23.7	11.9	14.4	203	231	22.0	26.0
Saline County	10 033	24.7	452	477	155	165	17.9	20.1	11.9	13.4	298	318	22.3	24.4

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Vernon County	8 181	18.8	401	451	147	160	16.7	20.0	12.5	14.8	254	290	22.9	25.8
Webster County	9 067	20.5	420	453	125	135	19.8	21.8	11.3	13.6	258	278	22.6	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Belton city	6 854	13.4	592	631	178	197	17.6	20.5	9.7	13.6	404	450	22.6	25.7
Blue Springs city (pt.)	4 198	11.6	648	702	190	218	15.3	19.2	9.9	14.4	434	481	23.0	26.8
Fort Leonard Wood CDP	2 870	11.9	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	397	417	21.4	23.9
Jefferson City city (pt.)	15 309	14.4	619	655	190	201	15.8	17.8	11.1	12.8	319	333	22.1	23.6
Kansas City city (pt.)	16	18.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155	294	20.5	29.4
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	147	15.6	1 089	1 618	260	345	26.8	39.2	1.2	18.8	–	–	–	–
Marshall city	5 162	16.0	460	498	152	169	18.1	21.1	11.2	13.9	310	341	22.0	24.9
Sedalia city	9 314	16.0	409	445	154	166	16.8	19.5	12.4	14.3	310	331	24.8	28.1
Warrensburg city	5 460	15.5	555	648	165	180	16.5	20.6	9.3	12.5	337	363	30.1	35.5
District 5	257 319	13.0	586	595	186	189	17.9	18.4	12.2	12.7	395	400	25.4	25.9
COUNTY														
Jackson County (pt.)	257 319	13.0	586	595	186	189	17.9	18.4	12.2	12.7	395	400	25.4	25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	125	16.0	785	925	–	250	12.4	24.1	–	20.0	465	589	4.5	23.5
Grandview city	10 315	13.7	619	658	185	203	16.2	18.3	10.0	13.0	384	399	23.6	25.8
Independence city (pt.)	47 856	12.3	536	555	175	180	16.3	17.4	11.2	12.2	381	392	24.5	25.7
Kansas City city (pt.)	161 763	13.1	559	571	187	191	18.0	18.8	12.7	13.4	386	393	25.8	26.5
Lee's Summit city (pt.)	18 608	12.7	799	835	220	240	20.1	21.2	10.4	12.8	494	517	25.0	27.4
Raytown city	13 216	12.9	580	612	184	192	16.3	18.3	10.5	12.2	417	438	22.1	24.1
District 6	239 346	20.9	601	611	165	167	17.5	18.0	12.2	12.5	360	365	23.1	23.6
COUNTY														
Andrew County	5 841	20.9	496	536	140	150	15.5	18.3	10.7	13.0	285	320	19.6	23.3
Atchison County	3 298	37.9	366	397	156	169	17.2	20.6	11.3	13.1	233	253	19.6	22.4
Buchanan County	35 652	15.4	446	468	138	142	14.6	15.8	11.5	12.4	298	310	23.3	24.7
Caldwell County	3 649	35.2	384	421	144	155	15.9	19.2	11.9	14.0	226	265	22.7	26.2
Carroll County	5 001	23.0	359	398	139	149	14.9	18.5	11.3	13.5	220	242	22.0	26.4
Chariton County	4 479	33.7	392	441	155	165	15.7	19.4	12.2	14.1	208	235	18.4	21.9
Clay County	63 000	15.8	673	689	188	193	17.6	18.5	11.3	12.1	425	434	22.8	23.5
Clinton County	6 559	27.3	504	538	160	171	16.9	19.2	12.0	14.0	301	323	22.5	25.6
Cooper County	6 002	21.0	454	498	162	175	16.0	19.3	11.9	14.2	261	287	22.7	26.8
Daviess County	3 613	33.6	366	414	148	162	14.3	18.1	12.4	14.7	221	253	20.8	25.0
DeKalb County	3 358	29.6	423	498	140	154	15.3	19.0	10.8	13.4	203	253	21.5	24.7
Gentry County	3 232	39.4	342	376	147	157	15.6	18.9	12.8	14.7	209	229	21.1	23.4
Grundy County	5 113	20.0	358	404	143	155	14.2	18.0	12.4	14.9	215	248	23.3	27.2
Harrison County	4 245	26.4	347	388	136	147	14.4	18.2	12.0	14.3	187	215	21.1	25.6
Holt County	3 190	38.6	321	369	145	156	15.0	18.8	11.8	13.8	189	216	21.0	24.0
Howard County	4 025	26.9	382	430	154	172	14.1	17.4	11.8	14.2	248	278	21.2	26.0
Jackson County (pt.)	13 744	14.6	764	794	214	229	20.1	21.2	10.3	12.9	502	520	22.3	24.4
Linn County	6 566	22.6	373	407	154	165	14.5	17.4	13.0	15.0	216	251	22.1	25.3
Livingston County	6 294	19.1	425	475	155	167	15.2	18.3	11.5	13.7	254	284	24.2	28.4
Mercer County	2 225	29.8	315	389	147	164	13.3	20.1	12.1	15.4	179	215	21.9	28.2
Nodaway County	8 349	22.3	442	486	141	151	16.4	19.2	11.6	13.4	269	285	27.6	31.7
Platte County	24 362	19.2	749	770	207	218	18.0	19.3	11.0	12.4	437	449	21.2	22.4
Putnam County	2 590	33.6	320	385	134	145	17.7	23.4	11.8	14.2	189	220	22.6	25.8
Ray County	8 611	23.8	508	541	174	185	16.9	19.0	11.6	13.4	318	343	23.6	26.8
Schuyler County	1 986	38.4	348	398	158	171	16.0	20.8	13.3	16.2	185	221	21.9	26.3
Sullivan County	3 093	35.3	339	378	139	150	16.0	20.7	13.8	16.3	195	223	20.8	24.4
Worth County	1 269	37.7	297	383	125	138	14.4	21.6	11.8	14.8	168	198	20.0	24.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blue Springs city (pt.)	9 923	12.7	782	817	219	244	19.9	21.3	9.5	13.4	514	535	22.0	24.3
Excelsior Springs city	4 229	11.1	532	596	168	186	18.4	22.5	10.5	14.4	302	342	23.4	27.4
Gladstone city	11 076	14.6	664	706	188	199	15.7	17.6	10.4	12.4	422	440	21.8	23.8
Independence city (pt.)	406	12.8	644	1 001	214	299	14.1	28.9	5.4	18.0	360	1 850	1.7	91.3
Kansas City city (pt.)	40 010	14.2	686	707	187	194	17.8	19.0	10.8	12.0	459	472	21.4	22.3
Liberty city	7 645	13.8	742	785	211	230	16.4	19.1	10.4	13.1	405	431	24.0	27.2
Maryville city	3 790	13.2	470	565	145	169	15.1	20.2	10.4	13.9	278	301	29.5	38.6
St. Joseph city	31 276	14.6	431	454	136	141	14.4	15.8	11.4	12.4	296	309	23.6	25.1
District 7	249 377	18.7	472	480	137	139	17.9	18.5	11.8	12.2	313	317	24.6	25.0
COUNTY														
Barry County	12 908	22.3	404	438	131	139	19.2	21.7	11.4	13.0	272	288	21.7	23.9
Barton County	5 014	23.1	354	397	127	138	15.9	19.7	11.7	13.9	239	264	18.9	22.3
Cedar County	6 035	19.8	359	393	129	140	17.4	21.3	10.7	12.9	216	246	23.4	28.1
Christian County	12 812	17.0	535	569	137	149	18.7	20.6	10.9	13.0	322	355	21.9	24.2
Dade County	3 543	31.5	326	369	128	139	16.0	20.4	11.4	13.8	200	235	20.0	24.2
Douglas County	5 105	16.0	329	384	118	135	15.2	22.9	11.0	14.6	233	263	20.9	25.1
Greene County	87 910	15.4	524	539	146	150	17.5	18.3	11.3	12.0	341	348	25.2	26.3
Jasper County	39 554	18.4	412	428	127	131	16.3	17.5	11.6	12.5	296	306	24.3	25.5
Lawrence County	12 788	20.4	391	418	125	132	16.7	19.1	11.4	12.9	259	275	22.6	24.8
McDonald County	7 327	28.6	360	385	121	130	17.7	20.7	12.1	14.3	231	247	22.5	25.1
Newton County	18 384	21.6	445	473	132	140	17.3	19.1	11.4	12.8	285	299	22.7	24.4
Ozark County	4 451	23.4	326	373	127	145	19.3	23.8	10.5	13.7	226	258	21.7	27.1
Polk County	8 979	17.8	390	443	126	135	18.2	21.7	11.0	13.1	250	273	24.0	27.8
Stone County	11 294	20.3	468	514	156	166	19.7	22.7	10.6	12.3	290	323	22.3	24.8
Taney County	13 273	20.9	476	516	139	148	18.8	21.2	11.6	13.4	297	316	23.5	26.0

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Carthage city	4 725	14.2	380	425	129	139	15.6	19.6	10.6	13.0	276	302	20.5	23.3
Joplin city	19 367	14.7	414	445	124	130	15.7	17.6	11.4	12.8	311	324	24.8	26.7
Springfield city	62 472	14.1	479	495	142	147	16.8	17.9	11.3	12.1	336	344	25.8	26.9
District 8	243 493	20.7	424	431	144	146	18.2	18.7	12.7	13.1	266	270	26.9	27.5
COUNTY														
Bollinger County	4 542	23.1	308	356	114	128	13.5	17.2	11.9	14.9	225	256	24.4	30.1
Butler County	17 046	15.6	393	424	130	138	17.5	19.9	12.0	13.6	246	264	26.5	28.5
Cape Girardeau County	25 315	15.6	537	562	168	176	17.0	18.6	11.5	12.9	320	334	26.2	28.1
Carter County	2 693	28.4	335	379	120	137	16.4	24.0	11.8	15.3	228	255	25.5	30.5
Crawford County	9 030	19.4	406	438	148	161	19.4	22.1	11.5	13.7	268	288	24.1	28.4
Dent County	6 115	16.2	376	431	134	148	17.1	22.5	11.3	14.2	245	270	25.5	31.9
Dunklin County	14 102	23.5	355	375	134	140	17.3	19.2	12.6	13.9	224	234	27.4	29.5
Howell County	13 326	20.3	370	396	121	129	17.6	20.2	12.1	13.8	233	252	25.3	27.9
Iron County	4 700	31.5	374	400	129	138	16.3	19.3	11.9	13.8	245	269	25.9	30.7
Madison County	5 282	19.5	354	390	131	143	18.0	22.2	11.2	13.7	248	274	24.5	28.5
Mississippi County	5 757	18.0	359	386	143	158	18.1	21.3	12.9	15.5	219	240	26.4	31.3
New Madrid County	8 557	28.5	390	417	147	158	17.4	19.5	12.7	14.4	258	275	25.8	28.3
Oregon County	4 484	28.9	296	342	120	133	20.1	23.6	13.5	16.3	200	220	23.9	28.3
Pemiscot County	8 806	24.1	392	424	162	174	17.8	20.6	13.6	15.5	227	241	28.0	30.5
Perry County	6 867	18.2	476	516	158	170	14.8	17.7	11.4	13.5	260	292	18.9	23.2
Phelps County	14 715	16.9	474	507	150	161	16.7	19.1	10.9	12.7	286	304	25.3	27.9
Reynolds County	3 537	23.1	330	390	131	145	19.0	25.8	11.8	15.2	203	246	23.8	28.4
Ripley County	5 597	24.5	327	362	122	132	18.6	22.6	12.0	14.4	228	254	29.2	33.9
St. Francois County	20 321	17.9	446	468	150	158	17.0	18.8	11.7	13.0	299	315	26.1	28.0
Scott County	15 881	21.3	449	470	159	169	17.0	18.6	12.2	13.6	287	304	26.4	28.4
Shannon County	3 312	29.2	292	343	121	132	18.7	23.0	11.2	13.8	178	211	23.7	29.3
Stoddard County	12 288	25.0	374	392	137	144	16.6	18.4	12.6	14.1	245	260	23.5	25.8
Texas County	9 525	25.8	368	400	127	135	20.6	23.0	11.9	13.7	210	229	23.8	26.5
Washington County	8 075	17.9	419	463	138	149	17.3	21.3	12.2	14.6	275	310	28.5	33.0
Wayne County	6 406	23.8	343	396	116	129	18.0	22.5	11.8	14.1	233	256	24.6	28.9
Wright County	7 214	20.7	322	368	124	137	17.8	22.8	12.6	15.2	203	234	24.9	29.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cape Girardeau city	14 627	14.8	553	592	173	184	16.0	18.2	12.1	14.0	323	339	27.3	29.5
Farmington city	4 128	11.8	446	509	153	174	14.9	19.2	10.0	13.5	296	335	23.4	27.2
Kennett city	4 679	16.0	338	382	118	130	14.4	17.8	10.9	13.5	213	234	26.0	29.9
Poplar Bluff city	7 810	14.2	357	400	124	136	17.1	20.4	11.7	14.2	237	257	26.4	28.8
Rolla city	5 866	13.5	476	544	156	174	14.8	18.8	10.1	13.0	282	314	24.9	28.2
Sikeston city	7 329	16.2	464	507	160	178	16.5	19.3	11.9	14.6	306	332	26.1	28.8
District 9	233 525	19.6	592	602	172	175	18.1	18.6	12.2	12.6	335	340	24.9	25.5
COUNTY														
Adair County	10 097	16.5	485	527	160	175	16.3	19.4	11.8	14.2	298	315	31.2	35.8
Audrain County	10 039	17.8	448	481	154	166	14.9	17.3	11.6	13.3	264	289	23.0	26.1
Boone County	44 695	15.5	629	652	184	194	16.9	18.2	11.3	12.7	376	385	26.5	28.0
Callaway County	13 003	17.7	546	583	164	176	16.1	18.4	11.2	13.2	302	324	20.7	23.6
Clark County	3 398	33.8	375	412	152	165	14.8	18.1	11.7	14.0	214	237	23.8	28.0
Franklin County	32 451	14.9	560	581	173	180	17.7	19.3	11.3	12.5	340	357	22.4	24.2
Gasconade County	7 158	26.1	451	488	146	156	16.3	19.4	11.7	13.6	240	268	21.2	24.7
Knox County	2 254	34.3	350	418	150	168	18.4	22.3	12.3	15.3	210	249	23.1	28.3
Lewis County	4 244	33.8	373	400	161	173	15.2	18.2	11.8	13.8	214	231	22.6	25.5
Lincoln County	12 284	19.7	563	605	166	178	16.7	19.0	11.9	14.0	326	356	24.9	28.7
Macon County	6 955	24.3	403	446	153	165	15.3	18.0	11.7	13.5	233	256	21.2	23.9
Marion County	12 026	15.5	398	439	158	168	13.2	15.4	11.3	13.0	246	266	21.8	23.7
Monroe County	4 114	25.0	413	467	163	178	16.1	20.5	12.1	14.9	223	259	20.4	24.3
Montgomery County	5 241	33.0	412	447	149	163	15.7	18.4	11.3	13.1	256	288	22.1	25.8
Pike County	7 128	20.1	406	452	152	168	14.5	17.4	11.5	13.7	244	273	24.0	27.4
Ralls County	3 766	25.7	444	487	156	171	16.3	20.3	11.7	14.6	250	290	22.6	29.9
Randolph County	10 131	19.8	447	477	162	173	16.6	19.0	12.3	14.2	265	287	24.1	26.7
St. Charles County (pt.)	30 121	20.7	805	825	214	223	20.4	21.0	11.0	12.2	468	484	22.9	24.4
Scotland County	2 302	36.4	374	438	151	164	15.8	20.7	12.7	15.4	173	207	22.9	26.5
Shelby County	3 277	36.7	368	399	156	167	16.5	20.3	11.9	13.8	189	216	22.2	25.0
Warren County	8 841	17.3	605	655	173	187	18.3	21.1	10.9	13.6	325	358	23.0	27.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia city	27 551	13.6	678	723	192	206	17.0	18.9	10.9	12.8	377	388	28.0	30.0
Fulton city	3 750	12.1	504	597	159	179	14.3	19.3	10.6	13.9	261	320	22.5	28.3
Hannibal city	7 896	15.4	385	434	158	169	12.8	15.3	11.2	13.1	238	260	22.2	24.4
Jefferson City city (pt.)	128	46.9	321	413	152	182	9.0	18.8	9.8	19.2	286	348	17.0	27.9
Kirksville city	6 927	14.1	489	545	157	174	15.8	19.8	11.3	14.2	296	316	31.3	37.5
Mexico city	5 020	16.4	449	494	154	171	13.0	15.9	10.9	13.2	265	303	24.0	27.5
Moberly city	5 834	13.8	440	486	160	176	16.2	20.0	12.0	14.8	261	292	23.7	27.2
O'Fallon city (pt.)	6 694	20.6	713	743	198	215	20.1	21.3	10.7	13.4	466	485	23.0	25.3
St. Peters city (pt.)	3 930	15.0	819	857	210	234	20.6	21.9	9.0	13.9	537	602	17.9	30.1
Washington city	4 338	14.0	581	635	180	194	17.4	21.0	10.3	13.1	360	396	19.6	24.1

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
               (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.*

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate.* The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2}+\frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\ (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

1.02 to 1.12

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Missouri**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.0
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.7
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D-1
Processing Procedures D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

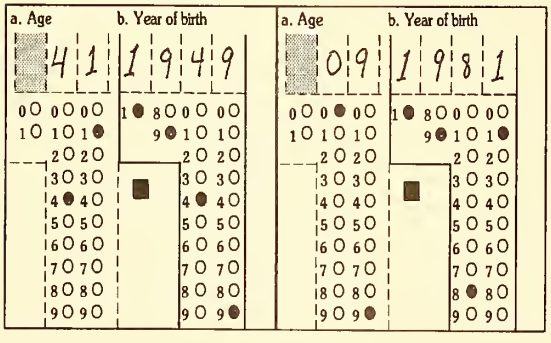
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No.**

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark **Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

*Do not count as work — Mark **No**:*

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination*, fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight* and *12:00 o'clock* noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock* noon *and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About –
Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column ➡ for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth **a.** Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. **b.** Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name | Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Grandchild
- ○ Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- ○ Housemate, roommate
- ○ Unmarried partner
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Other API

- ○ Other race (Print race)

a. Age

0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0

b. Year of birth

1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

- ○
- ○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- ○ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- ○ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building with 2 apartments
- ○ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ○ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ○ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ○ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ○ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ○ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $174,999
- ○ $175,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 to $249,999
- ○ $250,000 to $299,999
- ○ $300,000 to $399,999
- ○ $400,000 to $499,999
- ○ $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ○ Less than $80
- ○ $80 to $99
- ○ $100 to $124
- ○ $125 to $149
- ○ $150 to $174
- ○ $175 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $324
- ○ $325 to $349
- ○ $350 to $374
- ○ $375 to $399
- ○ $400 to $424
- ○ $425 to $449
- ○ $450 to $474
- ○ $475 to $499
- ○ $500 to $524
- ○ $525 to $549
- ○ $550 to $599
- ○ $600 to $649
- ○ $650 to $699
- ○ $700 to $749
- ○ $750 to $999
- ○ $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied	Vacant
○ First form	○ Regular
○ Cont'n	○ Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ For seas/ rec/occ
- ○ For migrant workers
- ○ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

D. Months vacant

- ○ Less than 1
- ○ 1 up to 2
- ○ 2 up to 6
- ○ 6 up to 12
- ○ 12 up to 24
- ○ 24 or more

E. Complete after

○ LR ○ TC ○ QA JIC 1
○ P/F ○ RE ○ I/T ○
○ MV ○ ED ○ EN

○ P0 ○ P3 ○ P6
○ P1 ○ P4 ○ IA JIC 2
○ P2 ○ P5 ○ 5M ○

F. Cov.

○ 1b ○ 1a ○ 7 ○ H1

G. DO ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, have all three facilities
- ○ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Solar energy
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier
- ○ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ○ Yes — *Skip to H20*
- ○ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ○ None
- ○ $1 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 to $4,999
- ○ $5,000 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
Go to H23b
○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ○ Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- ○ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ○ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ○ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ○ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- ○ 1987 to 1990
- ○ 1985 or 1986
- ○ 1982 to 1984
- ○ 1980 or 1981
- ○ 1975 to 1979
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ○ No school completed
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten
- ○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ○ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ○ 9th grade
- ○ 10th grade
- ○ 11th grade
- ○ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- ○ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ○ Some college but no degree
- ○ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- ○ Associate degree in college - Academic program
- ○ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ○ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ○ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ○ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- ○ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- ○ Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- ○ No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- ○ Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- ○ Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- ○ Yes, now on active duty
- ○ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ○ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- ○ No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- ○ September 1980 or later
- ○ May 1975 to August 1980
- ○ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- ○ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- ○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home → *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

[ ]
- ○ a.m.
- ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

[ ] Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

[ ]
(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

[ ]
(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

[ ]
(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

[ ]
(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

[ ] Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

[ ] Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
- ○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars

9 8 2 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0

9 8 ● 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F–1
Geographic Products F–3
Other Census Bureau Resources F–5
Reference Materials F–4
Sources of Assistance F–4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F–11 through F–13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
			Sample Data	
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

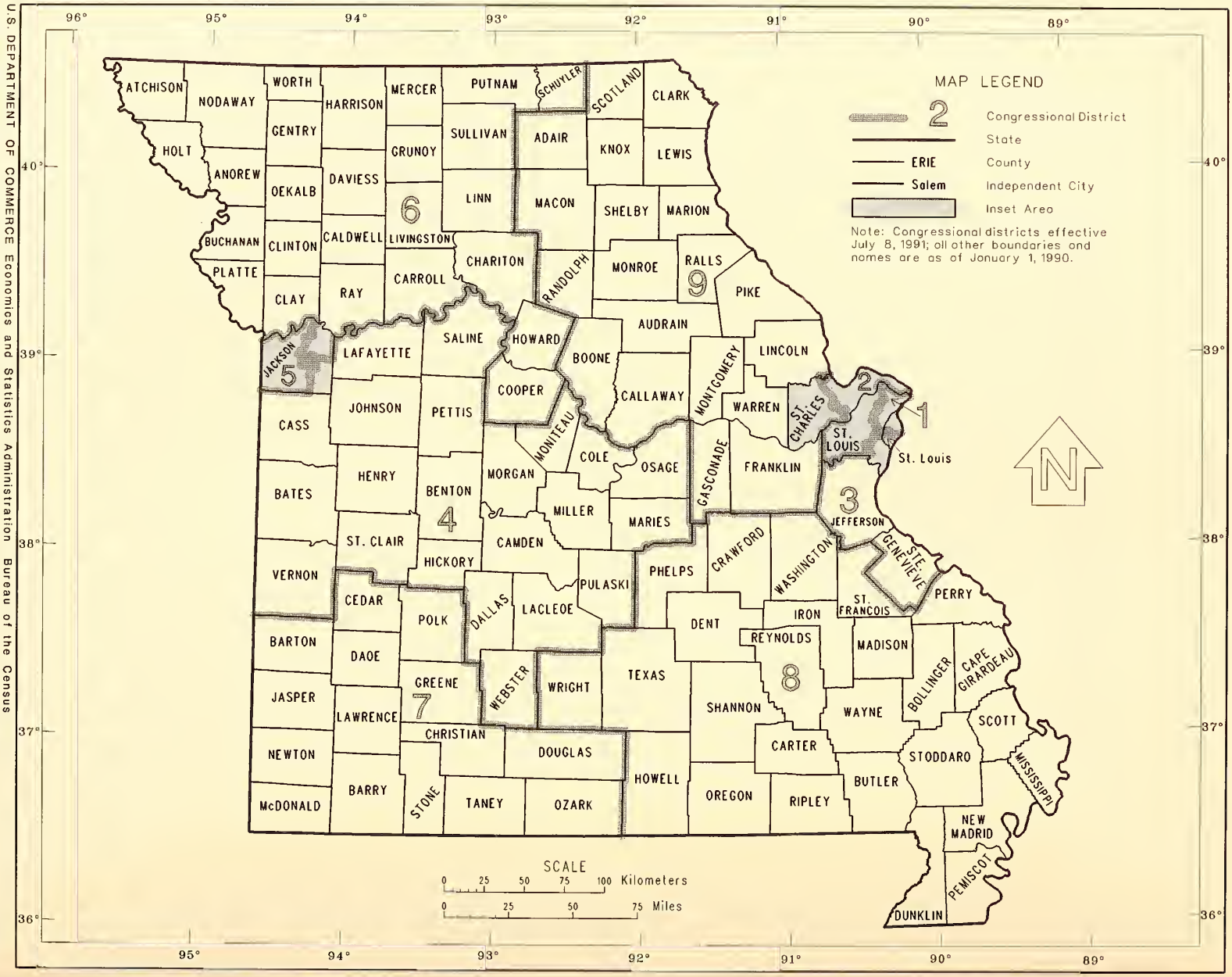
[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

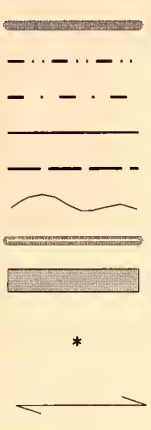
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G–2.


MAP LEGEND
2 Congressional District
State
ERIE County
Salem Independent City
Inset Area
Note: Congressional districts effective July 8, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990.
ATCHISON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
HOLT
ANDREW
GENTRY
DAVIESS
GRUNDY
SULLIVAN
ADAIR
KNOX
LEWIS
BUCHANAN
CLINTON
DEKALB
CALDWELL
LIVINGSTON
6
LINN
MACON
SHELBY
MARION
PLATTE
CLAY
RAY
CARROLL
CHARITON
RANDOLPH
MONROE
RALLS
9
PIKE
JACKSON
5
LAFAYETTE
SALINE
HOWARD
BOONE
AUDRAIN
LINCOLN
COOPER
CALLAWAY
MONTGOMERY
WARREN
ST. CHARLES
2
1
CASS
JOHNSON
PETTIS
MONITEAU
COLE
OSAGE
GASCONADE
FRANKLIN
ST. LOUIS
St. Louis
BATES
HENRY
BENTON
4
MORGAN
MILLER
MARIES
JEFFERSON
3
ST. CLAIR
CAMDEN
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
STE. GENEVIEVE
HICKORY
PHELPS
VERNON
CEDAR
POLK
DALLAS
LACLEDE
PULASKI
ST. FRANCOIS
PERRY
IRON
DENT
BARTON
DADE
REYNOLDS
MADISON
JASPER
GREENE
7
WEBSTER
WRIGHT
TEXAS
8
BOLLINGER
CAPE GIRARDEAU
SHANNON
WAYNE
LAWRENCE
SCOTT
CHRISTIAN
CARTER
NEWTON
DOUGLAS
HOWELL
STODDARD
MISSISSIPPI
BARRY
OREGON
RIPLEY
BUTLER
McDONALD
STONE
TANEY
OZARK
NEW MADRID
PEMISCOT
DUNKLIN
N
SCALE
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
96°
95°
94°
93°
92°
91°
90°
89°
40°
39°
38°
37°
36°

Congressional District Inset Map Legend



Congressional District

State

County or an equivalent entity for statistical purposes

County Subdivision

Incorporated Place

Large River, Lake, or Water Body

Feature

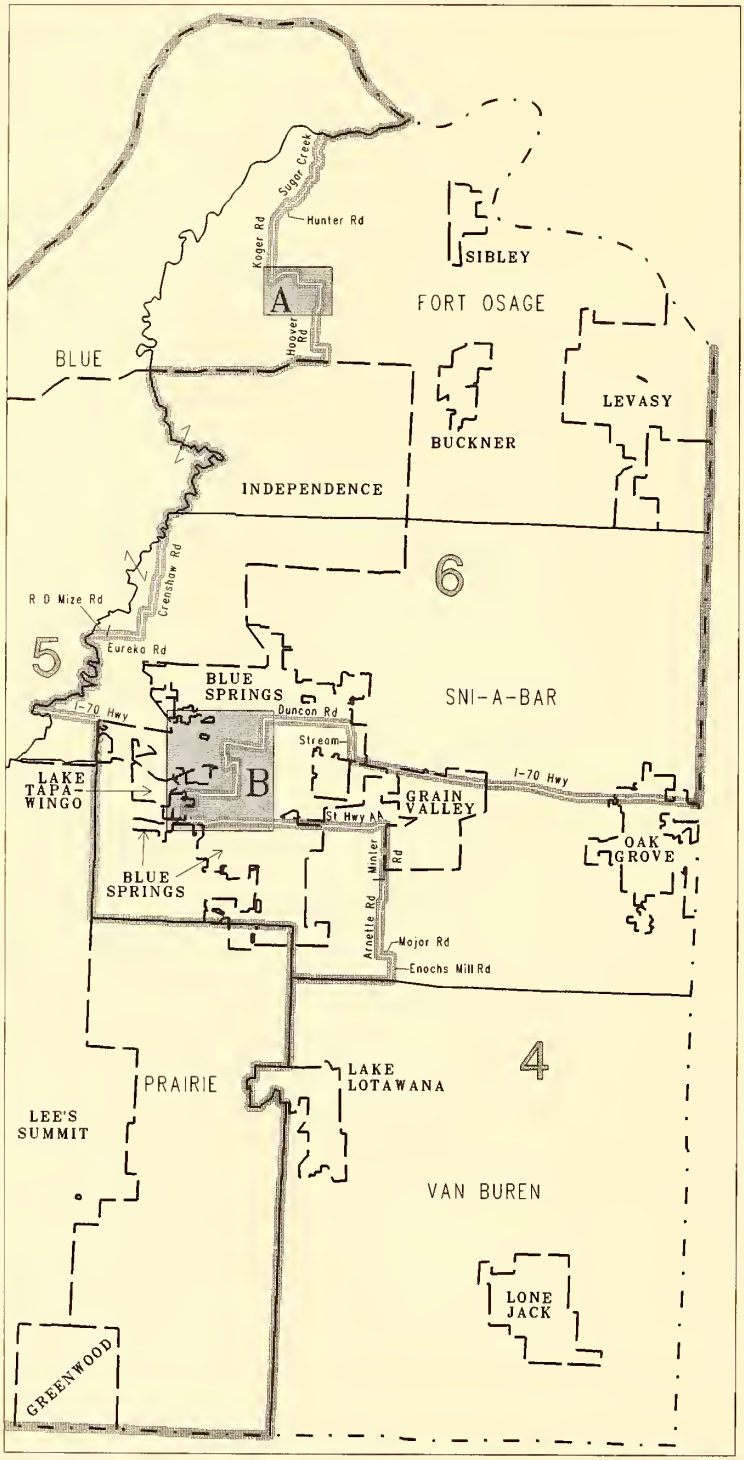
Inset Area

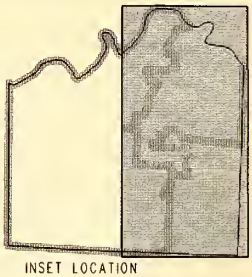
An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

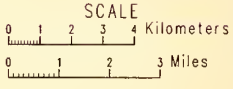
Note: Congressional districts effective July 8, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

JACKSON COUNTY (PART)



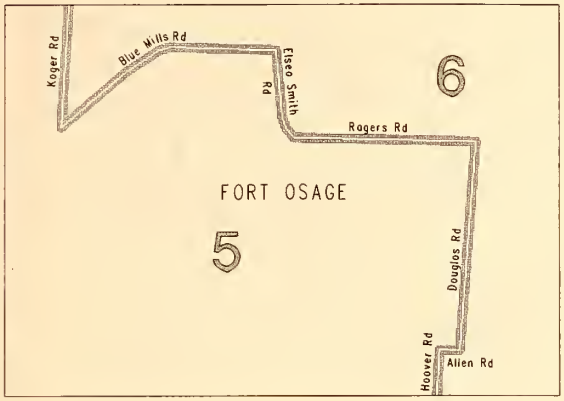




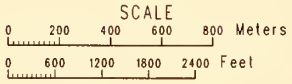


JACKSON COUNTY

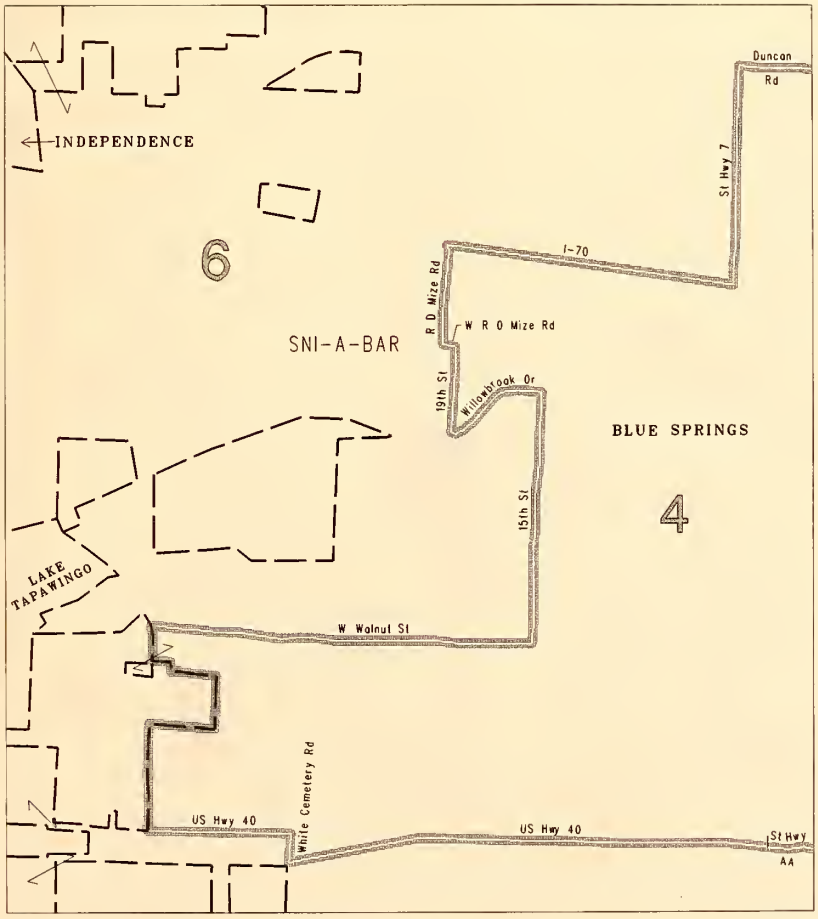
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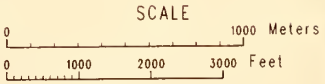




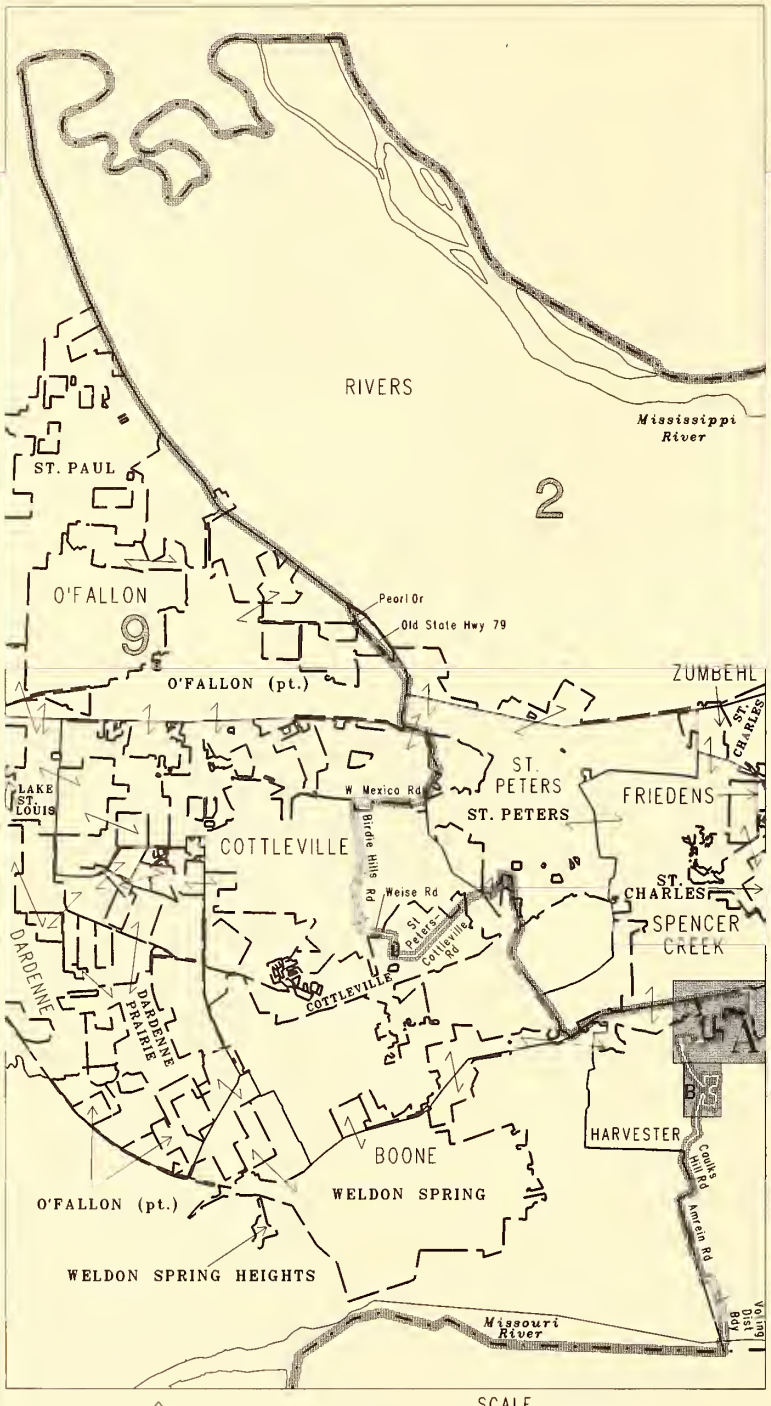
INSET B



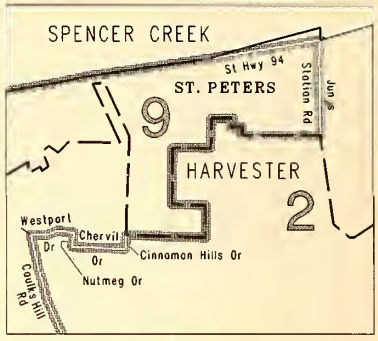




ST. CHARLES COUNTY (PART)

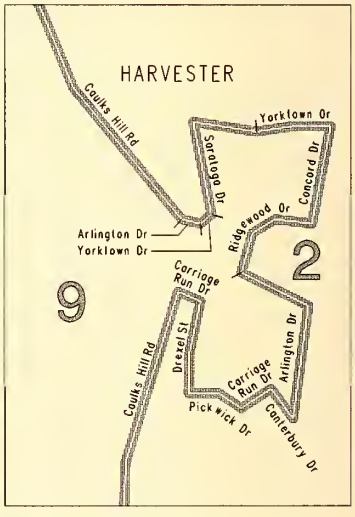


INSET A

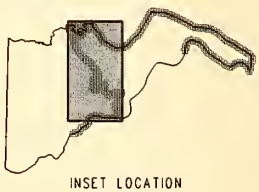


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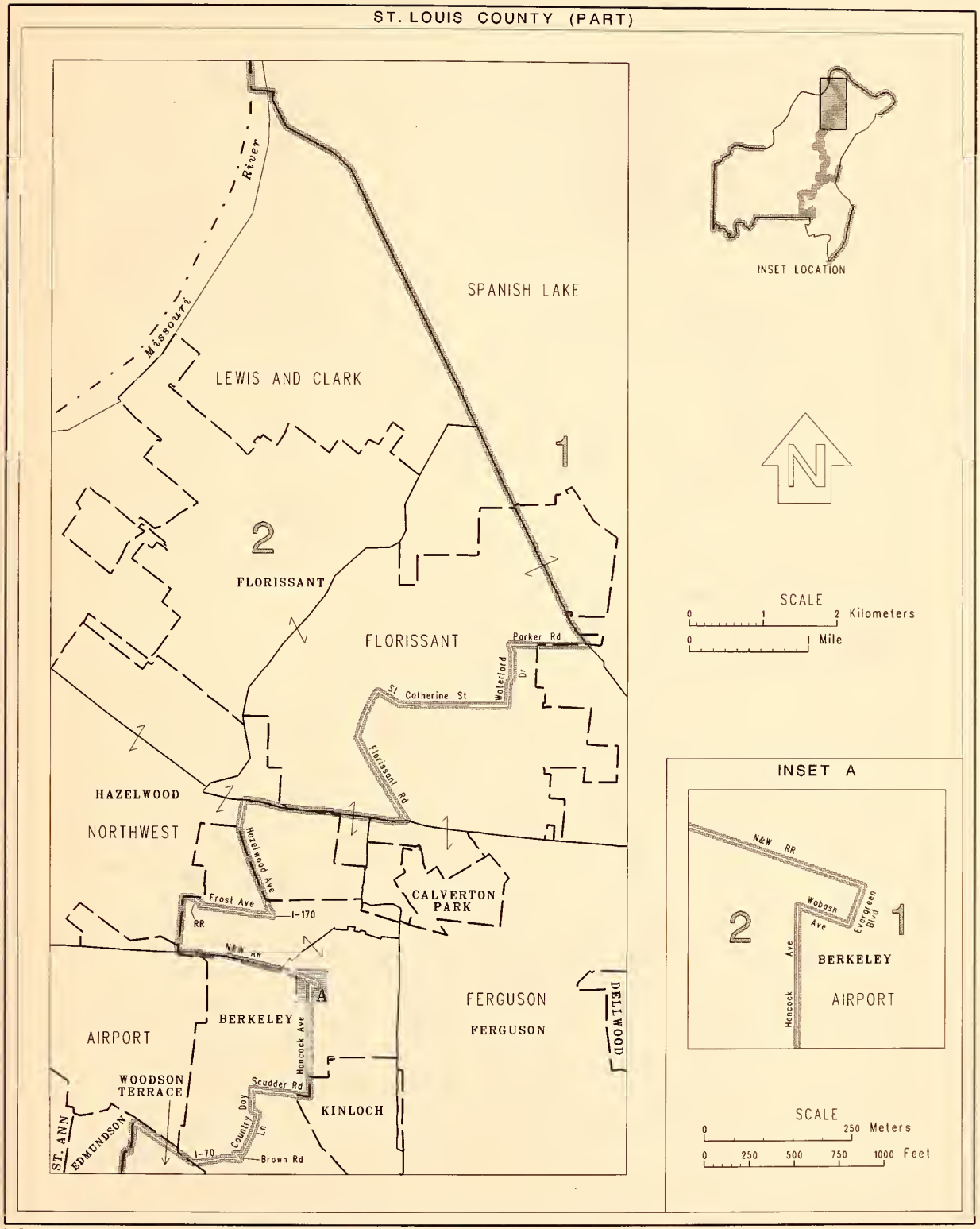
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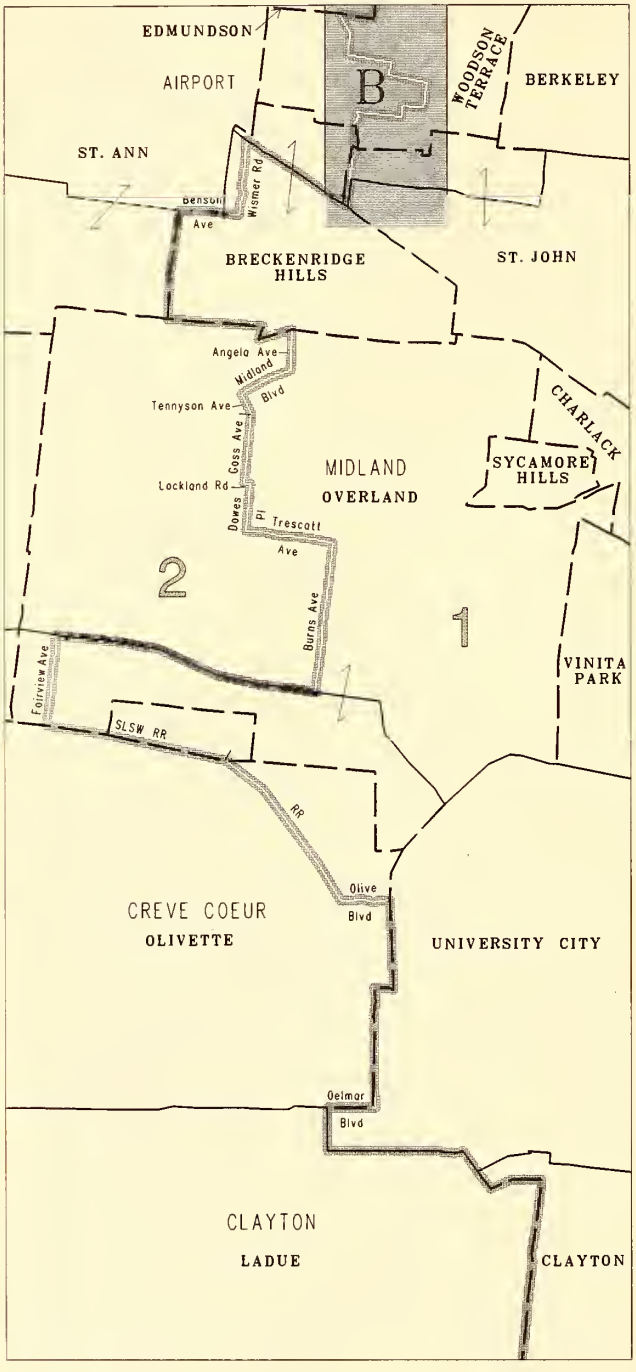
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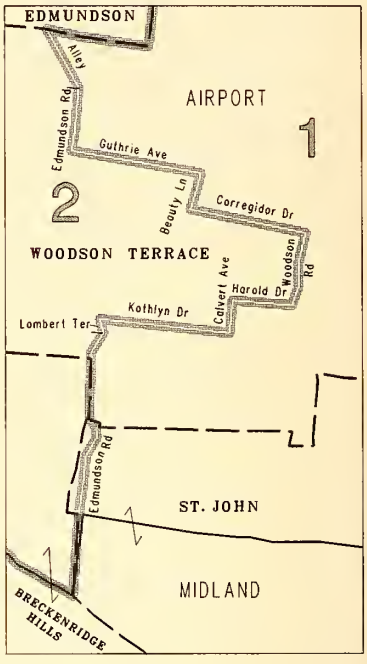
INSET LOCATION


ST. LOUIS COUNTY (PART)
Missouri River
SPANISH LAKE
LEWIS AND CLARK
1
2
FLORISSANT
FLORISSANT
Parker Rd
Waterford Dr
St Catherine St
Florissant Rd
HAZELWOOD
NORTHWEST
Hazelwood Ave
Frost Ave
I-170
RR
N&W RR
CALVERTON PARK
A
BERKELEY
AIRPORT
FERGUSON
FERGUSON
DELLWOOD
Hancock Ave
F
Scudder Rd
WOODSON TERRACE
KINLOCH
Country Day Ln
ST. ANN
EDMUNDSON
I-70
Brown Rd
INSET LOCATION
N
SCALE
0 1 2 Kilometers
0 1 Mile
INSET A
N&W RR
Wabash Ave
Evergreen Blvd
2
1
BERKELEY
AIRPORT
Hancock Ave
SCALE
0 250 Meters
0 250 500 750 1000 Feet

ST. LOUIS COUNTY (PART)



INSET B



SCALE
0 500 Meters
0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet

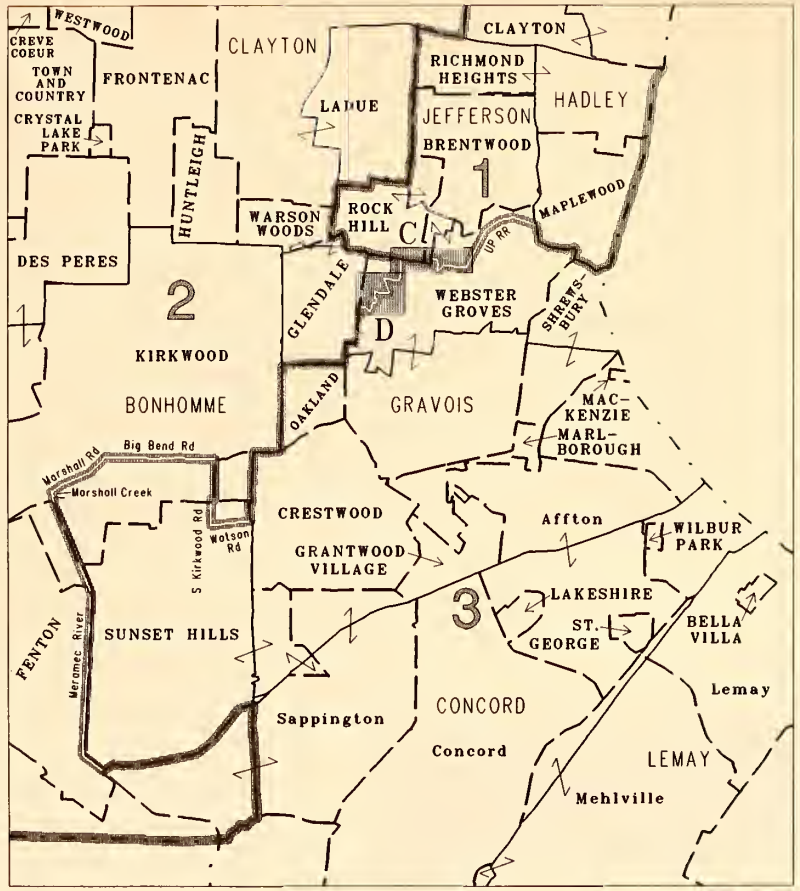


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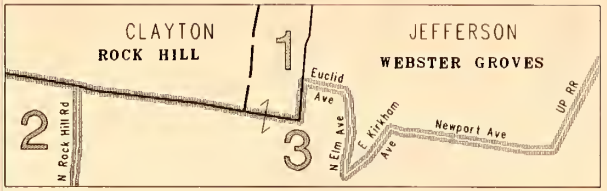
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ST. LOUIS COUNTY (PART)

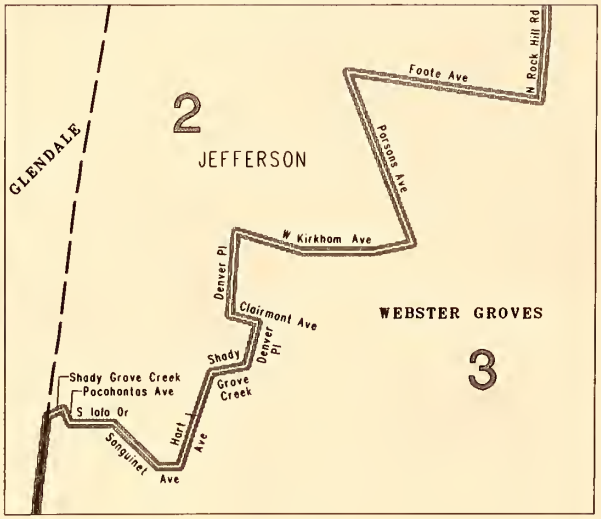


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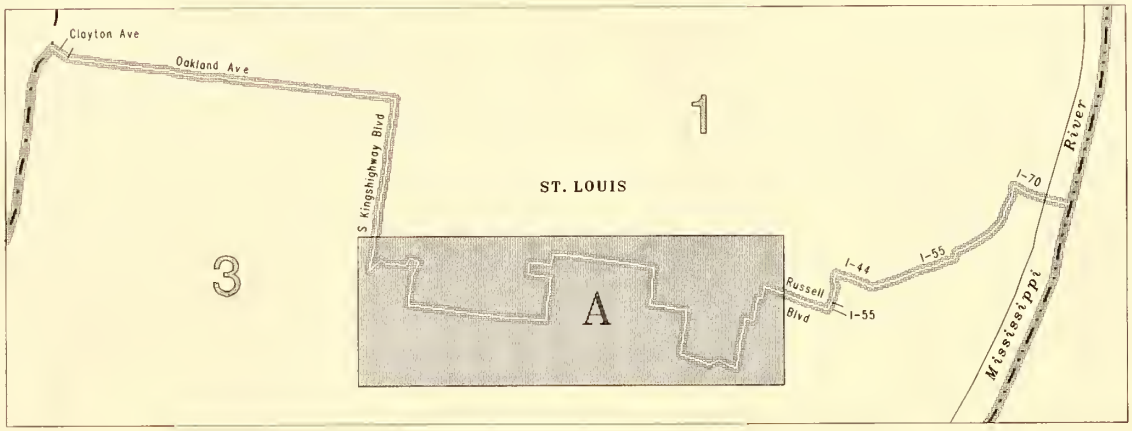
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INSET D



SCALE
0 100 200 300 Meters
0 300 600 900 Feet

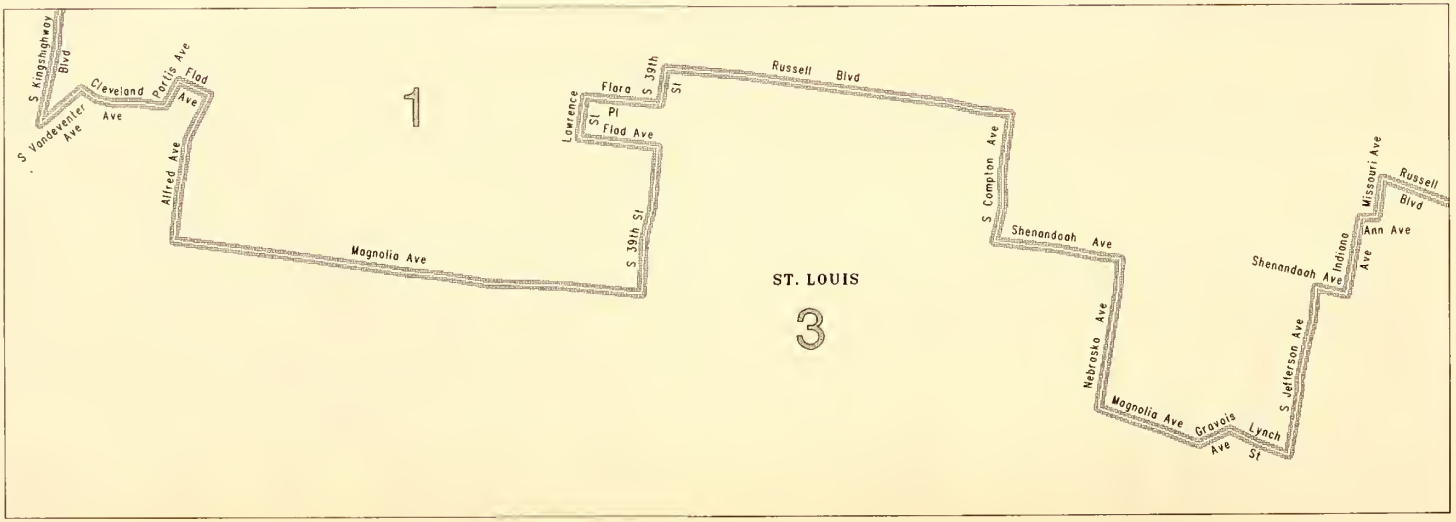
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SCALE
0 1 2 Kilometers
0 1 Mile

INSET A



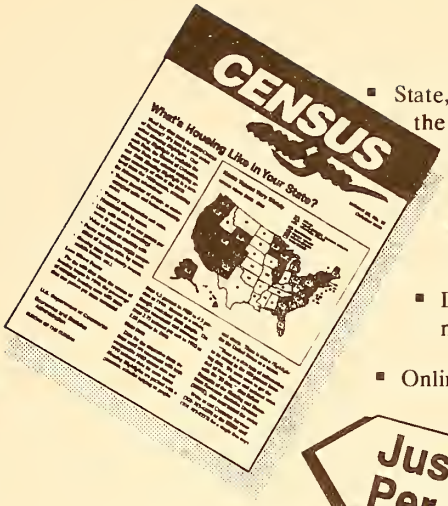
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SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
0 300 600 900 1200 1500 Feet

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